Yan. 37-Nº 5,560.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 1871.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL THEATER. Sugagement of the Renowned Tragedienne, MRS. F. W. LANDER.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JANUARY 9, will appear in the Historical Play (in five acts) of ELLEABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND. Tue-day, Mrs. LANGER as MARY STUART. LANDER MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

WALL'S OPERA HOUSE. EVENING JARUARY 9, 1871. Seventh Annual Con-tinental four of the Fermons Original and Only LE RUE'S GARNIYAL MINSTRELS BRASS BAND AND BUBLESCUE OF ERA TROUPE. Twenty Distinguish d'Artistes, chief among whom are the great RICARDO, the Musical Worder of the Mineteenth Cestury, and the only man living with a pure Soprana Voice A. J. TALBOT, DICK PARKER, BILLY REFUE BUGH HAMALO, LAUGHEIN Sed MURRAY. LAUGHLIN and MURRAY
LIBERAL PRICES - Dress Circle and Parquette,
seconds; Family Circle, 25 cents; Reserved Orchestra, 75 cents Reserved Seats at Ellis Music Store
without extra charge

METZEROTT HALL. As the reenest of numerous citizens who in conse mence of the growds were unable to witness the WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COM-

FINATION The past Week, they will remain

ONE WEEK LONGIR, Commencing . MONDAY, JANUARY 9,

CHRISSIE MILLER. THE WONDERFUL TWO READED GIRL. Pronounced by your leading physicians, after a careful examination, to be the MOST WONDERFUL PERSON ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH.

MISS ANNA SWAN, The Famous Nova Scotish Gientess, the Tallest Person in the World. MADAME HALLAIN. The Renowned American Bearded Lady.

CAPTAIN M. V. BATES. The Great Kentucky Giant, the Tallest Man Living Receptions from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10 p. m. . /9 6t* WALL'S OPERA HOUSE.

W. M. HOLLAND Lessee and Manager JOB, McARDLE Business Manager THE GREAT TRAGEDIAN. EDWIN FORREST.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JANUARY 16, SUPPORTED BY MISS LILLIE, MR. W. HABRIS, W. M. HOLLAND'S DRAMATIC COMPANY

MONDAY, January 16-KICH ELIEU. TUESDAY, January 17-OTHELLO. WEDNESDAY. January IS-HAMILET. THUBSDAY, January 19—
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
FRIDAY, January 20—
LING LEAR. SATURDAY, Japuary 21 MATINEE AND EVENING.

THE ELFIN STAR. MISS EFFIE JOHNS, Admission S1: Reserved Seats 50 Cents extra.

Gallery 50 Cents. Seats secured for any night six
days in advance, at Ellis' Music Store.

185-21t F. C. WELLS. Agent. Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM,

CORNER NINTH AND D STS. Fitted up with all the modern apparatus, and with het and cold water baths, lockers, &c., &c. Terms: \$3 per quarter. No. 486) ON EXHIBITION (No. 488

AND SALE TTH MARKRITER's, No 486 Seventh street, between D and E strets, eight doors above Odd Fellows' Hall. Choice Oil Paintings, Engravings, Chromes, Sc. Also, Larges Stock Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Picture Frames, Picture Cords and Tassels, Bings, Nails, &c., in the District.

Please remember Name and Number. ap25-ly* C. REICHENBACH'S Plane Store No. 423 11th Street, above Penna. Avenue, Bole agency for the sale of the celebrated PIANOS of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, and Wm. McCammon, Albany; also, second-hand Pianos, Organs and Melodeous for sale or rent on the most accommodating terms; Piano and Organ Tuning and Repairing.

FAMILY SUPPLIES, ETC.

REDUCTION IN TEA, COFFEE AND Have reduced prices on the following Goods to correspond with lower tariff rates: TRAS. reduced 12 cents per lb. COFVEES, 2 cents PEPPER and A LLSPICE, reduced 12 cents per lb. NUTMINGS

UTMEGS, 35 cents CLOVES.

CINNAMON.

TAPIOCA. LEMON and ORANGE PBEL.

IMPORTED BRANDY. GIN. RUM. and
SCOTOH and IRISH WHISKIES also will be sold N. W. BURCHELL. 1332 F STREET

COME: COME: COME:

WE SELL CHEAPER THAN ALL OTHERS GO EVERYWHERE! NOTICE ALL ADVERTISEMENTS: AND THEN COME STRAIGHT TO OUR STOKE!

BEST LEAF LABD 1
BEST BOLL BUTTER, only 3
CASSAED & CO. S. BEST SUGAB-37c. per lb. CURED HAMS

Do. do. SHOULDERS. 12½0 per lb.

Bo. do. BREAST BACON 16c, per lb.

BEST SOUTH CAROLINA RICE. 19c, per lb.

GOLDEN SYRUP, only 65c, per gall.

CUT SUGAR DRIP 51 per gall.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES. 45c, per gall.

BEST FAMILY FLOUR, \$2 and \$2.25 per ½ bbl.

BIES. just received, a choice lot of DRIED CHEB.

BRAY & BRO., 351 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE. Between 3d and 4% streets, north side.

REDICTION

PRICES OF NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

The undersigned have promptly reduced the price of

TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES, &c., to correspond with new tariff rates. Also, & GREAT BESUCTION in HAMS, SHOUL-DEBS. MIDDLING and LABD.

A choice variety of CANNED and DRIED FRUITS, NUTS of all kinds, COOKING WINES and BRANDIES, FLAVORING BXTBACTS, best grades FAMILY and EXTRA FLOUR, sold as low as any in this city. The street care run past our door every 5 minutes.

GROCERS. CORNER STE AND E. NAVY YARD.

All grades for bakers,
All grades for families VERT CHOICE. HEAVY MIDDLINGS for borse feed, BROWN STUFF. VERY LOW BATES. W. M. GALT & CO.



CALIFORNIA CATAWBA WINE, so justly celbrated for delicacy of taste and richness of flavor, scarcely surpassed by the finest champagne, constantly on hand; also, the best WINES, WHIS KIES and BRANDIES. As no inferior liquor is sold over the Bar patrons may in all cases rely upon obtaining only the sure article.

My DINING BOOMS and EATING BAR being always supplied with the best the market affords, the most experienced fournet will find something to tempt his appetite and appears his hunger. tempt his appointe and appears his hunger.

O. H. MILLER COME FOR YOUR PRIZES. - Every person sit-PRIZE at the Cottage Gaffery. Gems, Pearls and Phetographs in fine style, \$23 lith street, near I street,

SHILLINGTON sends us the Christmas number of the London Illustrated News, rich as usual in holiday pictures.

