National Republican.

VOL. XIV. WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1874. NO. 34.

FOR RENT.

COMFORTABLE AND PLEASANT rooms, en suite or single, can be rented for the season, at No. 219 Four-and-a-half street, above Pennsylvania avenue. Terms moderate. DICKSON & PATTERSON, Brokers and Real Estate Agents. Jan5-2t

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE No. 812 E street northwest, containing eleven rooms. Possession at once. Apply to JOHN A. RUFF, Jan3-3t* At Washington City Savings Bank.

FOR RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING seven rooms, gas, water and all the modern improvements, situated on the corner of First, E and C streets; convenient to the Capitol. Inquire next door. Jan3-6t*

FOR RENT—A BRICK HOUSE CONTAINing ten rooms, No. 203 Twelfth street, northwest, near Pennsylvania avenue. Inquire of JOHN RONEY, Restaurant, corner of Thirteenth and G streets northwest. Jan3-6t*

FOR RENT—TWO SUITES OF PARLORS on first and second floor; also, ROOMS, single or in suites; all newly furnished; one block and a half from Ebbitt House and Willard's Hotel: No. 717 Fourteenth street. Terms reasonable. Jn3-3t*

ROOMS FOR RENT.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, with or without board, at 1312 K street northwest. Franklin Place. Refers, by permission, to Judge Edmunds, city post office; Supervising Architect Mullett, Treasury Department; Assistant Postmaster General Barbour and the Hon. Boardman Smith. Jan3-5TuTh

FOR RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSES—No. 230 First street east, 15 rooms, $35; No. 422 H street northwest, all modern conveniences, 10 rooms, $30; No. 1014 Eighth street, 10 rooms, $100. Unfurnished houses—No. 623 E street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest, gas and water, 11 rooms, $25; No. 203 I street northwest, gas and water, 16 rooms, $100; No. 467 Eleventh street, between E and F, all modern conveniences, 9 rooms, $35; No. 519 Second street, three-story, 11 rooms, $25; No. 434 H street, three-story brick, 9 rooms, $30. THOS. E. WAGGAMAN, 502 Seventh street. Jan3-1y

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE 904 Ninth street northwest, containing seven rooms, water and gas. Rent $20 per month, in advance. JOHN W. STICKNEY, Jan1-tf National Savings Bank.

FOR RENT—THE OFFICE ROOMS LATEly occupied by the MIXED COMMISSION, over Thompson's drug store, 502 Fifteenth street. Apply on the premises. W. S. THOMPSON, Druggist. Jan1-3t*

FOR RENT—TWO NEW PRESSED-BRICK HOUSES, seven rooms each, Nos. 1755 and 1757 8 street northwest; Latrobe, water and other modern conveniences. Apply to Mr. Weyl, 457 E street, BURGESS, Attorney, 421 Four-and-a-half street northwest. Jan1-6t*

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR, with Bedrooms attached, hot and cold water, bath, etc., FOR RENT, at No. 925 G street. dec27-tf

FOR RENT—PLEASANT ROOMS ON CAPitol Hill. Apply at No. 28 north B street, near Delaware avenue. jy10

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, at No. 1219 G street northwest. oct-tf

FOR RENT—PARLOR, WITH CHAMBER attached, at No. 536 E street, with a small, private family. Terms reasonable. References required. Also, front room on second floor. no25-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO SERviceable BUILDING LOTS, on the west side of Ninth street, between L and M streets northwest. Will sell cheap or exchange for improved property. Call on or address GEO. W. McLANE, No. 467 F street northwest—office of Ewing & Jackson. jn5-3t

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—THE STOCK and fixtures of the largest and best appointed SHOE HOUSE in the city, doing a large, paying, cash business, and increasing yearly. Satisfactory reasons given for wanting to sell. Address "Business," Lock Box 814, Washington, D. C. jn5-4t*

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE; modern improvements; convenient to street cars. Terms moderate. Inquire at 84 Defrees street northwest. Jan3-3t

LONG BOAT MARY ELIA FOR SALE. Will be sold on FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, at 3 o'clock p. m., AT SEVENTEENTH-STREET WHARF. Long Boat Mary Elia; in good repair, and equipment complete. The boat may be purchased at private sale before the day upon application to GEO. HILL, JR. dc24-ds

☞ THE ABOVE SALE IS POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, January 6, 1874, same hour and place. Jan3-td GEO. HILL, JR.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE THREE-STORY and basement brick residences, containing all modern improvements, such as marble mantles, ranges, Latrobes, baths, (hot and cold water,) &c. Small cash payment. Inquire of W. G. PHILLIPS, 20 First street northwest, or new buildings, corner 1 and North Capitol streets. Jan1-6t*

