CONGRESS.

The Resolution for Non-Interference in Arkansas Adopted.

Passage of the Sundry Civil and Bounty and Pension Bills.

THE TAX MEASURE RESUSCITATED.

Continuation of the Laborious Debate in the Senate.

Passage of the Bill by a Majority of One.

NON-RECOGNITION OF CUBA.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was received from the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

On motion of Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind., the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings was dispensed with.

Mr. HAMILTON, (rep.) of Texas, presented the credentials of S. B. Maxey, United States Senator from the State of Texas for the period of six years from March 4, 1875. Read and placed on file.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Rules, presented a revision and classification of the rules of the Senate. Ordered to be printed and recommitted to the committee.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., Chairman of the Military Committee, called up the House bill to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers and seamen and for other purposes.

Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out the third section of the bill, which provides for the repeal of all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to soldiers of the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers on account of disloyalty. He said this provision had no business in the bill, and, therefore, he moved to strike it out.

Mr. ALCORN, (rep.) of Miss., said he did not think it became the dignity of this government to be proscribing these old men simply because they lived in the South. They took no part in the rebellion.

Mr. LOGAN said the section belonged to a pension bill and ought not to be in this. He had nothing to say about the merits of the case. At his request the bill was laid aside.

THE FORCE BILL.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., called for the second reading of the House bill to provide against the invasion of States to prevent the suppression of their authority and to maintain the security of elections, known as the Force bill.

It was read by title.

Mr. BAYARD, (dem.) of Del., objected to a third reading, and the bill was laid over, no motion being made to refer it to any committee.

Mr. LOGAN moved to take up the House bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union.

Mr. SCOTT, (rep) of Pa., said there were on the calendar thirty-two bills reported by the Committee on Claims, and the Senate should devote some time to their consideration. The bill to pay the claims awarded by the Southern Claims Commission involved about 1,100 cases and involved an expenditure of $700,000. It had been passed by the House and now awaited the action of the Senate.

Mr. LOGAN's motion to take up the Bounty bill was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 22.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., from the Conference Committee on the bill to Provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Railroad Companies in the Territories of the United States, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the River and Harbor bill without amendment and without recommendation. He said the committee made this report on account of the action of the Senate last night, in laying the Tariff bill on the table. It was placed on the calendar.

THE BILL TO EQUALIZE BOUNTIES.

The Senate then proceeded with the bill to equalize bounties, &c.

Mr. ALCORN moved to amend by adding an additional section repealing all laws prohibiting the payment of pensions to soldiers of the Revolutionary War and the war of 1812, and widows of deceased soldiers, on account of disloyalty.

Mr. LOGAN said this bill would call for less money than any of the other bounty bills which have been before Congress for several years past. It was impossible for any person to make an accurate statement as to what a bill of this kind would cost. The calculations made by the auditors were entirely erroneous. He believed the bill would not require more than $30,712,552. The amount of bounty paid by the States, which was $286,781,236, and the amount paid by the government amounting to $405,000,000, was all to be deducted. A soldier who had received the full amount of bounty from any State would get nothing under this bill. He urged the passage of the bill because he believed it was a just claim, and would vote for it as long as he had a seat upon this floor.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said he would vote for any bill to pay any legal obligation due the soldiers by the government or to give them any bounty due to them under existing law which they have not received. The country was in no condition now to pay the amount of money called for by this bill. The soldiers could never be paid for their service in saving the Union even if all the money in the Treasury and all the property of the government should be turned over to them. The country had agreed to give pensions to all who were disabled and $30,000,000 was being paid annually for that purpose, the largest pension roll of any nation. His colleague in the House, who had charge of this bill estimated it would require something over $29,000,000, the Second Auditor's office estimated $59,000,000 and the Paymaster General estimated over $100,000,000. This bill would create a demand upon the Treasury which must be met in six months. Claim agents all over the country would be busy collecting these claims, and in less than six months nearly all of them would be presented for payment. He was as good a friend to the soldier as ever lived; but it was the duty of the Senate, under the circumstances, to look this thing in the face and not pass it now. If the States have paid this bounty and this bill became a law the government would be bound to return the amount to the States. No sooner would the bill be a law than the States would demand the equalization of bounties among them. He thought the bill should be postponed until there was money enough in the Treasury to meet the demands of the government.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Alcorn so as to include soldiers who served in the Mexican war.