Saturday evening, at which were present Marshall O. Roberts. John W. Forcey, and five or six other gentlemen.

Goseff FROM Boston has it that a volume of poems will be published there next spring from the pen of Mr. W. D. O'Connor, of this city. who has a position in the Treasury Department

REPRESENTATIVE O. H. DOCKERY, of North Carolina, was married in Wilmington, in that State, on Tuesday night last, to Mrs. Fannie

THE sleighing "carnival"-that's the word, isn't it-has been going on in pretty lively shape through the morning, but about this time (12 m.) it is getting sloppy, and the runners strike bottom. At this hour a few sleighs are on sale,

from Dover, Del., says: "A nice little contest is going on between Governor Saulsbury and his brother Willard for the prize of United States Senator from the 4th of March next. It is thought that Willard has the inside track, and from present appearances he will be renomi-nated and re-elected."

GEN. SCHENCE gave a dinner on Saturday evening, at which President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister, Secretary Boutwell, Postmaster Gen. Creswell, Secretary Delano, the Hon. Wm. M Evarts, Hon. Samuel Hooper, Gen. Garfield, Judge Holt and Mr. Sam. Ward were present

Cornwell, detached from special ordnance duty and ordered to the Tennessee. First Assistant Engineer Henry Snyder, detached from the Philadelphia navy-yard and ordered to the Ternessee. First Assistant Engineer Jas. Sheridan, detached from the Tennessee and placed on waiting orders. Master C.F. Arnold, detached from the Asiatic fleet, and placed on waiting orders.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION AD pointed to meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, will postpone its session till 3 o'clock in order that the speakers may attend a hear-ing before the Judiciary Committee of the House. They will be heard there on the question whether women are not already enfranchised under the 14th amendment to the Constitution. Mrs. Woodhull will argue the question for herself, Mrs. Beecher Hooker by her attorney, A. J. Riddle, Esq.

Fabens, the representative of the Dominican government, is here for the purpose of getting \$150,000 rental for the bay of Samana, which is claimed under the treaty made about two years since. That treaty, it was thought, expired some time ago, but an additional clause was put in before its expiration, extending it for one year, and by the terms of the original document, \$150,000 per annum, in gold, was to be paid for Samana in case the United States leased it. As the treaty was extended for another year to swalt the action of the Senate, the Dominican government claims the annual rental under its

Nominations .- The President sent the fo'lowing nominations to the Senate to-day: -Jas. R. Hardenburg, to be surveyor general of Caliornia. E. J. Khodes, receiver of public money Harrison, Arkanses. John A. Torrence, register at Harrison, Arkansas. Stephen Coffin. Indian agent, Warm Springs, Oregon. John A. Kellogg, pension agent, La Crosse, Wisconsin. John H. Knight, register of land of office, Bayfield, Wisconsin. Robert W. Fitzhugh, collector customs, Natchez, Mississippi. Wm. Hunter, appraiser of merchandize, Mobile, Alabama. Postmasters -- Joseph Quash, at Aiken, South Carolina; P. E. Ezekial, at Beaufort, South Carolina; Martha F. Gordon, at Coatesville, Pennsylvania; E. S. Hussey, at Brazil, Indiana.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE to-day considered the Senate amendments to the apportionment bill, with a report thereon by Mr. Mercur, to whom they were referred, and several additional amendments proposed by that gentleman, and directed him to report all to the House, and ask to have them printed and Gen. Butler's amendment to the bankrupt

not conflict with State laws.

The Committee decided to hear Miss Victoria C. Woodhull on her petition claiming womens rights under the 14th and 15th amendments on Wednesday next. At the same time they will hear several ladies in opposition to her views. The McGarraban claim was postponed until to-morrow, as the records from the Land Office were required, and did not reach the Commit-tee before adjournment. Judge Granger and

Domingo, the floor and galleries of the House ling of notables among the spectators, including Secretaries Boutwell and Robeson, the Span-ish Minister, Gen. Sherman, Baron Gerolt, and Senators Morton and Conkling.
Mr. Orth, from the Committee on Fereign

and offered the Senate resolution as a substitute for Gen. Banks' resolution, reported by him from the committee. The opposition commenced filibustering to prevent the passage of the resolution in this shape, (which required unly a majority.) by calling for the ayes and noes; and up to the hour of going to press the filibusters have held possession.

is not being tried by court-martial for delinquincy at drill, as has been stated by some newspapers. He was only one of 45 cadets reported for such delinquency, including President Grant's son, reported for laughing in the ranks. The charge on which Cadet Smith is being tried is "conduct unbecoming a cadet and gentlemen" in this, that having been reported for inattention in the ranks, &c., he "submitted a written explanation to the commandant of cadets which contained false statements in-tended to deceive the commandant;" also, that tended to deceive the commandant;" also, that he stated "with reference to the previous report and his explanations, that another cadet had told him to "keep his d—d toes out of the way," which statement was false;" also, that he told another untruth, which is specified in the charges. The case was somewhat delayed last week by the absence of Lieut. Wm. S. Starring, one of the most important witnesses, who, it is stated, was sent away in search of the three cadets who left the Academy on Wednesday night.

October 29th, (an account of which disaster appears elsewhere in The Star to-day,) were: Montgomery Sicard, commander, N. Y.; L. C. Logan, master, Ohio; Adam Frank, assistant surgeon, Pa.; H. Perkins, master, N. H.; John J. Ryan, 2d assistant engineer, Pa.; W. S. Cowles, master, Conn.; G. H. Robinson, mate, Me.; C. D. Tross, 2d assistant engineer, Mass; George A. Read, P. A. paymaster, Pa.; Hershel Main. 2d assistant engineer, D. C.; James Butterworth. 1st assistant engineer, Mass.; A. H. Parsons, ensign. Ohio; Jones Godfrey, 2d assistant engineer, Mass.; H. C. Blye, 1st assistant engineer, Pa. The crew consisted of 57 men and 10 marines. The Saginaw was a fourth-rate and 10 marines. The Saginaw was a fourth-rate paddle-wheel steamer, 453 tons, (old tonnage,) carrying 10 guns. It is probable that some of the above-named officers were not on board at the time of the disaster, as orders to relieve Masters L. C. Logan, H. Perkins, and W. S. Cowles were issued from the Navy Department some time since. Lieut. Talbot, who was lost in the surface. in the surf, was a new officer on the ship, and relieved one of those above named. A complete list of the officers at the time of the wreck is ex-

preted at the department from Admirai Wins-The Board of Health of New Orleans ba ordered the vaccination of the children attending public schools.