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING HORSE; owner having no further use for him; an elegant animal for a butcher or business wagon. Can be seen any day at 1035 Seventh street, corner N, northwest. dec24-tf

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF DESIRAble Building LOTS, at panic prices, and on long time. E. J. SWEET, dec16-colm 511 Seventh street.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—Two elegant Mansard roof, pressed-brick front houses, 11 rooms each, gas, hot and cold water, all the modern improvements—marble mantles, ranges, and Latrobe stoves; street paved and parked, and in one block of the Capitol. Terms easy. Will take in exchange unimproved city or improved country property, or Board of Public Works certificates. Location first class. C. H. HOLDEN, Real Estate Broker, de13-tf 237 Pennsylvania avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—NO COMMISSIONS TO pay—10 good DWELLING-HOUSES, with from five to ten rooms each, in different parts of the city. Prices ranging from $1,800 to $3,500; small cash payment on each, long time on the balance. These houses must be sold within thirty days. Also, 15 eligible BUILDING LOTS in various parts of the city. Also, 4½ acres, rich garden land, one quarter mile from Uniontown, D. C. Call at once. PHIL. H. WEICH, de11-1m 905 F street, Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE BY AUSTIN P. BROWN, Corner New York avenue and Fourteenth street, THREE LARGE DOUBLE HOUSES, ranging in price from $35,000 to $50,000; and several other first-class Houses. ON WHICH TO SQUARE OF GROUND and lots in all parts of the city. HOUSES and LOTS at Mount Pleasant. jn14-tf

PERSONAL.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF JOHN RONEY, corner Thirteenth and C streets northwest, having been closed for some time for repairs, but having now been reopened, Mr. Roney will be pleased to see his old friends and as many new ones as possible. Give Jack a call. jn3-3t*

DISTRICT SECURITIES.—$12,000 WORTH OF REAL ESTATE NOTES will be exchanged for Board of Public Works certificates or Bonds. Said notes bear ten per cent. interest, and are payable in monthly payments of about one hundred and seventy dollars; secured by mortgages on improved property. Will exchange all or any part. Inquire, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at room 15, Plant's building, Fifteenth street and New York avenue. jn2-3t

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION AND NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the manufacture and sale of Brass Works, Plumbers' Supplies, &c., under the firm name of Somerville, Leitch & Co., has been dissolved by the withdrawal from the firm of Robert Leitch. All bills will be receipted for and debts paid by Thomas Somerville. All persons indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement, in order to close up the business. THOMAS SOMERVILLE, jan1-1m ROBERT LEITCH.

NEW BRASS FOUNDRY. ROBERT LEITCH (late of the firm of Somerville & Leitch) takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public in general that he has opened his interest in the above firm he will soon be able to receive them in his new and commodious premises, on D street, near Thirteenth, of the opening of which due notice will be given. jan1-1m*

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION, AND NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing in the manufacture and sale of brick under the firm name of RUSSELL, KNIGHT & CO., has been dissolved by the retirement from the firm of J. E. Knight, and the business will hereafter be carried on under the firm name of WM. H. RUSSELL & CO. RUSSELL, KNIGHT & CO. dec27-Tu4w

TAX BILLS FOR SPECIAL IMPROVEments and for sewerage settled at a discount of twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. by the ROGERS BANKING COMPANY, 315 Seventh street. dec16-tf

IMPORTANT NOTICE. GOOD INVESTMENT FOR TAX-PAYERS. The general improvement and sewer taxes will be paid at the very lowest rates. Tax bills under $100 paid at a large discount. Information cheerfully furnished. Call before paying and make money. B. H. WARNER, Real Estate Broker, dc3-tf 728 Seventh street.

TO CAPITALISTS OR OTHERS DESIRING to embark one or more thousand dollars in a new but profitable business, which cannot be stolen by any one leaving or forwarding address in full to J. H. K., 252 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C. 420-tf

HAS REMOVED TO NO. 425 LOUISIANA avenue, August 1, and reopened with a fine stock of Guns, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and Sporting Goods. JOHN J. PEABODY. Jy24-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE. 313 W. H. HARROVER, SEVENTH STREET, 313 Five doors from Pennsylvania avenue north. STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, FIRE-BRICKS, REPAIRS FOR ALL KINDS OF STOVES. FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. se19

TAPE-WORM REMOVED, WITH HEAD COMPLETE, IN A FEW HOURS.