After some further discussion Mr. ALCORN withdrew his amendment.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., moved to strike out the words "or State" in the second and fifth sections, which provide for the deductions for bounty already paid by the United States or State laws.

In support of his amendment, Mr. FERRY argued that the federal government had no right to confiscate the bounty paid by States and use it toward the bounty due the soldiers by the federal government.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 21.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced as the members of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy Messrs. Allison, (rep.) Iowa, and Ransom, (dem.) N. C., and as members of the board of Visitors to the Naval Academy Messrs. Cameron, (rep.) Pa., and Gordon, (dem.) Ga.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the committee on Commerce, reported adversely on the bill to promote the efficiency of the lighthouse service in the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported unfavorably on the House resolution in regard to international arbitration; the Senate resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba; the joint resolution concerning the case of Condon, imprisoned in England, and the senate resolution in regard to the mission to Sweden and Norway, and the consular and diplomatic bill was discharged from their further consideration. He also reported adversely on the bill introduced by the House in June last relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries; the bill introduced by Mr. Freilinghuysen in May last to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia, and the bill introduced by Mr. Sargent in January last making provision for an Oriental college, and they were indefinitely postponed.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced as the Committee of Conference on the Post Office Appropriation bill, Messrs. West, Ferry, of Michigan, and Davis.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., submitted an order directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to exclude from the "Marble Room" and adjacent corridors all persons not entitled to the privileges of the floor during the remainder of the present session. Agreed to.

BORROWING MONEY TO PAY PENSIONS.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Bounty bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., submitted an amendment as an additional section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow as much money as may be needed to carry the act into effect at any time when there is not enough in the Treasury to meet the requirements and also authorizing him, for the purpose of borrowing such money, to issue and dispose of any of the kinds of bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 41, nays 12.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

The question being on the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted—yeas 35, nays 35. Being a tie vote, the Vice President voted in the affirmative, and the bill was passed. When the fact was announced there was applause in the galleries, but it was promptly checked. The vote in detail was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Boreman, Cameron, Carpenter, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones, Logan, Mitchell, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Spencer, Wadleigh, West, Windom and Wright—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anthony, Bayard, Boutwell, Chandler, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Ferry of Connecticut, Freilinghuysen, Goldthwaite, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Johnston, McCreery, Merrimon, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Ransom, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton and Washburn—30.

Messrs. Clayton and Schurz, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Hamilton of Texas and Gordon, who would have voted in the negative.

Mr. CONKLING called up the House bill to prevent cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia. Amended and passed.

Also the House bill to provide for deductions from the terms of sentences of United States prisoners. Passed.

THE TARIFF BILL TAKEN FROM THE TABLE.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., moved that the Senate take up the bill to further protect the sinking fund and provide for the exigencies of the government, known as the Tax and Tariff bill. Agreed to—yeas 26, nays 24—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Conkling, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Freilinghuysen, Hamlin, Howe, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Wadleigh, Washburne and West—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Johnston, Jones, McCreery, Merrimon, Ransom, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman and Wright—24.

Messrs. Cragin and Robertson, who would have voted in the affirmative, were paired with Messrs. Fenton and Norwood, who would have voted in the negative.

The Senate then, at half-past five o'clock, took a recess until eight o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling at eight o'clock the amendments of the House to the bill to amend the act for the restoration to homestead entry and to market certain lands in Michigan were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

The Tax and Tariff bill being the unfinished business, Mr. JOHNSTON, (dem.) of Va., moved to indefinitely postpone it, and upon this motion he addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill allowing W. R. C. Lee to bring suit in the Court of Claims for the Arlington estate, and then withdrew his motion to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind., moved to lay the Tariff bill on the table for the purpose of considering bills reported by the Committee on Pensions. Rejected—yeas 26, nays 30.