THE MOTLEY CORRESPONDENCE. The President to-day sent to the Senate a report from Secretary Fish, in answer to the resolution of the Senate asking for copies of the

last correspondence between Mr. Motley, Minister to England, and the Department of State. The report embraces a large mass of matter, but the most interest lies in the closing letter of Mr. Motley, and the review of it by Mr. Fish. Mr. Motley, in his letter to Mr. Fish, dated December 7th, which was the last official letter he wrote while Minister, acknowledges the receipt of his letter of recall, and states that he took leave of Her Majesty on December 6th

last, and retired from the mission on the day following, leaving the archives of the mission in the hands of Mr. Moran. He states that on the 25th of June last he learned that the President had determined to recall him, and that " would be impossible for any diplomatic agent to believe himself as more thoroughly possessing the confidence of the government which he had the honor to serve than I supposed myself to enjoy at that moment." "No intimation of a contemplated change

had been made to me; no shadow of a difference of opinion existed between the President and his government and myself as to our relations with Great Britain or any other power, or as to the general policy of the Administration; and I was at that period engaged in a delicate and confidential diplomatic correspondence with yourself and the British government upon several important matters as could well be con-fided by a government to its foreign agent. The report in the newspapers I dismissed, therefore, as an idle rumor, the President of the United States being incapable, as I believed, of thus dealing with a public servant whom he had himself so recently appointed. Had a change been contemplated felt certain that I should have been privately informed of it first, and the public afterward. Had any charges against me of dereliction from duty been possible, I was sure they would have been preferred to my face, so that I would have the opportunity of answering them. Had the public service or even the exigencies of party politics made a change in this mission necessary in the opinion of the President, I could not doubt that a courteous despatch would have apprized me of the fact, and the reasons, coupled with the acknowledge-mert to which I felt myself entitled, that I had been zealous and faithful in the discharge of the high office with which the President and Senate had honored me No man has the right to doubt that in such case I should have at once offered my resignation. Nineteen days later than the appearance of the original announcement, frequently repeated and commented upon afterwards by the journals of the United States and this country, I had the honor to receive, on the 13th of July, a letter from yourself to the following effect:

[Private.]—DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, let July, 1870. J. Lathrop Motley, Esq.,
London:—Sir: I am instructed by the President of the United States to say that he finds it de-sirable to make a change in the mission to Eng-land, and that he wishes to allow you the opportunity of resigning, in case you feel inclined to do so. Yours, very respectfully, HANILTON FISE.

Complying with the request contained in your brief telegram received a few hours later than your letter, (midnight, 12th of July which was to the effect "am directed to say the President would like an answer by telegraph to my letter of the 1st inst." I sent you on the 14th or duly a telegram in cypher as follows: "I respectfully request you to inform the the President that I feel compelled to decline the offer which he makes in giving me an opportunity of resigning my post, for considerations which are set forth in full in my letter of to-

The telegraph soon informed the world that : gentleman was nominated to the Senate as my successor on that same day, 14th July, and that be was confirmed on the 15th." In his letter to Secretary Fish, dated July 14th, Mr. Motley says:-" I have now to observe in further explanation of my course, that as no reasons are given me why I should resign the post to which I was appointed by the President

with, I believe, the unanimous consent of the Senate, as I, myself, know of none; and as I am not conscious of having ever omitted to carry out, to the best of my ability, the policy and instructions of the President during period of my mission. I fail to perceive why should offer my resignation. Certainly tration which I have always faithfully supported; but I owe something to myself. Were I now to make use of the permission ac-corded to me to resign it would seem that I did so in order to avoid a removal which I knew to be just and to escape a stigma which I felt to be deserved. As I know the record of my mission as it stands on the archives of the depart mert and of this legation to be free from international fault, and as I have there-fore no rea on to shun the strictest serutiny in this regard I do not like to have ven the appearance of making a contrary admassion. A man is sometimes permitted to resign a post of honor and responsibility in order to escape examination, censure and removal. but resignation under such circumstances is not a voluntary act, and does not seem to me to differ essentially from removal. Such a proceeding on my part would perhaps be misunderstood by many both at home and abroad whose opinions I value. It would be difficult to treat an envoy of the United States, accredited to the sovereign of a powerful government, with a more marked disrespect for his official position or for his feelings as a loyal citizen of the republic, than has been done in my case. So far as I am aware, no regularly confirmed Minister at this Court has

ever been removed by the President who ap-Mr. Motley then reviews his course at great length, and quotes a number of letters which passed between himself and Lord Granville, and which have neretofore been made public, and concludes by protesting against the outrage, (as he believes,) entirely without procedent, of his peremptory removal.

Secretary Fish, in his letter to Mr. Moran dated December 30, 1870, reviewing Mr. Motley's course, says:-" It may possibly occur to some sensitive persons that delicacy, not to say propriety, would suggest to a retired official of the government, wishing to place his views on its official archives, to make a request to that effect, which certainly would have been most cheerfully accorded to a gentleman of Mr. Motey's eminent distinction and great ability: but Mr. Motley having closed his mission asks no permission, but assumes as a right to place his statement on record. Questioning the taste and denying the right of this assumption, nevertheless allow a place in the diplomatic records of the country to Mr. Motley's history of the end of his mission It is not for me to question the measure of Mr. Motley's appreciation of his position in the confidence of his government but I cannot accept his statemen that no shadow of a difference of opinion existed between the President and his government and himself as to our relations with Great Britain." The Secretary then reviews, with considerable severity, Mr. Motley's course at length, and states that the instructions given to Mr. Motley at the time of his appointment were not fully carried out by him as Minisfer, and censures him for submitting to Lord Clarendon a dispatch for verification before submitting it to his own government.

fication before submitting it to his own goverbment. The Secretary says, in commenting on Mr. Motley's statement as to the unanimity of the Senate on the occasion of his confirmation, and as to the cause of his removal: -- It remains only to notice Mr. Mot-ley's adoption of the rumor, which had its origin in this city in a source bitterly, personally and vindictively hostile to the President."
Mr. Motley says it has been rumored that he was removed from the post of Minister to England on account of the opposition made by an eminent Senator who honors him with his friendahip to the San Dominion teach. empent senator who honors him with his friendship to the San Domingo treaty. There can be
ro question as to the identity of the eminent
Senator at whose door Mr. Motley is willing to
deposit his removal. And it is unworthy of Mr.
Motley's real merit and ability, and an injustice to the honorable Senator alluded to, (to
whose intiuence and urgency he was originally
indeb ed for his nomination,) to attribute to
him the cause of his removal."