No detention from business; medicine perfectly harmless; purely vegetable; no fee asked. Tapeworm passed and a complete cure effected. Removed one from a clerk in Surgeon General's office, who had been unsuccessfully treated by army and other physicians for ELEVEN YEARS. The head, a number of other specimens, with head complete, can be seen at the Army Medical Museum.

ONE HALF THE DISEASES ARE CAUSED BY TAPE AND OTHER WORMS ENTERING IN THE ANIMALS MENTARY CANAL.

Prominent citizens will certify that, after having been treated by different physicians for dyspepsia, liver complaint, consumption, etc., they have been completely restored to health in a short time under my treatment, and found they had been treated for the wrong disease. None but VEGETABLE REMEDIES. Charges reasonable, and a PERFECT CURE GUARANTEED. Hours from 8 to 12 and 3 to 6. DR. HENRY WILSON, 480 Seventh street, bet. E and F N. W.

WANTS.

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND WRITER desires an engagement. Address "SHORTHAND," REPUBLICAN office. jn5-3t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN in a private family. Address Box 8, this office. jan5-3t*

WANTED—AT THIS OFFICE, COPIES of the DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, dated December 19, 1873, for which a liberal price will be paid. jan2-1t

WANTED—TO RENT UNFURNISHED HOUSE, ten or twelve rooms; not on Capitol Hill or Island. Address Box 609, City Post Office, stating rent and location. jan5-3t*

WANTED—A RELIABLE TENANT FOR the large and commodious 3-story brick, No. 211 D street, north side, second and third streets northwest, and at present occupied by Amos Green, esq. This property is in good repair, possessing all the modern improvements, water and gas throughout, large rooms, deep lot, with stable on wide rear alley, &c., will be for rent on the first day of February next, and in the meantime can be inspected between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. by any one desiring to rent. For terms apply to F. MORSELL, jn 3-3t No. 601 Louisiana avenue.

WANTED—$4,000, SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage on one hundred acres of land, costing $6,500, $2,000 having been paid as purchase money, situated in Prince George's county, Md., 8 miles from Alexandria, 18 miles from the ferry which connects with the Washington boats, 22 miles to the station of the connection of the B. and O. and O. and A. railroads. The farm is well watered by four never-failing springs. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and corn-house. Sixty-five acres are river bottoms, well adapted to the growth of sweet potatoes, garden melons, and all kinds of gardening. Three hundred apple trees and 1,600 peach trees just beginning to bear. I want to pay $800 every year and interest until the whole amount is paid. First payment to be made on the 15th of January, 1875. No brokers or agents need apply. Address, EDGAR A. NELSON, jan3-3t* Box 67, Alexandria, Va.

WANTED—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—A HOUSE of four to six rooms; would purchase all or a portion of the furniture of parties breaking up housekeeping; must be within ten minutes' walk of the Government Printing Office, or on line of horse-cars. Address Alley 18, Government Printing Office. jan3-3t*

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN, OF practical experience, thoroughly educated in all business details, both of office and outdoor, a good accountant and possessing some capital, desires to form a connection with some first-class established commission, mercantile, or manufacturing house, with a view to an ultimate copartnership. Address, confidentially, H. D. Y., Republican office. dc25-tf

EUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, NO. 1119 E street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. MRS. LOUISE C. BUTLER. fc2-tf

ALL KINDS OF CAST-OFF WEARING APPAREL can be sold to the very best advantage by addressing or calling on JUTH, 493 D street, between Sixth and Seventh northwest. Notes by mail promptly attended to. Cash paid. Jn13-tf

NOTICE—THAT E. S. JUSTH, 670 D street, between Sixth and Seventh streets northwest, sells custom-made second-hand Clothing at less than half the cost of ready-made new ones. N. B.—Second-hand clothing of all kinds bought at fair cash prices. au23-tf

WANTED—EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT the popular Sewing Machine "VICTOR" has its needle self-setting, the only shuttle in use, resting on a carrier; needle, bar and works of steel; easy running, simple, and durable; the most desirable machine for family use. Agency No. 469 Pennsylvania avenue, between Four-and-a-half and Sixth street. Also agent for Demorest's Patterns. T. W. SPICER, Agent. au11-tf

BOARDING.