Senator SCHURZ, (lib.) of Mo., moved to amend the fifth section of the Tariff bill so that the increase of duties provided by the act shall not apply to goods actually on shipboard on or before the 4th day of March, 1875, instead of the 10th day of February, as named in the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

Senator SCHURZ then moved to strike out the fourth section, which repeals the act of 1874 relieving foreign products of the tea per cent duty. Rejected—yeas 28, nays 29. Messrs. Allison, Fenton, Hamilton of Texas, Jones, Sprague and Tipton voting with the democrats in the affirmative.

Senator THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, moved to strike out the second section of the bill which increases the tax on tobacco.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 25, nays 31.

Mr. MERRIMON, (dem.) of N. C., moved to strike out the first and second sections of the bill imposing the increased tax on whiskey and tobacco. Rejected—yeas 25, nays 33.

The bill having been considered in the Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, the question being on concurring in the amendment made in the Committee of the Whole yesterday that the increase of the tax on tobacco should only apply to the tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., moved to non-concur. He said the amendment was of no importance; and as it would send the bill back to the House, thus endangering its passage, he would be glad if the Senate would strike it out.

The motion of Mr. Morrill to non-concur was agreed to—yeas 29, nays 27. Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Clayton, Fenton, Hamilton of Texas, Jones, Sherman, Sprague and Stewart voting with the democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. THURMAN spoke against the bill and said there was no necessity for this hot haste. If there was any necessity for keeping this sinking fund intact, it could be done by the next Congress, which would meet in a few months, and there would be plenty of time then to act on the subject.

Mr. ALCORN, (rep.) of Miss., moved to add an additional section providing that all corporations working mines of gold and silver unpatented on the public domain producing over $1,000,000 per annum, shall pay a tax of five per cent on their net earnings.

Mr. THURMAN opposed the amendment and said every ounce of gold and silver was the product of labor. It would be just as fair to levy a tax on wheat and corn. If his friend (Mr. Alcorn) wanted to find a subject for taxation let him levy a tax of one per cent on national banks, and $3,500,000 could be raised.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House without amendment—yeas 30, nays 29—as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Boreman, Boutwell, Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Freilinghuysen, Gilbert, Hamlin, Howe, Mitchell, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Sargent, Scott, Spencer, Washburn, West and Windom—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Bayard, Bogy, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Fenton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hager, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, McCreery, Merrimon, Norwood, Oglesby, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Stevenson, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman and Wright—29.

Messrs. Logan and Ransom, who would have voted in the negative, were paired with Messrs. Nesmith and Wadleigh, who would have voted in the affirmative.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to provide for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes. Passed.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., called up the House bill extending the privileges of the library of Congress to the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. Passed.

The Senate was still in session at a late hour, with no immediate prospect of adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

At two A. M. the House in Committee of the Whole had disposed of the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, with the exception of the item of $200,000 for engraving and printing the national currency. Finally the vote was taken and the paragraph was made to read that the notes, currency and other securities shall be executed with not less than three plate printings, one or two of which the Secretary may have executed by bank note companies or engravers. That finished the bill and then the committee rose and reported it to the House.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., a paragraph was inserted to pay to the clerks discharged by reason of the reductions made necessary by the legislation of this Congress two months' pay.

On motion of Mr. MAYNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., and after discussion, a proviso was added to the item for printing national currency, requiring the printing of national bank notes on distinctive and special paper, the same as United States notes.

All the amendments were agreed to except the one appropriating $50,000 for information to defeat fraudulent claims against the government.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, interposed various obstacles to the progress of the bill, demanding the reading of the engrossed bill, but the rules were suspended and the reading was dispensed with.

The bill was passed at ten minutes to four o'clock A. M. and the House then adjourned.

