

Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill. It appropriates \$28,449,916, and was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The House then resumed the consideration of the supplementary privileges bill. Stephens, of Ga., desired to address the House, but asked that his time be extended to one hour, which, after some objections being made and then withdrawn, he was allowed the time asked for. He then proceeded to read his speech. He asserted that his opposition to the bill was not from any prejudice against the colored people. He believed that all men were created equal, but he was opposed to any kindred measure, because of the want of the necessary constitutional power by Congress to pass it. He contended that no new powers had been conferred on Congress by either the 14th or 15th amendment to the constitution. The proper remedy was in the judgment of the courts, to be rendered in such way as Congress should provide, declaring any State act to be in violation of the rights of citizens to be null and void. He also opposed the bill on account of inexpediency, and declared his belief that the colored people of Georgia did not ask or want it. They had their own churches and schools, and did not desire mixed schools. He spoke an hour and a quarter, having the time twice extended, and concluded with a panegyric of the Jeffersonian Democratic-Republican principles, which he declared were eternal.

Rosier colored followed with a written speech in favor of the bill, contending that there was no practical freedom for the colored people of the South, and there would not be so long as the matter was left to the several States.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President in reference to the steamer *Virginia*, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, January 6. SENATE.—Buckingham's free banking bill was taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the resolution introduced by Sumner, instructing that committee to report a bill abolishing the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue and provide for the collection of taxes by stamps, with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. He said that when the millennium arrived it might be possible to collect taxes without tax-officers. To abolish the Internal Revenue Bureau would be to lose at least one-half the taxes now collected. The principal part of the taxes were collected upon spirits and tobacco, and it would be impossible to collect them without officers.

Sumner said here was an opportunity for practical economy, and by adopting the collection of taxes by stamps an army of office holders would be disposed of.

The resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Scott, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments Morton's bill authorizing National banks that have decided to reduce their capital stock, to withdraw a *pro rata* proportion of bonds upon the retiring of their own circulating notes, or depositing lawful money in use in proportion as provided by law. The only material amendment recommended is one providing that whenever such reduction shall be authorized under the 13th section of the National currency act, any notes of such bank thereafter coming into the United States Treasury shall be cancelled, together with such as shall be redeemed, which shall be the amount of reduction authorized.

The morning hour having expired the bill to repeal the act of March 3d, 1873, increasing salaries, was taken up.

Stewart desired to further amend the bill so as to compel the refunding of all back pay received.

Wright raised a point of order, that two amendments were already pending. He thought to encumber it with all these amendments would defeat the bill. He favored a square repeal.

Flanagan, of Texas, thought \$7,500 none too much salary, and it ought, indeed, be \$10,000. He had drawn his pay, and pulling a bundle of greenbacks from his pocket, said he meant to keep it. He had tried to earn it. His State found no fault with him. It was not so much as the salary bill the people objected to as the Credit Mobilier bill. But he did not think it such an odious measure. He thought Oakes Ames was one of the best men he ever knew, and he believed it was the demagogues of the country who preferred this indictment.

Carpenter announced his purpose. It was because the people, whose servant he was, demanded it, and not because he believed the bill to be wrong.

Conkling and Edmunds wanted the bill repealed outright.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Sypher introduced a resolution setting forth that there are many people in certain localities in the South suffering from want of food and in danger of starvation, owing to the failure of crops, and directing the Secretary of War to issue army rations in such quantities as may be required. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, with leave to report at any time.

The consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill was then resumed.

Elliot's speech, which he read from the manuscript with excellent delivery and good voice, attracted the close attention of the House and galleries, the latter containing many colored people. He referred to the

services of his race on the battle fields of the country in the late war and in the war of 1812, and said that the negro now appealed to the constitution and to the government he fought to sustain, for protection against the outrageous and unjust prejudices founded on caste. Replying to the constitutional arguments of Stephens, of Georgia, yesterday, he contended that Congress had under the 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution, complete power to pass this law and to protect all citizens of the country in all their rights. It could not be pretended that the evils of which the colored people complain—their exclusion from public places, from the sleeping car on the railroad, and from the right of sepulture—were the exercise of the police powers of a State. While expressing high personal regard for Stephens, he sharply reviewed that gentleman's secession course, and said that it was not from him that the American House of Representatives would take lessons in matters touching human rights, and no consideration should restrain him from saying that that gentleman now offered to the government which he had done his utmost to destroy, a very poor return for its magnanimity, in coming here and seeking to continue, by the assertion of a doctrine obnoxious to the true principles of government, the burdens of oppression which rested on those who had never failed to pray for the success of a government which that gentleman had sought to blot out from the galaxy of nations. He wished Stephens to abjure all the false doctrines that had marred his otherwise enviable record, and lend his influence and mastery ability to complete the proud structure of legislation which had made the nation worthy of the great declaration that heralded its birth. He would thus certainly redeem his reputation, and best vindicate the wisdom of the policy that had permitted him to return to a seat in the House. He concluded with an eloquent peroration, which was loudly applauded on the floor and in the galleries, and at the close of his speech received many congratulations from the members. Elliot is from South Carolina, and is the darkest of any of the colored members, being nearly pure black. He was educated in England.