TREMONT HOUSE HAS TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS, one of two and one of three rooms; also two SINGLE ROOMS, which will be let to permanent boarders at reasonable prices. All the rooms are newly furnished, and the house heated with steam throughout. No liquor sold. F. P. HILL. jan2-1f

PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD BOARD—21 Grant Place. jn1-1m*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31—A small gold enameled LOCKET, containing a photograph. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at this office. jan5-2t*

AMUSEMENTS.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

The Kellogg Troupe was greeted last night at the National by a house that must have not only been gratifying to the management, but to Miss Kellogg herself, who is a great favorite with the Washington public. The opera "Lucia di Lammermoor" is of the old Italian school, and was first produced at Naples in 1835. This work, as its title imports, is founded on Sir Walter Scott's exquisite tale of the "Bride of Lammermoor."

The opera is full of fine phrasing, and contains many beautiful melodies, duets, and other concerted pieces. Miss Kellogg as Lucia was almost, not quite, the Kellogg of other days. A little freshness of voice and a little of the old vigor are wanting, but enough remains to please her admirers, and we would be classed among them. The mad scene was perhaps her best effort, for this is scena is well suited to her voice and execution, and although we might question the author's taste, we could not question that of the interpreter. It was simply perfect, and the acting quite as effective.

Mr. Hableman surprised us in that his voice seems not to lose by age, and, as he is a good actor, he performed the part of Edgardo very satisfactorily. Although the Enrico should have been a *robusto* to fill the part well. The duet where he and Enrico agree to meet by the ley tombs of Ravenswood at dawn to fight should never have been omitted, for it is so well known, and was universally missed. Carleton did fairly as Enrico, but his voice is light and not always true. The sextette, "Chi mi Frena," in the second act, was performed by five voices. We looked to the charming Mrs. Seguin, who sat in close proximity to the singers, to supply the deficiency. The orchestra and chorus were excellent, and the entire performance gave great satisfaction. The floral offerings to Miss Kellogg were very beautiful and abundant.

To-night we have "Rigoletto, the Fool's Revenge," with an excellent cast. Two questions we would ask—Why does Miss Kellogg only appear in three operas this week? and why do we not have Morgan, the English tenor, announced?

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.

Willard hall was filled with a very enthusiastic audience last evening to welcome to Washington one of its old favorites, Mrs. Caroline-Richings Bernard. The lady has lately organized an "Olde Folke" troupe, and has given concerts about the country with the greatest success. Those which were given in Philadelphia were highly spoken of, and with apparent justice, for the troupe is composed of voices which harmonize nicely, and their music, although not of the more fashionable operatic order, is nevertheless exceedingly enjoyable and attractive.

Not few of the company were recognized by the audience. They were Wit-the-Fight Little-Wit, Peregrine Politick, Jeremiah Foresight, Benjamin Discretion, Robert Roebuck, Burgoyne Buttongown, Toby Doubtful, Humphrey Merrythought, Roger Merryman, Careful Ogle, Petinax Pitmit, Almanac Pennyboy, Wittypate Oldcraft, Saxbeans Shrewhard, Pragmatic Roundkeys, Rascal Scrapio, Mercury Brainwhite, Cheap Mountifull, Camilla Cautious, Priscilla Primrose, Patience Credulous, Araminta Vainlove, Dorothy Doolittle, Betty Topknot, Angelina Prim, Lovely Duckin, Prudence Coolhead. These people were very successful in winning the applause of the audience, Mrs Bernard being particularly well received, and sang with all of her old order and effectiveness.

Professor Tomlin, of New York, is one of the company, and his performance last evening upon the orchestral organ was a feature of the entertainment. The dresses also were a novelty. They were neat and elegant, and made in "ye fashion of ye olden tymme."

The programme will be changed this evening. To-morrow evening the troupe will sing at the Congregational church, and for the remainder of the week and at the Saturday matinee at Willard hall.

ANNA E. DICKINSON.

This evening, at Lincoln Hall, Miss Anna E. Dickinson will deliver her latest popular effort, entitled "For Your Own Sake." The lecture has been pronounced by competent judges to be the finest production of its character which the popular encouragement to such efforts on the platform has brought forth. It embraces in its scope a large amount of curious learning, diligent research, clear perception and philosophical thought. It gives Miss Dickinson a wide field for the exercise of that keen mentality for which she is distinguished, while it offers her abundant opportunities for those brilliant displays of oratory in which she has survivalled all the present day. In addition to its many other attractions the lecture is eminently instructive. All will find in it sufficient interest for entertainment, and being entirely free from political and religious commentary itself to persons of all parties and opinions. We advise an immediate application for seats at Warren Choate & Co.'s, No. 322 Pennsylvania avenue.

JANAUSCHEK.