YEAS[illegible] SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

The House on its reassembling took up the various bills providing for taxation in the District of Columbia and after some discussion passed the substitute offered by Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Ind., which provides for a taxation of one and a half per cent on real and personal property and does not provide for the representation in Congress by a delegate.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, (rep.) of Mass., from the Select Committee on a Breach of Privileges of the House, in the arrest of Mr. Whitelaw Reid while attending as a witness before the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to protect witnesses in such cases from arrest on civil process. Passed.

Mr. TYNER, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to act upon them.

The amendment fixing the salary of the New York Postmaster at $8,000 was non-concurred in.

FRANKING DOCUMENTS.

The Senate amendment as to franking documents being reached, Mr. TYNER said he was instructed, against his own judgment, to recommend concurrence in it with several verbal amendments, which would make it read as follows:—"That from and after the passage of this act the *Congressional Record* or any part thereof or speeches or reports therein contained shall, under the written frank of a member of Congress or delegate (to be written by himself), be carried in mails free of postage, under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe; and that public documents already printed or ordered to be printed for the use of either House of Congress may pass through the mails on the frank of any member or delegate of the present Congress (written by himself), until the 1st of December, 1875; provided that speeches reproduced from and printed otherwise than in the *Congressional Record*, and speeches delivered elsewhere than in Congress, shall not be considered as public documents or be embraced within the provisions of this section."

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, appealed to the House to vote down this attempt to reopen the franking abuse.

Mr. SPEER, (dem.) of Pa., hoped that the amendment would not be voted down.

Mr. KASSON, (rep.) of Iowa, called for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. TYNER called for tellers on the yeas and nays.

Tellers were not ordered.

The amendment, as amended, was then agreed to—113 to 65.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. CESSNA moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the latter motion, and resulted—yeas, 137; nays, 103. So the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The following is the vote in detail:—

YEAS:—Messrs. Albert, Arthur, Ashe, Averill, Banning, Barry, Beck, Begole, Bell, Biery, Bowen, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Burchard, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Caldwell, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Clements, Clymer, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Cook, Creamer, Crutchfield, Davis, Dewitt, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Durham, Eldredge, Farwell, Finch, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunter, Hagans, Hamilton, Hancock, Harmer, Harris of Georgia, Harrison, Hartridge, Havens, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hazleton of New Jersey, Hereford, Herndon, G. F. Hoar, Hodges, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hynes, Kelley, Killinger, Lansing, Leach, Lewis, Lafian, Loughridge, Mayes, Martin, Maynard, McDill of Wisconsin, McDill of Iowa, Milliken, Mills, Marcy, Myers, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, Nunn, O'Brien, Orr, Packard, Packer, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Phillips, Pike, Platt of New York, Rander, Rapier, Read, Richmond, Robbins, W. R. Roberts, Schell, Sener, Sheats, Sheldon, Sloan, Sloss, Smart, Smith of North Carolina, Snyder, Speer, Standiford, Stephens of Georgia, Stone, Stowell, Strait, Strawbridge, Swan, Taylor, Thomas of Virginia, Thompson, Thornburgh, Todd, Vance, Waddell, Wallace, Walls, White, Whitehead, Whiteley, Whitehouse, Williams of Wisconsin, Willie, Wilson of Maryland, Wolfe and Young of Kentucky—153.

NAYS:—Messrs. Albright, Barnum, Barrere, Bass, Bland, Blount, Bradley, Bromberg, Buffinton, Bundy, Chittenden, Clark of New Jersey, Clarke of New York, Clayton, Comingo, Corwin, Cotton, Cox, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Crounse, Curtis, Danford, Dawes, Eames, Eden, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckel, Hale of Maine, Harris of Massachusetts, Harris of Virginia, Hathorn, Hawley of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, Holman, Hoskins, Kasson, Kellogg, Lamison, Lawrence, Lawson, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, McCrary, McDougall, McNulta, Merriam, Monroe, Morrison, O'Neill, Orth, Page, Parker of New Hampshire, Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Potter, Pratt, Ray, E. H. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Rusk, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Scofield, Sessions, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Small, Smith of Pennsylvania, Smith of New York, Smith of Ohio, Sprague, Stanard, Stevens of Massachusetts, St. John, Storm, Townsend, Tremain, Tyner, Waldron, Ward of Illinois, Ward of New Jersey, Wells, Wheeler, Whitehouse, Wilber, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana, Woodworth, Young of Georgia—103.