At 4 p. m. the general debate closed and Butler, of Mass., who reported the bill, took the floor to close up, but yielded to Hale, of Maine, who reported the naval appropriation bill. It appropriates \$16,500,856, and after some discussion it was made the special order for Thursday next.

Garfield made a report on the subject of a site for an extension of the Boston post office, which was ordered printed. The committee recommend that unless the government can get the site for the \$5,000,000 already appropriated it does not buy it at all. Adjourned.

Washington Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—General B. J. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, died here this morning after an illness of nine days, of pneumonia, aged 41 years. His body is to be embalmed and will be sent West to-morrow evening.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The public debt increased \$8,453,272 during December.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—The Postmaster General to-day ordered postmasters to forward all letters or packages received from a foreign country to the places of their destination, before permitting any interference by officers of customs.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—There will doubtless be a quorum in both Houses to-morrow. The general sentiment among the members is that they should first see to what extent the appropriations can be reduced before they consider the subject of assistance to the Treasury, either in the form of additional taxation or a temporary convertible loan, the latter finding more favor than the former mode of relief. After the morning hour in the House the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill will be resumed as the special order, and will be debated on Monday and Thursday until four o'clock, when a vote will be taken. Stephens, of Ga., and Lamar, of Miss., are expected to speak against the bill, which it is said by its friends, will undoubtedly pass.

The Supreme Court will resume business to-morrow.

There are no new developments in regard to the Chief Justiceship, although the preponderance of opinion now is that the nomination of Williams will be confirmed.

The House Committee on Appropriations have had four meetings during recess and considered the Indian, army, navy, and fortifications appropriation bills. Although none of them have yet been perfected, every item has been cut down to the lowest possible figure.

The friends of the Castelar government in Congress and executive circles, regard the recent events in Spain as likely to delay the promised reforms in the Antilles, and to prevent such negotiations through General Cushing as would tend to the pacification of Cuba and at the same time protect American interests in Cuban waters from arrogance and outrage.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The House Appropriation Committee to-day finally disposed of the army appropriation bill, and reduced the estimates over \$4,000,000.

Bishop Wilmer of Louisiana, called upon the President to-day and represented that many persons were starving in that State. The President and Bishop Wilmer subsequently had an interview with Speaker Blaine and the members of the Louisiana delegation, and the result of the conference is reported to be that to-morrow Representative

Sypher will introduce a bill authorizing the War Department to issue rations to the sufferers.

According to present indications, at the close of the debate on the civil rights bill to-morrow afternoon, a motion will be made by prominent Republicans to recommit the bill, which, if carried, may have the effect of indefinitely postponing action upon the measure.

Official advices confirm the main features of the Madrid dispatches. It appears that General Pavia is to be court-martialed for rebellion, and that his supporters have been disarmed.

The President this morning sent to the Senate the nomination of Caleb Cushing as Minister to Spain, and Edward L. Baker, of Springfield, Illinois, as Consul at Buenos Ayres. Cushing is designated as from Virginia.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members and lasted about two hours. The condition of affairs in Spain was under consideration and several dispatches from Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish were read. They contain no matters of interest not already published. The opinion in official and diplomatic circles is that the Spanish republic is practically ended. There was no reference in the Cabinet session to the nomination of Williams for the Chief Justiceship, and there is no authority for saying that the President has indicated any intention of withdrawing the nomination.

The fact that the President yesterday had a confidential interview with the Senate Judiciary Committee, gave rise to a rumor that he intended to withdraw the nomination of Williams for the Chief Justiceship. At noon to-day Williams was not informed of such a purpose, nor could a confirmation of the rumor be then obtained at the Executive mansion. It is intimated that the subject may be a matter of Cabinet advisement.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day agreed to report in favor of confirming the nomination of Cushing as Minister to Spain.

New York News.

New York, January 3.—Nathaniel French, a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity in Nassau, N. H., has been missing since his arrival in this city, nearly six months ago. After careful inquiry by his friends and the authorities, discovery was made that within twenty-four hours after French reached this city he was brutally beaten and robbed, and afterward carried to Bellevue Hospital, where he died from his injuries, and being unrecognized and unclaimed was buried in the Pottery field.