This eminent tragic actress appeared at Ford's last evening before a large audience. The play selected for her re-entry was a dramatization of Dickens' "Bleak House." Madame Janauschek assumed two *roles*, that of Lady Dedlock and Hortense, her maid. To each of them she gave an individuality that served as a convincing proof of her great powers, for the characters are dissimilar, and require to be personated, if done successfully, by an artist of more than ordinary capacity. That Madame Janauschek succeeded in fully pleasing her audience was evident, for she was repeatedly favored with applause of the most decided order.

This evening "Mary Stuart" is to be presented, and the character Madame Janauschek assumes is one that has succeeded in making her famous.

ROYAL MARIONETTES.

The Royal Marionettes, from London and New York, appear at Willard hall on Tuesday next. The troupe performed for hundreds of months in London, and their success at Union Square in New York was extremely successful. The Marionettes are probably the nearest nearly to animation, and if some little prejudice against the art prevails it is only because it is associated in the minds of the people with the taste of our juvenile population.

THE HUTCHINSONS.

The well-known Hutchinson family of singers appear at the Metropolitan church next week, and seats are for sale at Metzerott's.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

DISCUSSION ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

THE BANKRUPT AND SALARY BILLS IN THE SENATE—THE FINANCES—BILLS INTRODUCED—PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE REGULAR ARMY—SPEECHES OF MR. STEPHENS AND OTHERS ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

SENATE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1874.

The Chair *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate in response to the resolution of the Senate, that he prepare a statement of all the information attainable in reference to the compensation of Senators. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Anthony presented petition of five hundred colored citizens of Rhode Island, asking the passage of the Senate Civil Right bill. Laid on the table.

Mr. Kelly presented petition of soldiers of the Mexican war now living in Oregon and Washington Territory, asking that the surviving soldiers of the Mexican war be placed on the pension rolls. Referred to the Committee on Pensions.

WHO GOT POSTAGE STAMPS.

Mr. Cragin submitted a resolution, calling on the various department heads for a classified list of all the officers and employees in their departments who are furnished with official postage stamps, directly or indirectly; and whether it is the custom in their departments in writing to persons not connected with that department for information, to enclose an official stamp for a reply. Adopted.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. Edmunds, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a substitute for the House bill repealing the bankrupt law. The amendments proposed to be made to the present act, he said, had received the substantial concurrence of the committee. (For bankrupt act see Fourth page.)

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

Mr. Wright submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to inquire as to the expediency of reporting a bill making a reduction of ten per cent. in the salaries of all officers of the Government whose compensation exceeds $3,000 per annum or $8 per day.

Mr. Cameron objected, and it went over.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Mr. Buckingham submitted a resolution directing Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of the issuance of a sufficient amount of currency, and to meet necessities of Government, to consider expediency of reporting a bill which shall empower the Secretary of the Treasury to make temporary loans upon National bonds, or to issue certificates of indebtedness issued for such loans as part of their reserve. Also, to provide for the redemption and cancellation of legal tender notes equal in amount to those which have been or may be paid into the $400,000 heretofore held by the Secretary of the Treasury. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Pratt offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Finance Committee to inquire whether the national banking law should not be so amended as to prohibit the stockholders and officers of a national bank from being concerned in the business of loaning money, within the locality of the national bank, whereby the means of such bank may be employed to produce greater rate of interest than is allowed by law.

GENERAL SHIPPING ACT.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to provide for a commission to prepare and report to Congress a bill which shall be a complete revision of a general shipping act, and for other purposes.

FREE FROM STEAM VESSELS.

Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to regulate fees received from certain steam vessels. It provides that the owner of any steam vessel, sailing under register and engaged in regular navigation between United States ports and ports in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, shall not be required to pay in any other port of the United States than the first port of arrival from or last port of departure for such British provinces any higher or greater fees than would be required of an enrolled and licensed vessel.

SMITHSONIAN REGENTS.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a joint resolution to appoint Asa Gray, of Massachusetts; J. D. Dana, of Connecticut, and Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, regents of Smithsonian Institution, in place respectively of Louis Agassiz, deceased, and Theodore D. Woolsey and Wm. B. Astor, terms expired; also to reappoint John Maclean, of New Jersey, and Peter Parker, of the District of Columbia, whose terms have expired.

OBSTRUCTIONS ON RIVERS.