Mr. Fish says Mr. Motley must know that many Senators opposed the San Domingo treaty openly, and with as much efficiency, as did Mr. openly, and with as much efficiency, as did Mr. Sumner, and that they continued to enjoy the confidence of the President.

Mr. Fish proceeds at considerable length to point out the untenable nature of the ground taken by Mr. Motley, and shows that the time chosen for Mr. Motley's removal was the proper one on diplomatic considerations.

FATAL APPRAT AT A KENTUCKY ELECTION The Louisville Courier-Journal, in a Frankfort special, says the polls were crowded at the municipal election Saturday. The democratic ticket was elected. Between 6 and 7 p. m. some person fired a pistol outside the Court House, which seemed to be a signal, when a number of shots were fired into the Court House. Wm. Newman was mortally wounded; Capt. W. G. Tomsen and two negroes slightly wounded.

THE SPATES CASE DISMISSED .- On Wednes day last, in the Circuit Court for Allegany county, Md., the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company against the Hon. Alfred Spates, its late president, was dismissed. FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. This Afternoon's Proceedings.

rial numerously signed by citizens of Baltimore, protesting against the injustice of appropriating money for sectarian purposes, and asking the passage of an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the appropriation of any money raised by taxation for any religious object. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary. Also, resolutions of New York Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the importance of laving a submarine cable from our Western coast to Asia, and to provide against the same being a monopoly. Referred to Committee on

Various memorials of citizens of the Southern States, asking for the removal of their legal and political disabilities, were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Ramsey introduced bill to provide for the construction and addition of the harbot of Du-

luth, in Minnesota. Mr. Warner introduced bill to provide for the appointment of an additional judge for the District Court of Alabama. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Fenton presented memorial of bakers, sods water manufacturers and grocers of the city of New York, praying the enactment of a law for the redemption of the copper coin of the United States. Also, introduced a bill for that purpose. Referred to Finance Committee. Mr. Ramsey introduced bill to provide for ocean mail service from the head of Puget Sound to the Sandwich Islands. Referred to Committee on Post Offices.
On motion of Mr. Morton, Thursday next is set apart for the consideration of the bill to

during the rebellion. The Vice President laid before the Senate A MESSAGE PROM THE PRESIDENT. enclosing the correspondence between Mr. Motley, late U. S. Minister to Great Britain, and the State Department. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The House joint resolution authorizing Rob't C. Schenck, Minister to Great Britain, to em-

Mr. Sherman called up the bill revising the laws relative to the mints, assay offices, and coinage of the United States. The bill establishes the mint of the United States as a bureau of the Treasury Department, under the general control of a director to be appointed for five years by the President. The superintendents of the mints are to make reports to the director of the condition of the mints under their charge, from time to time, and the director is to make annual reports to the Secretary of the Treasury. The bill prescribes in detail the du-ties of the assayers, the melters, the refiners, and the coiners, and the standards for gold, sil-

for the benefit of private parties. There was no reason why the government should do this work for private parties, free. In England, where, for 150 years, there had been no coinage changes, they were now considering the expediency of improving them. It would be impossible, also, that the mints should be self sustain ing without these changes were made.

the call of States for bill and joint resolutions for reference only the following were introduced and referred to committees indicated: By Mr. Ela (N. H.): Bill for relief of Sally White, Patents. By Mr. Kellogg (Conn.) Bill for the improvement of the Housatonic river. Commerce.

States. Special Committee on Civil Service. By Mr. Churchill (N. Y.): Bill to amend the enforcement act. Judiciary.
PLEAS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. By Mr. McKenzie (Va.): Bill to regulate and

By Mr. Duke (Va.): Bill to supply the colges and universities of the United States with all public documents printed by order of Con-By Mr. Platt (Va.): Bill to regulate the com-pensation of the collector of customs at Portsmouth, Va. Appropriations.

By Mr. Cobb (N. C.): Bill to promote the tility of the Congressional Library. Library. By Mr. Buck (Ala.): Bill providing for an adlitional judge of the District Court of Alabama. By Mr. Sheldon (La.): Bill to relinquish the of the United States to certain lands in East Feliciana Parish, La. Public Lands. By Mr. Prosser (Tenn.): Bill to extend the benefits of the homestead act to officers, soldiers and sailors who served in the late war. Public Lands.

By Mr. Packard (Ind.): Joint resolution for the relief of certain Indian tribes in Michigan By Mr. Julian (Ind.): Bill to amend section 29 of the last army appropriation bill. Military

tary Affairs. Also, a bill providing for the construction of a post office and Internal Revenue buildings at Oshkosh, Wis. Appropriations. By Mr. Axtell (Cal.): Bill for the relief of settlers upon the public lands in California.

By Mr. McGrew (W. Va.): Bill for the relief of citizens of West Virginia whose property was taken by U. S. troops. Claims. By Mr. Duvall (W. Va.): Joint resolution granting condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument at Wheeling, W. Va. Military Af-

Under this call an unusually large number of bills for relief, the removal of disabilities, post offices and post roads, &c., were introduced and Mr. Kellogg (Conn.) introduced a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of ABOLISHING THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Starkweather (Conn.) introduced a joint resolution previding for the creation of a special committee of five Senators and eight Representatives to whom shall be referred all

and a short time there after, Mr. Wood called the attention of the Speaker to the fact, and desired to bring the subject again before the The Speaker said this could not be done, as

the gentleman from Connecticut had moved a reconsideration, and to lay that motion on the table, which latter had prevailed.

Mr. Wood doubted whether five men in the

to the resolution, because he recognized the importance of the resolution, and if the House had not heard it the Chair was not at fault.

Mr. Myers (Pa.) inquired whether the resolution could not be rescinded by another resolution of the House.

The Speaker replied that it could be done by a suspension of the rules, after the morning hour.

Mr. Kelsey (N. Y.) introduced a bill for a military and postal RAILWAY BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

The bill is the same as that which was reported by Mr. Ingersoll from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, several attempts to get up which have been previously defeated.]

While the bill was being read, Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) demanded the reading of the 115th rule, in relation to the manner of the introduction of bills. He called attention to the fact that notice had to be given of an intention to introduce bills, and said that in this case no leave had been asked or notice given.

The Speaker said notice had been given by the gentleman from Illinois, and it was not necessary that he should be the member to now call up the bill. It would be in order for the gentleman, however, to now raise the point whether leave should be granted.

Mr. Eldridge made that point.