MODE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE RESTORED.

The next important amendment was one reviving the franking privilege in respect to garden seeds transmitted by the Commissioner of Agriculture, and to agricultural reports emanating from that department.

After some observations by Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, against the amendment, it was concurred in—Yeas 133, nays 95.

CENSURE OF SECRETARY CAMERON RESCINDED.

Mr. SCOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., offered the following resolution:—

Whereas the House of Representatives on the 30th of April, 1862, adopted a resolution censuring Simon Cameron for certain alleged irregular proceedings as Secretary of War in the matter of purchasing military supplies at the outbreak of the rebellion; and whereas, on the 26th day of the ensuing month, the then President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, in a special Message to Congress, assumed for the executive department of the government the fullest responsibility of the proceedings complained of, declaring in said Message that he should be wanting equally in candor and in justice if he should leave the censure to rest exclusively or chiefly on Mr. Cameron, and adding that it was due to Mr. Cameron to say that although he fully approved of the proceedings, they were not moved or suggested by him, and that not only the President, but all the other heads of departments were at least equally responsible with him for whatever error, wrong or fault was committed in the premises; therefore

Resolved, That this House, as an act of personal justice to Mr. Cameron and as a correction of its own records, hereby direct that said resolution be rescinded, and that the rescision be entered on the margin of the Journal where said resolution is recorded.

After remarks by Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., and by Messrs. HOLMAN and NIBLACK (dem.) of Ind., in support of the resolution offered by Mr. Scofield it was unanimously adopted.

THE ARKANSAS REPORT.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the select committee on Arkansas affairs.

Mr. SCUDDER, (rep.) of N. Y., a member of the committee, made a speech in support of the majority report, reviewing the history of the case and arguing against any interference with the existing State government of Arkansas.

Mr. WARD, (rep.) of Ill., the minority member of the committee, argued against the conclusions of the majority and in support of his own—to recognize Joseph Brooks as Governor.

Mr. SAYLER, (dem.) of Ohio, another member of the committee, made an argument in advocacy of the majority report.

Mr. TREMAIN, (rep.) of N. Y., followed in a speech against the majority report and in favor of the minority report. He denounced the leaders in the movement for the establishment of the new constitution as hostile, treasonable and disloyal. He argued that the question presented was a political one, which it was for the President and Congress to settle, and he spoke of the House of Representatives as the great constables of the land who were in pursuit of the bandits and rogues who had stolen the rights of the people of Arkansas.

The House, at half-past five, took a recess till half-past seven P. M., when the Arkansas question will be disposed of, after which the regular business will proceed.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed, in evening session, consideration of the Arkansas question, and was addressed by Mr. POLAND, (rep.), of Vt., Chairman of the Special Committee, in advocacy of the views reported by the majority, and the resolution that the existing State government of Arkansas should not be interfered with either by Congress or by any department of the general government. This speech was a happy compound of the serious and the jocose, and was listened to with close attention by the members, who left their seats and crowded into the area to hear him. He protested that the national government had no more right to interfere with the existing State government of Arkansas than England or France had. This was undoubtedly, he said, the last public political act he would be called on to perform. He had never expected to be called on to combat so monstrous a doctrine as was advanced in this case. He was actuated by no other feeling in this matter than a desire for the welfare and prosperity of the country.

The debate being closed, the House proceeded to vote on the substitute offered by Mr. WARD, of Illinois, for the resolution reported by the committee, Mr. Ward's substitute being that "Brooks having been elected Governor under the constitution of 1868, and that constitution never having been overturned or abrogated, and being still in force, is the lawful Governor of the State." The substitute was rejected—yeas 79, nays 152.

THE ADMINISTRATION DEFEATED.

The next question was on the resolution reported by the committee, that no interference with the existing government in Arkansas by any department of the United States government is advisable.