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to regulate and facilitate commerce by removing navigable rivers forming the boundary of States. It provides that all railway bridges across such rivers shall be declared public highways, and shall bequeatly and ratably open to the use of all railroads; that within the limits of the United States, and was not in force in his action by any motive of that sort. He recognized to its fullest extent the great truth that all men were created equal, and had an equal right to the enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness. All have an equal right to justice, and to stand, as far as Governmental powers are exercised, on a perfect equality before the law, and this applied to a class of people who had been the broad catholic doctrine, but it did not inculcate fraternity in the social relation, but that all should act toward another as they would have others act toward them.

Mr. Stephens said he had always held to this doctrine, and he quoted from a speech which he had delivered before the Legislature of Georgia little later, in which he had urged the acceptance of all the issues of the war. He had spoken of giving the colored people the full measure of justice, and all the civil liberty that they could possibly and rightfully claim. He believed that under our laws a first-class ticket entitled the holder to a first-class seat and passage in any public conveyance, but railroad companies have also a right to assign passengers to such seats as they please, and he had seen cases where the money for passage and the cars are as comfortable as they expected when they paid for the seats. He was opposed the bill because it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which was specific and limited, and he could not have conferred the authority for the passage of this measure. He denied that the fourteenth or fifteenth amendments conferred any such power.

These amendments had no application whatever to these subjects. All they were intended to do was to declare the colored race citizens of the United States and of the States respectively, and to prevent such citizens from being deprived of their rights, privileges and immunities, and to secure to them the enjoyment of their property and in all their rights, just as they were secured to other citizens. The exercise of a general power was conferred by either of these amendments. They did not confer civil rights—not even the right of suffrage—but only prohibit the States from discriminating against the colored race, and that whatever rights are given to other citizens shall not be denied to the colored race. These civil matters could only be provided for in the efforts of the Government. No such thing was given by these amendments as to authorize the tremendous power in Congress of exercising legislation over the people of the several States.

In support of these propositions Mr. S. had read the decision of the Supreme Court on the New Orleans slaughter-house cases. He contended that while additional powers were conferred, no new powers were conferred. So long as an irresponsible judiciary was permitted to sit in judgment on the Government there was no danger of any citizen being deprived of his rights. He also opposed the bill because of its inexpediency. It was injudicious and unwise to enact this law, and it would be far better to leave all such matters to the different States. He did not believe the majority of the colored people of Georgia had any desire for the passage of this bill. They preferred their own schools, their own churches, their own societies. In Georgia they had now their own schools and universities, which were supported by State aid, just as the white schools and universities were.

It would be better for both races to be kept separate in these social relations. As for himself he had always been in favor of friendship for the colored race, and he did not believe there was a negro in Georgia to-day, who knew him, who would not rather call upon him for aid and counsel than to call upon any carpet-bagger in the State. He advocated a more conservative course, in order that all might be speedily brought back to the older and better days of the republic.

Mr. Ramsey, of S. C., was next recognized, and argued that there was a very great necessity for this bill, for in many sections of this country there were people who suffered from the most humiliating discriminations. These people help to form the Government, and yet they are deprived of their civil rights. They asked no peculiar favors, but simply that they might be permitted to enjoy their rights. Judging from some of the arguments on the other side it seemed to him that gentlemen were afraid that the colored race would overcome the white race by their superior intelligence and morality. His people, however, had no intention of destroying the white race.

It was all a bugbear to say that they wanted to force social equality. He for one would not vote for this bill if he supposed for purpose was to force any white man upon his society. Both political parties in their last annual conventions had committed themselves to the doctrine of justice to the colored man, and he was thereafter surprised to see the opposition to this bill. He was the colored people demanded was a chance in the race of life, and to have the same privileges as were accorded to the white race. The Federal Congress was the proper power to take hold of matter, for if left to the States the colored people would never get their rights.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, argued that this bill was a clear and positive invasion of the rights of the people. He referred to the partiality in the public school system, which, he said, would be greatly affected thereby. He also opposed the bill as being unconstitutional.

Mr. Ellis, of La., obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the Virginia matter. Referred.

The House took at [illegible]

The Speaker stated as well as he could upon occasion to worry over the currency question and the question of the resumption of specie payments in New York by the room, and took occasion to say that the Ways and Means Committee had not yet decided upon the question of the resumption of specie payments in certain parts of the kingdom, and important city has to special issue of shinplasters, which are of little circulation in any other part. It is now proposed to provide a remedy for this state of things by the establishment of six national banks, empowered to issue legal tenders and provide for an exchange of the local for a national currency. A bill which has relence in view is pending before the Italian Parliament, and strangers who have visited that country recently will rejoice to hear of its passage.