Mr. Farnsworth made the point that it was too late, as the bill had been read hair way

The Speaker said the first reading was gener-The complete reading of the bill was then de-manded, and pending that the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until Monday

THE PAN DOMINGO RESOLUTION. Mr. Orth (Ind.) then obtained the floor and a on behalf of the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, moved to take from the Speaker's table the Senate resolution in relation to

San Domingo and to pass it by one vote.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) made the point of order that these were separate and distinct propositions and could not be embraced in one motion. It was not competent to make such motion and take such action. The Speaker said it was competent for two-

thirds of the House to take up all the bills on the Speaker's table and pass them. Mr. Butler (Mass.) said before the vote was taken he would ask leave to present the petition of 35 or 40 firms of Boston asking for the annexation of San Domingo. Mr. Wood, Mr. Eldridge, and others objected.

The Senate resolutions were then read by the Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) asked the gentleman if he would allow him to offer an amendment that

the commissioners be appointed by President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, in-stead of the President of the United States. Mr. Orth inquired whether the gentleman would vote for the resolution if he was allowed

to offer that amendment. Mr. Brooks replied that he would do so if such a provision were inserted. Mr. Orth .- Well, I will allow the gentleman

to offer that motion at some time, but not now. Mr. Brooks appealed to Mr. Orth not to force the matter through under a suspension of the Mr. Scofield (Pa.) objected to debate, as motions to suspend the rules were not debatcable. Mr. Garfield (Ohio) boped the gentleman would not insist upon taking up the resolution

and passing it by the same vote.

Mr. Orth said at the suggestion of friends around him, he would modify his motion, and move to suspend the rules to bring the Senate resolution before the House for consideration.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) inquired whether that proposition could be debated.

Mr. Bingham objected to any discussion. Mr. Holman (Ind.) demanded the year and nays on the motion to take up the Senate reso-The year and pays were ordered, the House

refused to take up the resolution by a vote of 121 to 62-two-thirds not voting in the affirmative. Mr. Orth was again recognized by the chair, and immediately reported the resolution here-tofore offered by Mr. Brooks, and which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Eldridge made the point of order that the required five day's notice had not been given. The Speaker reminded the gentleman that the notice was given on Weenesday last. Mr. Wood said that the notice as given was

not by authority of the committee, but was given on the responsibility of the chairman Mr. Banks) himself. A point was also made that as Sunday intervened five consecutive days' notice had not been given. This was also overruled by the Speaker, as continuous days' notice had always been under-

Mr. Orth was again recognized, and said he was directed by the Committee on Foreign Atfairs to report the House resolution in relation to serding a commission to San Domingo with the resolutions from the Senate as a substitute. The resolution and the proposed substitute were then read. Mr. Orth said that when he left the commit-

tee room it was his purpose not to yield to any one, and since the adjournment of his committee he was convinced that he was right in declining to yield. He would make one exception, however, and allow his colleague on the committee (Mr. Ambler) to offer an amend-Mr. Wood protested that this was discorteous

to the members of the committee. Mr. Ambler then offered an amendment that the adoption of this resolution should not connect the House to the policy of annexation with Dominica. Mr. Orth then demanded the previous ones-

nents of San Domingo commenced to fillibuster y a series of dilatory motions. Mr. Orth finally obtained the floor again and gain moved to suspend the rules and take ap

tion, which was seconded, whereupon the oppo-

The motion was again defeated—yeas 113. mays 67-two-thirds not voting in the attirma-

How Three Capets Were Expelled from West Point by Their Conrades.—The subject of comment at the Military Academy, which, to the cadets, rises in interest even above the Smith case, is the disappearance on last Wednesday night of cadets Barnes, Baird, and Flickenger. There was a night affair of "running" the guard, a reporting of the three men named for the misdemeanor, and a rumor that, in a fit of virtuous indignation, a large in-formal meeting of cadets had been held, and that, for some infringement of the cadet code, a penalty of banishment had been imposed upon the young men who are missing. Lieutenant Wilham S. Starring was sent after them, and they were arrested on Saturday at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., by a United States officer, and re-turned to the academy. They declared that

the disguised party. Walker was captain of a militia company in Marion. Mr. Dubard, a Methodist minister, was killed and robbed near Columbia, S. C."

THE WIFE OF THE CURAN PRESIDENT CAP-TURED.-Telegrams from Paerto Principe an-nounce that General Chinchilla, who is stationed at La Guanajas, had an engagement recently with a body of insurgents, and that af-teen were killed. Much importance is attached to the capture of the wife of President Cespedes, and also of another woman, and of a man who were carrying a large amount of specie to the insurgents. The mail made up by the insurgents, intended for Nassau and New York, fell into the bands of the Spanish authorities, with important documents. The Spanish have captured a schooner with four men on board at Roman Key.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST IN MISSOURL .-The St. Louis Democrat's Jefferson City special says State officers figure up the election of Wagner to the Senate by four majority, if the republicans reunite. It is reported St. Louis and the southwest will support Blair in cancus, which will give him the democratic nomination; but knowing ones say both Blair and Glover will exhaust their strength on ballots, and Norton, of Neale county, will be the coming man.

THE FENIANS OUT OF CAPTIVITY .- O'DOD van Rossa and other famous Feniaus who have passed many weary mouths in Chatham jail, England, for alleged treason against the crown, were formally released on Saturday, in accordance with the order issued several days ago. They proceeded at once to Liverpool, en route for New York, where extensive preparations are being made to receive them.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The refusal of France to enter, under the present circumstances, into the Conference on the Eastern question embarrasses the other Powers, and the Conference has been postponed. England has promised Turkey to sustain the terms of the treaty of 1856, and a reorganization of the army is announced. s announced.

THE PAPERS IN THE CASE OF SENATOR SPRAGUE—A New York Sunday newspaper states that the missing papers in the charges against Senator Sprague, of being implicated in blockade running into Texas during the rebellion, have been discovered by General McDowell, and further developments are expected.

Gould as Directors of Jim Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould as Directors of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railway is equivalent to a surrender of the stockholders. The direction of its affairs will fall into their hands with as much ease as that of the Erie Bailway.

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR. This Afternoon's Dispatches.

Associated Press Reports. THE WAR IN EUROPE. LAPORTANT AEWS.

PARIS UNDER FIRE: SHELLING THE CITY! SEVERAL MOUSES IN FLAMES.

PARIS BEING SHELLED BY THE PRUS.

leave Paris, and has arrived here. The Prussian guns could easily shell the city. Several

ondent with the army of Prince Frederick them and meet with little resistance.