The resolution was then adopted—yeas 149, nays 83.

The following is the vote on Mr. Ward's substitute:—

YEAS—Messrs. Barry, Bass, Begole, Biery, Butler of Massachusetts, Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Carpenter, Cason, Cessna, Conger, Crooke, Curtis, Darrall, Dounan, Dunnell, Field, Fort, Harmer, Hathorn, Hays, Hazleton of Wisconsin, Hazleton of New Jersey, Hodges, Houghton, Howe, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Lawson, Lewis, Lofland, Lowe, Lynch, Martin, Maynard, McDill of Wisconsin, MacDougall, McNulta, Moore, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Parker of Missouri, Pelham, Phillips, Platt of New York, Pratt, Rapier, Ray, Rusk, Sawyer, Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloan, Smart, Smith of Pennsylvania, Snyder, Sprague, Stowell, Sypher, Taylor, Todd, Townsend, Tremain, Tyner, Wallace, Walls, Ward of Illinois, White, Wilber, Williams of Indiana, Wilson of Iowa—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Averill, Banning, Barnum, Barrere, Beck, Bell, Berry, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Burchard, Burleigh, Caldwell, Cannon, Chittenden, Clark of New Jersey, Clark of Missouri, Clarke of New York, Clayton, Clements, Clymer, Cobb of Kansas, Comingo, Cook, Colton, Cox, Crittenden, Crossland, Crounse, Danford, Davis, Dawes, De Witt, Durham, Eames, Eden, Eldredge, Finck, Garfield, Giddings, Glover, Gunckel, Gunter, Hale of Maine, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Massachusetts, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Harrison, Havens, Hawley of Connecticut, Hereford, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Holman, Hoskins, Hubbell, Hunton, Kasson, Kellogg, Killinger, Knapp, Lawrence, Loughridge, Lowndes, Luttrell, Magee, Marshall, McCrary, McDill of Iowa, McLean, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Nesmith, Niblack, O'Brien, Orr, Packer, Parker of New Hampshire, Perry, Pierce, Poland, Potter, Randall, Ransier, Ray, Reed, Richmond, Robbins, E. H. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Ross, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Schell, Scudder of New York, Sener, Shoemaker, Sloss, Smith of New York, Smith of Ohio, Smith of North Carolina, Southard, Speer, Stanard, Standford, Starkweather, Stephens of Georgia, Stevens of Massachusetts, Stone, Storm, Strait, Thomas of North Carolina, Thomas of Virginia, Thompson, Vance, Ward of New Jersey, Wells, Wheeler, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whiteley, Whitthorne, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Michigan, Willie, Wilson of Maryland, Wolf, Wood, Woodworth, Young of Kentucky—152.

Mr. SENER, (rep.) of Va., moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendments to the bill to abolish the Western judicial district of Arkansas and send it to a conference committee. Negatived—85 yeas to 131 nays.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then at half past ten P. M. went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. HAZELTON, (rep.) of Wis., in the Chair) on the Deficiency bill. The bill appropriates $2,496,558, and revives appropriations to the amount of $1,761,327.

At twenty minutes past eleven P. M., after disposing of only three pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

PARLIAMENTARY WITNESSES.

PROTECTION OF PERSONS SUMMONED BY CONGRESS FROM OTHER PROCESSES WHILE IN CUSTODY OF THE LEGISLATURE—REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE ARREST OF WHITELAW REID.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1875.

The following is the report of the select committee who were instructed to inquire whether the privileges of the House have been violated by the arrest and detention of Whitelaw Reid, at the suit of Alexander R. Shepherd, and what legislation is required on the subject.