By Mr. McCrary, of Iowa: Bill to [illegible] the Pacific railroads to recover the interest and other amounts due to the United States.

A large number of private bills were offered under the above call.

THE ARMY.

Mr. Coburn, of Ind., asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of [illegible] the regular army of the United States, and also into the expediency of discontinuing whole or in part the work upon the fortifications of the United States. Objected to.

Mr. Wheeler, of N. Y., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for the day of next session.

Mr. Hoar also offered a motion to suspend the rules so as to enable the committee to offer an amendment providing for the transfer of certain balances of the appropriations for the military establishment to the supplies of the Treasury, that also to transfer certain [illegible] the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Holman, of Ind., objected to the [illegible] claims, and the other part of the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, offered a resolution to suspend the rules so to provide that all [illegible] of private individuals may be [illegible] the clerk's desk. Adopted.

CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

Mr. Dawes, of Mass., said he had received a letter from a former member of this House (Hon. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky,) in relation to the late scourge of cholera in the Western country last year, and he had asked the General had received a duplicate of that letter, and, at the request of the latter, he offered a resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to detail two or more medical officers of the army to visit such places in the West as had been visited by the cholera, under the direction of the Surgeon General, to confer with the local physicians and collect, as far as possible, all facts in relation to the cholera and to submit a report before the 1st day of January, 1875. Adopted.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., introduced a bill to provide by law for the compensation of loyal men in Louisiana whose property was seized by order of the Confederate Government. Referred.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House then, under the order made before the recess, resumed the consideration of the civil rights bill.

Mr. Frye, of Me., who had had charge of the bill on this subject at the last session, said the bill met his views, but he would not now occupy the time of the House by its discussion.

Mr. Cox, of N. Y., argued that the Constitution of the United States gave to the Federal Government limited powers and reserved others to the States, and that it was unconstitutional to pass this bill. The question of its constitutionality he referred to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the slaughter-house cases at New Orleans. He believed that all in the South, black and white, had their civil rights; but this bill attempted to force a social right. There was not a white man on the floor on the other side of the House who would hesitate to stand by his wife and say that the colored man was created by God to be the equal of the white man.

Mr. Rainey, a colored member from South Carolina, said he could do so.

Mr. Harris, I am speaking to the white men on that side of the House, and not to you. [Laughter.]

Mr. Harris, in continuation, quoted from the speeches of Mr. Lincoln in his campaign with Mr. Douglass in Illinois, to show that Mr. Lincoln never considered the negro the equal of the white man. On the contrary, Mr. Lincoln held the white race to be the greater race of the two.

Mr. Harris then referred to the school system and the philanthropic institutions of his State, and had letters read from the superintendent of schools and the superintendent of the asylums, and the institutions for the deaf and dumb and blind, all testifying that the passage of the civil rights bill would be detrimental to those institutions.

Mr. Rainer, of S. C. I deny that.

Mr. Harris. Oh, sit down. I am speaking to the white men on that side. I am speaking to the gentlemen there.

Mr. E. R. Hoar, of Mass., called the gentleman to order, and made the point that he must address the whole House and not only a portion of it.

Mr. Harris in continuation said there was no such prejudice as was pretended by gentlemen on the other side. The prejudices against any social arrangements were implanted by God himself.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., was then recognized, and said he had not any wish that he had to say to trouble any minister, and he would therefore ask for an hour.

Mr. E. R. Hoar objected, but finally withdrew the objection, when an understanding was reached that Mr. Elliot, of South Carolina, should also have one hour.

Mr. Stephens said so much was involved in this bill that he had thought it best to reduce his speech to writing—a thing that he was not often in the habit of doing. He was opposed to the bill, and would give his reasons briefly and succinctly and affirmatively. He did not oppose it because he was opposed to doing equal justice to every human being in all our broad land, for he recognized the duty of the Government to protect its citizens, and to the solution of this problem, in his opinion, lies in the administration of justice. He opposed the bill from no prejudice in the slightest degree, but because it was not within the limits of the United States, and was not in force in his action by any motive of that sort. He recognized to its fullest extent the great truth that all men were created equal, and had an equal right to the enjoyment of life, liberty and happiness. All have an equal right to justice, and to stand, as far as Governmental powers are exercised, on a perfect equality before the law, and this applied to a class of people who had been the broad catholic doctrine, but it did not inculcate fraternity in the social relation, but that all should act toward another as they would have others act toward them.