London, Jan. 9 .- The Germans captured by the French, are sent to the Island of Gieron, on the west coast of France, opposite the mouth of Many Bonaparte agents have been accested in

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9 .- In the agreem made for mail service with the New Zeals government, Messrs. Webb and Holliday bon themselves in a penalty of £1,000 amazally secure exemption to that government from charges for mail service between Sau Francisco and London and between San Francisco an New York imposed by the postal convention now in force between the United States and

Great Britain. They also undertook to no their endeavors to secure concessions, under which wool, the produce of any colony con-tributing to the subsidy, and flax from New Zealand, shall be admitted to the United States

The Ocean Steamer City of Brooklyn Disabled. New York, Jan. 9 .- Steamer Demmark reports, January 4, latitude 45.06, longtitude 15.50, spoke steamship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool, under envass, having lost the fans of her screw on the 2d instant. The mails and a part of the cabin passengers had been transferred to the steamship Hansa, and would be

bly Queenstown or Southampton.
The city of Brooklyn left this port on the 31st of December, and when spoken last. 30 miles east of Sandy Hook, all well on board, and as westerly winds were prevaling would probably make Queenstown in twelve or lifteen days.

The Cakes Ames Company. Boston, Jan. 9 .- At a meeting of the credit ors of Oakes Ames & Co., to-day, the committee

previously appointed to examine the affairs re-ported that the assets of the firm exceeded their indebtedness by ever \$8,000,000, and recom-mended an extension of six, twelve, eighteen. and twenty-four mouths-the creditors to receive seven per cent. interest; which extension the committee believe will assure the payment of every dollar, principal and interest. The report was accepted. From New York-Destructive Fire "Lunatte Sturderer Comes to his Souses.

loss is reported at SI 000,000. Ex-Lieut. Governor David R. Floyd died this Lawrence Sullivan, the convicted murderer, has given up the lunary dodge, and cats you * Printers' Strike in Savanuab.

cents per thousand ems. The proprietors have refused to pay it. The price now is fifty cents, and the printers who work a full wock make from \$30 to \$50 per week at that price.

Paper Mill Burned. NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—One of the paper mills of Thomas Riel, Jr., at Newton Falls, were

Shipwreck. Boston, Jan. 3.- The bark Volunteer, from Malaga, foundered of Cape Cod this foremoon.

Her erew were saved. Government Securities. Jay Cooke & Co. furnish the following to day Buy g. Sell'g. Buy g. Sell'g. Buy g. S. S. S. Ju & Jy, 65, 72

1864 8 5 20s.Jn & Jy, 68.7 1 1864 8 5 20s.Jn & Jy, 68.8 1 1865 8 1 5-298, 1855.... NEW YORK-FIRST BOARD. 5-20s, 1865. S. American Gold. 10-5-20s, Jan. & July, 1865. 75; Currency 6s. 10-

sie, N. Y., by a United States officer, andreururued to the academy. They declared that they were tragged from their rooms at night by first classmen, conducted to the road outside of the post and ordered to make them elvessearce, and were told if they did not they would be tarred and feathered. The story of the first classmen who did the banishment is that the three cadets had been found guilty of gross falsehood, and that method was taken to rid the post of them. The first classmen waited upon the superintendent and commander on the morning after the lynching and explained what they had done and why they did it. The superintendent said he would do nothing in the premises until the matter had been investigated.

RIOTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA—Three Men Killed.—A special to the Charleston (S. C.) Courier says: "In Marion, South Carolina, a one. armed white man, named Stevens, was shot and killed by militia, for refusing to supply them with whisky. The citizens arrested and imprisoned five of the murderers. Subsequently a band of armed men took possession of the town and carried the prisoners from the jail to the scene of the murder, and shot two; the other three escaped. Elliott Walker and Charles Gordon are the names of the men murdered by the disguised party. Walker was captain of a militia company in Marion. Mr. Dubard, a Methodist minister, was killed and robhad year.

The Markets To-Day. Baltimore Jan 9.—Cotton quiet: middling uplands 14 gats; low middling, 14 %. Fiour duit, but firm. Wheat firm, but prices entirely unchanged. Corn firm, white nondmally unchanged; yellow see, Oats, Maöre. Pork firm at \$20.50. Bacon firm: ribsides 1P4c.: clear rib. 12c.; aboutders, 9 albc.; band active at isc. Lardquiet, 12 albc. Whish steads; 90.046.

Baltimoss. Jan. 2.-Virginia's, old. 50% bid. 51 asked, do. 1856. 60 bid. 61 asked; do. 1857, 26 bid. 68 asked. New York, Jan. 9 - Flour quiet and firm, Wheat quiet and steady. Corn dull and unchanged.

The U. S. Steamer Saginaw Wreeked in the Pacific-Loss of Four Lives. News has been received here of the total loss

of the United States steamer Saginaw, of the Pacific fleet. The vessel went ashore on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 29, 1870, on Ocean Island, French Frigate Shoals, near Midway Island, for which place the Saginaw sailed from Hondald Sandarch Island.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. SCHENCK advises Consumptives to go to Florida in Winter.

Having for the last thirty-five years devoted my whole time and attention to the study of lung diseases and consumption, I feel that I understand fully the course that ought to be pursued to restore a tolerably bad case of diseased lungs to healthy soundness. The first and most important step is for the patient to avoid taking cold, and the best of all places on this continent for this purpose, in winter, is Florida, well down in the State, where the temperature is regular, and not subject to such variations as in more Northern latitudes. Palatka is a point I can recommend. A good hetel iskept there by Peterman Last winter I saw several persons there whose lungs had been badly diseased, but who, under the healing influence of the climate and my medicines, were getting well.

One hundred miles further down the river is a point which I would prefer to Palatka, as the temperature is more even and the air dry and bracing. Mellonville and Enterprise are located there. I should give a decided preference to Mellonville It is two miles from river or lake, and it seems almost impossible to take cold there. The tables in Florida night be better, and patients complain at times, but that is a good sign, as it indicates a return of appetite, and when this is the case they generally increase in flesh, and then the lungs must heal.