It appears that the attendance of Whitelaw Reid was required before the Committee on Ways and Means as a witness upon an investigation ordered by the House, in which that committee was authorized to send for persons and papers. He attended accordingly and after his examination, but before a reasonable time had been afforded him for his return to his home in New York, he was arrested and held to bail under a criminal prosecution for a libel, and a summons to appear in a civil suit for a libel was also served upon him. He was not arrested in the civil suit, and has made no application for the protection of the House or for their interference in his behalf. We are of the opinion that his arrest upon the criminal process was lawful, and that if he was entitled to exemption from the service of civil process he can assert his privilege if he is disposed to do so in the Court before which such process was made returnable. There is, therefore, nothing in the case of Mr. Reid which requires the action of the House. The committee also find that by the settled parliamentary law of England a witness in attendance upon either branch of the Legislature, or a committee thereof with power to send for persons and papers, whether regularly summoned or attending voluntarily upon notice and request, is privileged from arrest except in case of treason, felony or breach of the peace. This exception is held to include all indictable crimes and offences but it is an open question whether a witness coming within the jurisdiction of the Courts of a state or of the District and only amenable to the service of process by reason of his personal presence is protected against the service of civil process upon him which does not require his arrest or detention. Different courts of highly respectable authority have made opposing decisions upon the question, but we are not aware that it has ever been determined by the supreme Court of the United States. In the uncertainty that exists upon the subject we are unanimously of opinion that it should be settled by legislation and that the better reason is in favor of extending the protection. It is important to have the attendance of witnesses before committees of Congress, whose duty it is to examine them, made as easy and safe as is consistent with the ordinary administration of justice. Congress has power to compel citizens of the United States to come into the District as witnesses from the most distant States and Territories, and it is not reasonable or just that a person thus brought within the local jurisdiction of the District courts should have his civil rights affected injuriously, as they obviously might be, if he should thereby be compelled to transfer the defence of a civil suit to a distant forum and and thus be subjected to serious inconvenience and expense. The liability of such a result might often deter witnesses from attending or induce them to evade a summons. So far as civil rights are concerned we think the witness brought into the District by a superior power should not be regarded as within it for any other purpose than that of giving his testimony, and that he should not have his condition changed to his prejudice on that account.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION.

A BROOKLYN GIRL ENTICED FROM HER HOME.

There has been considerable excitement in Brooklyn for the past two weeks, consequent upon the alleged abduction of a young girl seventeen years of age by the proprietor of a livery stable. The girl, whose name is Emma R. Birdsall, was found last night at the house of Mrs. Spencer, No. 49 Fourth street, New York, by Detectives Williams and Butts and taken to her father's residence, No. 548 Kent avenue. It appears that about two weeks ago the girl disappeared suddenly and mysteriously from her home. Her father, who is a city marshal in New York, alleges that she was enticed away by William J. Elder, who keeps a livery stable on De Kalb avenue. Mr. Birdsall caused the arrest of Elder on a charge of abduction. An examination before Justice Walsh failed to develop anything to criminate the accused and he was released.

On Saturday last the matter came before the City Court in the form of an application by Mr. Birdsall for a writ of habeas corpus to compel Elder to produce the girl in court. There was a lengthy argument, the father alleging that his daughter had been abducted by Elder, and the latter stating that the girl had left her home of her own free will, and that she was compelled to do so by the cruelty of her father. He stated that he had assisted her since she had left home, but had no knowledge of her whereabouts. The case was adjourned till next Saturday for further hearing.

RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

A raid was made by Sergeant Blair last evening at half-past six o'clock upon the gambling house No. 146 Fulton street. The place was situated on the second floor and the police sergeant and his men succeeded in taking the gamblers unawares. The proprietor, John Lindenthall, and ten others were arrested while playing faro and $31 49 was seized upon, besides a silver deal box, fifty markers, 500 ivory checks, one box and a table and layout. The prisoners were locked up in the second precinct station house, Beekman street, and will be taken to the Tombs Police Court this morning.

NEW YORK CITY.

John Hannigan, of No. 554 West Fifty-first street, a driver for Edward E. Boyd, was run over by his truck yesterday morning and severely injured.

The annual reunion and dinner of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons took place last night at Delmonico's. The festivities were kept up until a late hour.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange was held yesterday afternoon. President Fairfield in the chair. A large number of new firms were elected to membership.