Mr. Stephens said he had always held to this doctrine, and he quoted from a speech which he had delivered before the Legislature of Georgia little later, in which he had urged the acceptance of all the issues of the war. He had spoken of giving the colored people the full measure of justice, and all the civil liberty that they could possibly and rightfully claim. He believed that under our laws a first-class ticket entitled the holder to a first-class seat and passage in any public conveyance, but railroad companies have also a right to assign passengers to such seats as they please, and he had seen cases where the money for passage and the cars are as comfortable as they expected when they paid for the seats. He was opposed the bill because it was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, which was specific and limited, and he could not have conferred the authority for the passage of this measure. He denied that the fourteenth or fifteenth amendments conferred any such power.

These amendments had no application whatever to these subjects. All they were intended to do was to declare the colored race citizens of the United States and of the States respectively, and to prevent such citizens from being deprived of their rights, privileges and immunities, and to secure to them the enjoyment of their property and in all their rights, just as they were secured to other citizens. The exercise of a general power was conferred by either of these amendments. They did not confer civil rights—not even the right of suffrage—but only prohibit the States from discriminating against the colored race, and that whatever rights are given to other citizens shall not be denied to the colored race. These civil matters could only be provided for in the efforts of the Government. No such thing was given by these amendments as to authorize the tremendous power in Congress of exercising legislation over the people of the several States.

In support of these propositions Mr. S. had read the decision of the Supreme Court on the New Orleans slaughter-house cases. He contended that while additional powers were conferred, no new powers were conferred. So long as an irresponsible judiciary was permitted to sit in judgment on the Government there was no danger of any citizen being deprived of his rights. He also opposed the bill because of its inexpediency. It was injudicious and unwise to enact this law, and it would be far better to leave all such matters to the different States. He did not believe the majority of the colored people of Georgia had any desire for the passage of this bill. They preferred their own schools, their own churches, their own societies. In Georgia they had now their own schools and universities, which were supported by State aid, just as the white schools and universities were.

It would be better for both races to be kept separate in these social relations. As for himself he had always been in favor of friendship for the colored race, and he did not believe there was a negro in Georgia to-day, who knew him, who would not rather call upon him for aid and counsel than to call upon any carpet-bagger in the State. He advocated a more conservative course, in order that all might be speedily brought back to the older and better days of the republic.

Mr. Ramsey, of S. C., was next recognized, and argued that there was a very great necessity for this bill, for in many sections of this country there were people who suffered from the most humiliating discriminations. These people help to form the Government, and yet they are deprived of their civil rights. They asked no peculiar favors, but simply that they might be permitted to enjoy their rights. Judging from some of the arguments on the other side it seemed to him that gentlemen were afraid that the colored race would overcome the white race by their superior intelligence and morality. His people, however, had no intention of destroying the white race.

It was all a bugbear to say that they wanted to force social equality. He for one would not vote for this bill if he supposed for purpose was to force any white man upon his society. Both political parties in their last annual conventions had committed themselves to the doctrine of justice to the colored man, and he was thereafter surprised to see the opposition to this bill. He was the colored people demanded was a chance in the race of life, and to have the same privileges as were accorded to the white race. The Federal Congress was the proper power to take hold of matter, for if left to the States the colored people would never get their rights.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, argued that this bill was a clear and positive invasion of the rights of the people. He referred to the partiality in the public school system, which, he said, would be greatly affected thereby. He also opposed the bill as being unconstitutional.

Mr. Ellis, of La., obtained the floor, but yielded for a motion to adjourn.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in relation to the Virginia matter. Referred.

The House took at [illegible]

The Speaker stated as well as he could upon occasion to worry over the currency question and the question of the resumption of specie payments in New York by the room, and took occasion to say that the Ways and Means Committee had not yet decided upon the question of the resumption of specie payments in certain parts of the kingdom, and important city has to special issue of shinplasters, which are of little circulation in any other part. It is now proposed to provide a remedy for this state of things by the establishment of six national banks, empowered to issue legal tenders and provide for an exchange of the local for a national currency. A bill which has relence in view is pending before the Italian Parliament, and strangers who have visited that country recently will rejoice to hear of its passage.

THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, WITH THE CORRESPONDENCE.

A BRIEF AND PLAIN STATEMENT OF THE CASE—PAPERS AND CORRESPONDENCE ON THE CAPTURE AND SURRENDER OF THE VESSEL AND HER SURVIVING CREW.

The President yesterday sent the following message to the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message of December last I gave reason to expect that when the full and accurate report of the proceedings relating to the steamer Virginius, which had been telegraphed in cipher, should be received, the papers concerning the capture of the vessel, the execution of a part of its