Jacksonville, Hibernia, Green Cove, and many other places in various parts of Florida, can be safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even

safely recommended to consumptives in winter. My reasons for saying so are that patients are less liable to take cold there than where there is a less even temperature, and it is not necessary to say that where a consumptive person exposes himself to frequent colds he is certain to die shortly. Therefore my advice is, go well down into the State—out of the reach of prevailing east winds and fogs. Jackson-ville, or almost any other of the localities I have named, will benefit those who are troubled with a torpidliver, a disordered stomach, deranged bowels, sore throat or cough, but for those whose lungs are diseased a more southern point is earnestly recomdiseased a more southern point is earnestly recom-

mended

Rer lifteen years prior to 1809, I was professionally in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia every week, where I saw and examined on an average five hundred patients a week. A practice so extensive—embracing every possible phase of lung disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my cantion in regard to taking cold. disease—has enabled me to understand the disease fully, and hence my cantion in regard to taking cold. A person may take vast quantities of "Schenck's Pulmonic Syrap, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, and yet die if he does not avoid taking cold. In Florida, nearly everybody is using Schenck's Mandrake Pills, for the climate is more likely to produce billions habits than more Northern latitudes. It is a well established fact that natives of Florida rarely die of consumption, especially those of the Southern part. On the other hand, in New England, one third, at least, of the population die of this terrible disease. In the Middle States it does not prevai so largely, still there are many thousands of cases there. What a vast percentage of life would be saved if consumptives were as easily alarmed in regard to taking tresh cold as they are about scarlet fever, small pox, &c. But there are not. They take what they term a little cold, which they are credulous enough to believe will wear off in a few days. They pay no attention to it, and hence it lays the foundation for another and another still, until the lungs are diseased beyond all hope for curs.

My advice to persons whose lungs are affected, even slightly, is to lay in a stock of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Seaweel Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am thoroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where Mandrake Phils, and go to Florida. I recommend these particular medicines because I am theroughly acquainted with their action. I know that where they are used in strict accordance with my directions they will do the work that is required. This accomplished, nature will do the rest. The physician who prescribes for cold, cough or night sweats, and then advises the patient to walk or ride out every day, will be sure to have a corpse on his hands before long.

My plan is to give my three medicines, in accord ance with the printed directions, except in some cases where a freer use of the Mandrake Pills is necessary. My direct is to give tone to the stomach-to get up a good appetite. It is always a good sign when a patient begins to grow hungry. I have hopes of such. With a relish for food and the gratification of that relish comes good blood, and with it more flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the flesh, which is closely followed by a healing of the bings. Then the cough loosens and abates, the creeping chills and clammy night sweats no longer prostrate and annoy, and the patient gets well—provided he avoids taking cold.

Now there are many consumptives who have not the means to go to Florida. The question may be asked, is there no hope for such? Certainly there is. My advice to such is, and ever has been, to stay in a warm room during the winter, with a temperature of about seventy degrees, which should be kept regularly at that point by means of a thermometer. Let such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his such a patient take his exercise within the limits of the room by walking up and down as much as his strength will permit, in order to keep up a healthy circulation of the blood. I have cured thousands by this system, and can do so again. Constmption is as easily cured as any other disease, if it is taken in time, and the proper kind of treatment is pursued. The fact stands undisputed on record that Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Mandrake Pills, and Seaweed Tonic have cured very many of what seemed to be hopeless cases of consumption. Go where you will, you will be almost certain to find some poor con-sumptive who has been rescued from the very naws of sumptive who has been rescued from the very jaws of death by their use. So far as the Mandrake Pills are concerned, every body should keep a supply of them on hand. The act on the liver better than calonicl, and leave non of its hurtful effects behind. In fact they are excel of its hurtini effects behind. In fact they are excel-lent in all cases where a purgative medicine is re-quired. If you have partaken too freely of fruit and diarrho acusues, a dose of the Mandrakes will cure you. If you are subject to sick headache, take a dose of the Mandrakes and they will relieve you in two hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of

hours. If you would obviate the effect of a change of water, or the too free indulgence in fruit, take one of the Mandrakes every night or every other night, and you may then drink water and eat watermelons, pears, apples, plums, peaches or corn, without the risk of being made sick by them. They will protect those who live in damp situations against chills and fevers. Try them. They are perfectly harmless. They can do you good only.

I have abandoned my professional visits to Boston and New York, but continue to see patients at my office, No. 13 NORTH SIXTH STRKET, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 2 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those phia, every Saturday, from 2 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respiwho wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged five dollars. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not. But I desire it distinctly understood that the value of my medicines depends entirely upon their being taken strictly according to directions.

In conclusion, I will say that when persons take my medicines and their systems are brought into a healthy condition thereby, they are not so liable to take cold, yet no one with diseased lungs can bear a sudden change of atmosphere without the liability of greater or less irritation of the bronchial tubes.

Full directions in all languages accompany my medicines, so explicit and clear that any one can use them without consulting me, and can be bought from

them without consulting me, and can be bought from any druggist.

J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.,
No. 15 North Sixth street,
Philadelphia. THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POW DER is the best article for cleansing and preserving teeth. Sald by all druggists. Price, 25 and 50 cents.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS GLOVE CLEANER : e-

atores soiled gloves equal to new. Sold by all drug gists and fanc, goods dealers. Price, 25 cents. de5-ly THESE FACTS DEMAND IMMEDIATE COM SIDERATION.—Disease should be guarded against or it must be sured. The alternatives are death or or it must be cared. The alternatives are death or such consequences as render life a burden. Combat the malaria, purify the blood, put the nerves in order, regulate the female system, promote the appetite, banish every sign of dyspepsia or rheumatism, incresse the vigor of both body and mind, and relieve the children of summer complaints. All this can only be done with safety, certainty and prompt ness by Charles Gautier's Bative Wins Bitters; so asys popular opinion, endorsed by many of the most asys popular opinion, endorsed by many of the most eminent physicians, who assure us of the complete victory of these over all other Bitters. It has abso-lutely driven them out of the market where it has been introduced. Gautier's Native Wine Bitters may be had of all druggists.

BATCHELOK'S HAIR DYE. This spiendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any eitalic poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine, W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only perfect Hair Dye-Black or Brown. Bold by all Druggists. Applied at 16, Bond street, New York.

BIRDS, &c. BIRDS.—Imported CANARIES, MOCKING BIRDS, &c. FRED. ZELLER, 320 Pennsylvania arenue, de20-lm* Between 3d and 4% streets. B I B D S.—Imported CANABY BIRDS.

MOCKING BIRDS, MOCKING-BIRDS

FOOD, BIRD CAGES, &c., for sale at No.

446 H st., between 4th and 5th, northwest

de7-Im*

D. HEURIUH.

NOTICE TO BIRD DEALERS AND FAN-CIERS.—CHAS. BEICHE & BROTHER. Birds and Animals, are constantly receiving, per ocean steamer, fresh weekly importations of German Canaries and other European Singing Birds, and are enabled to offer them for sale at lower prices than any other house in the city. Birds may be sent per express with perfect safety to any part of the United States. All orders attended to with promptaces and care.

Cadets night.

THE

Officers.

TYLER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF GUM ARABIC. An infallible remedy for OOEGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSE-

Bold by all Druggists.
Price 50 cents. Half size 35 cents.
At wholesale by CHABLES STOTT 4 CO., 450 feensylvania avenue.

de28-3m OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A. ED. H. GREGORY & CO.