The Woman's Social Educational Society held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 44 Union square. Mrs. Shepherd read an essay entitled, "Knowledge of Good and Evil the Basis of Morality," which was followed by a lively discussion by several of the ladies present.

A stated meeting of the Historical Society was held last evening at the rooms of the society, on Second avenue, at which the librarian, Mr. George H. Moore, read an interesting paper, communicated by the late W. J. Hubard, of Virginia, entitled "Washington's Likeness and the National Standard for It."

Colonel Wingate states that over $1,000 have already been contributed to the funds of the National Rifle Association. The Amateur Dramatic Association of New York have tendered the club a performance in the Academy of Music, on April 3. A large quantity of tickets have been sold. The plan on which the team is to be selected has been already decided on. The practice on the range will probably commence next week.

Mr. Abraham L. Earle, of the Finance Department, delivered an address before the Municipal Reform Association, of the Tenth Assembly district, on "Forty Millions a Year; Where the Money Comes from and How It Is Spent," at the rooms of the association, No. 43 Washington square. The address was ostensibly an exposition of the sources from which the moneys of the city and county treasury are derived and their disposion, the real object of the address, however, being a defence of Comptroller Green's administration.

Mr. Daniel E. Egbert, a wholesale oyster dealer, formerly doing business at boat No. 18, foot of West Tenth street, left this city for the West on a collecting tour in December last. When last heard from he had started to take the train at Detroit, Mich., for this city. This was on the 22d of January, since which time nothing has been heard from him. Fears are entertained by his family that he has been foully dealt with. Any information concerning his whereabouts can be sent to the office of John E. Merrill & Co., boat No. 16, foot of West Tenth street.

At the annual election, held a day or two since, of the Bleecker Street Railroad Company, at their office in this city, the following Board of Directors and officers of the road were elected:—Directors—Thurlow Weed, John T. Conover, Hugh Smith, David Jones, George W. Griffith, William L. Shardlam, David James King, Thomas B. Kerr, William Richardson, James W. Ranney, Eugene S. Ballin, Elisha Brooks, Jacob Sharp. Officers—President, John T. Conover; Treasurer, George W. Griffith. Executive Committee—Thurlow Weed, David Jones, William Richardson, John T. Conover, George W. Griffith.

During the month of February the "Free Dormitory for Women," at No. 54 Amity street, gave 235 lodgings to poor deserving women, who would otherwise have been obliged to sleep in police stations; situations were furnished to 25; sent to the hospital, 2; sent to homes in different parts of the country, 6; and several packages of clothing were distributed among the inmates. The following contributions were received, viz.:—William Ewart & Son, $60; Stewart Brown, $25; M., $2; Colonel John D. Williamson, 1½ tons coal; Francis & Loutrel, 1 package stationery; B. T. Babbitt, 1 box soap; Mrs. E. D. Bassford, 2 brooms, 1 pail and 1 hatchet; Schimmel & Co., 1 bucket fruit butter; Merriam & Co., 1 mirror; R. L. Crawford, 1 package reading matter. The committee solicit contributions of money, clothing and other articles, which will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

CRUSHED BY A CAR.

Coroner Croker yesterday held an inquest in the case of Richard Curtis, the young man recently living in Marion street, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 7th ultimo in consequence of accidentally falling before the wheels of a Broadway and Seventh avenue rail car, which passed over one of his legs. At the time of the accident deceased was skylarking on the front platform with some associates who had accompanied him down town from Central Park. The jury found that the death of deceased was due to his own negligence and exonerated the driver of the car and the company from all blame.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

At Yonkers, Westchester county, yesterday afternoon, Ellen O'Donnell, aged twenty-two, who has for some months past been employed as chambermaid at the Mansion House, in that city, was arrested on a warrant charging her with grand larceny. Her employers have for some time past been noticing a mysterious diminution in their stock of table and toilet linen, carpets, crockery and culinary utensils, without being able to account for the leakage. Suspicion, however, at length rested on Ellen, whose room in Washington street, upon a search instituted by the police, revealed stolen property of various kinds, sufficient to stock an ordinary domicile. It was noticed that the towels, bed linen and night cl