Have opened a Store for the sale of STOVES, KANGES AND FURNACES. We also manufacture TIN and SHEET-IEON CASTINGS and BRICES kept on hand FOR THE REPAIRING OF STOVES, RANGES and FUR-BACES. Having secured the services of Mr. JOSEPH
HEFFLEY, he would be pleased to see his friends
and customers at the above place,
description ED. H. GREGORY & CO. Deput And SINGLE BARREL GUND at prest bargains, at PRINCE'S Loan Office Sales come, 1000 Feathfivenia avegue.

Washington News and Gossip.

SENATOR SUMBER gave a dinner party on

THE U. S. STEAMER NIPSIC, which left Wash. ington December 17th to join the Darien expedition, was at Key West about to leave, on the 31st ult., for the Isthmus of Tehauntepec.

Settle Covington, of Rockingham county, North Carolina.

THE DELAWARE SENATORSHIP .- A dispatch

NAVAL ORDERS TO-DAY .- Master C. C.

THE LEASE OF THE BAY OF SAMANA .- Mr.

recommitted to the committee.

law, providing that i should not be construed so as to divest the wife of a bankrupt of her rights of dower, was agreed to, providing it did

Mr. Stoddard will be examined to-morrow. SAN DOMINGO IN THE HOUSE TO-DAY .- In anticipation of a "field day" (so called) on San were crowded this morning, with quite a sprink-

Relations, opened the ball by moving to suspend the rules and take up the Senate St. Domingo resolution and pass it. To carry this required a two-tairds vote, and it very nearly succeeded, lacking three votes. Mr. Orth then took another line of tactics, and offered the Senate resolution as a substitute

J. W. SMITH, the colored cadet at West Point,

THE WRECK OF THE BAGINAW-List of her Officers .- On the 1st of July last the officers of the U. S. S. Saginaw, lost at Ocean Island October 29th, (an account of which disaster ap-

MONDAY, January 9.

SENATE .- Mr. Conkling presented a meme-

reimburse the loyal States for advances made

ploy an amannensis, was read three times and THE BILL FOR REVISION OF THE MINT AND

ver, and copper coinage, and regulations for the reception of bullion. Mr. Sherman said this repeal would only be

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - Under By Mr. Jenckes (R. I.): Bill to regulate ap-pointments in the civil service of the United

simplify pleas in the District of Columbia. Ju

By Mr. Clark (Texas): Bill making appropriations for the protection of the Texas frontier. Military Affaire. By Mr. Sawyer (Wie.): Bill to extend the provisions of the act creating asylums for disabled soldiers to the soldiers of the war of 1812. Milli-

By Mr. Johnson (Cal.): A bill defining awamp lands. Public Lands. Also, bill for the relief of distillers of brandy made from grapes exclusively. Ways and Means. By Mr. Wilson (Minn.): Bill to allow soldiers, sailors and marines to pre-empt lands. Public Lands. Also, bill to provide for a custom-house at the harbor of Duluth, Minn. Commerce. By Mr. (Smith (Oregon): Numerous memorials of the Legislature of his State on various subjects; which were ordered to be printed and referred.

referred.

matters relative to OCKAN TELEGRAPHY. There was a good deal of confusion on the floor when the resolution was read and passed,

House understood what they had done, because there was so much confusion on the floor at the time. It was a deliberate attempt to take this question from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which it was referr The Speaker said that he had been unusually deliberate in calling the attention of the House

The striking Crispins in New York state that they expect a speedy and amicable termination of their difficulties with their employers, too late, as the bill had been read hair way

TWO CENTS. Reported Retreat of the French Army of the Loire.

Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Star. LONDON, Jan. 8 .- [Herald specia]-A tele gram from Versailles to the Times to day says The American Consul has been permitted to

houses in Paris are on are. There has apparently not been much firing to-day. The French redoubt at Noire Dame-de Clamart was occupied by the Pressians and its fire turned against the French. There are no appearances of a sortie. The Prussian losses are still insignificant.

RUMORED RETREAT OF THE PRENCH ARMY OF THE LOIRE.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Times special corres-Charles, describes the fighting along the Loire, in the torest of Ven lome, and at Montoire, on the 6th instant, and ways the French retreated to the westward; the Prussians are following

GERMAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE

Agreement for Ocean Mail Service

landed at one of the nearest English ports, proba-

NEW YORK, Jan. 9 .- The Offophine oil refinery, at Greenport, was burned this morning. in consequence of the explosion of a still. The morning ...

SAVANNAH, GA., Jan. 2 .- The newspaper printers in this city are on a strike for sixty

burned yesterday. Less, \$30,000; insured for

Stock Report.

Telegraphed Exclusively to The Evening Ster.

New York, Jan. 9.—Stocks steady, Gold 10% a 16%, Money casy at 6a7. Exchange, long, 9%, short, 6%, 5 20 bonds, 8%. Virginia 6's, ex coupon, 66; do, new, 63. North Carolinas, old, 44%; do, new, 22.

Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. From the time the vessel went on until she finally went to pleces, on the 1sth of November following, a heavy surf prevalled, and in consequence very little could be saved from the wreck. Especially was it difficult to obtain the provisions on board, and because of the meagre quantity saved the officers and crew, ninety in number, were placed on quarter rations. As the island on which they were wrecked furnished nothing in the shape of food, on the 18th of November the executive officer of the Saginaw, Lieutenant Talbot, with some of the sub-officers, started in the gig for the Sandwich Islands, and on the 18th of December, one month afterwards, came in sight of Kanal, one of the Sandwich group, but all were so exhausted because of their continued privations and sufferings that while attempting to make a landing Lieut. Talbot, the executive officer; Peter Francis, quartermaster; James Muir and Johu Andrew, sailors, were drowned in the surf. Their bodies were subsequently found on the beach, and buried. The survivors immediately took measures to forward to Honolulu the news of their arrival at Kanal, and the lose of the Saginaw at Ocean Island, and on receipt of the information the United States Binister chartered the Kona packet, placed a supply of provisions and water on board, and dispatched her to the relief of the shipwrecked seamen. Two days later the Sandwich Island government placed the steamer Kilanca at the service of the United States Minister, and he immediately dispatched her to the scene of the disaster, and it was hoped that she would arrive in season to rescue the officers and crew from death by starvation and exposure. The Saginaw was a fourth rate vessel, paddle wheel, and carried two guns, tonnage 282. Montgomery Sicard, of New York, was the Licatenant commanding. pieces, on the 14th of November following, a heavy surf prevalled, and in consequence very