Wm. Baas was found dead and covered with blood yesterday on the stoop of Warren's Hotel, at Canal and Elizabeth streets. The bar-tender and five other persons have been arrested.

The specie shipments for the week were \$601,399 in silver bars.

The General Agent of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Co. received the following dispatch from Paris: "The French Admiralty Court has pronounced judgment, declaring the manoeuvres of the steamer *Ville du Havre* to have been blameless, and holding the bad management of the *Loch Earn* as the cause of the disaster. The court eulogized Capt. Surmont."

Prentice's hat factory, of Brooklyn, which closed during the panic, re-opens Monday, giving employment to 500 persons. The Planet Mills will re-open the same day.

The contributions for the families of late Professor Pronier, of Geneva, and Rev. A. Carraseo, of Madrid, Evangelical Alliance delegates, lost by the *Ville du Havre* disaster, have reached nearly \$4,000.

J. W. Norton, formerly Superintendent of the Money Order Department of the Post Office, has been re-committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of embezzling moneys entrusted to him, the former indictment having been quashed owing to vagueness.

New York, January 6.—The Rev. Dr. Storrs, Buddington and Mr. Beecher have settled their difficulty growing out of the Plymouth Church proceedings, in the case of Theodore Tilton.

Suit has been begun by *capias* against Edwin Rowe & Co., to recover \$200,000 in gold for alleged violation of the revenue laws.

Meeting of the Ohio and Louisiana Legislatures.

COLUMBUS, O., January 5.—The Message of Governor Noyes was presented to the Legislature to-day. It shows a total State debt of \$32,314,000, a decrease during the past year of \$372,484.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The Legislature met in Mechanics Hall to-day, and the proceedings were orderly. Governor Kellogg's Message is very long. It shows a total State debt of \$24,232,000, some of which is of doubtful legality, and is now being tested in the courts. The State has paid the interest on the whole amount to date, but it can do so no longer without maintaining a rate of taxation which would amount to confiscation.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.
CHICAGO, January 6.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says it is probable that the matter of the appointment of Chief Justice will be compromised by the substitution of the name of Caleb Cushing for that of Williams, and the appointment of Williams as Minister to Spain.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5.—The glass warehouse of E. J. Hart & Co. was burned to-day. Loss, \$20,000.

The Bankrupt Law.

WASHINGTON, January 5.—The substitute for the House bill repealing the bankruptcy act reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee, provides for a number of amendments to the present law, the most important of which are the following: That it shall require the action of one-fourth on an insolvent creditor, or one-third of the amount of the debts, to force him into bankruptcy, instead of a single creditor, or debts to the amount of \$250, as now; that protested may run sixty days instead of thirty days, as now; that whenever a majority of the creditors agree to take the case out of bankruptcy, they may do so; that the courts are empowered to permit any number of creditors to make a composition of their claims in cases of involuntary bankruptcy; that the term "four months" mentioned in section 35 in the old law shall be changed to two months, and the period of six months therein named shall be changed to three months. The first of these provisions not to take effect until two months, and the second not until three months after the adoption of this act. The act provides for reduction for composition charges and all allowances, excepting actual and necessary disbursements of and to be made by officers, agents, marshals, messengers, assignees, and registers, of one-half; provided, that this section shall be and remain in force until the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall make and promulgate new rules in respect to these matters.

An Infernal Machine.

CHICAGO, January 5.—A *Tribune* New York special says: An attempt was made on New Year's day to kill Judge S. D. Morris, formerly District Attorney of Brooklyn, with an infernal machine. As the Judge was absent at the time, the box was laid aside until his return yesterday, when Morris opened it in his bed-room, surrounded by his family. On lifting the lid the snap of a spring was heard, and all at once it was seen that the box was an infernal machine. It is a miracle that it did not explode. Only too great precaution of the maker prevented an explosion, the matches which were to ignite the powder having caught against the edge of the sand paper, across which the spring was intended to have drawn them. The box contained a torpedo and enough loose powder and gun cotton to have shattered the house to pieces. Judge Morris carefully lifted the box and placed it in a bath tub, where it was saturated with water and then taken to pieces. It is in the hands of the police. As Judge Morris is the prosecutor of the ballot-box stuffers of Brooklyn, this design is attributed to them.

The Message of Governor Dix.

ALBANY, January 6.—Governor Dix's message was presented to the Legislature to-day. He says the condition of the State generally is gratifying; the debt small; educational institutions generally well managed, and the laws enforced with renewed vigor and great criminals brought to speedy and exemplary punishment. He gives a history of the robbery of the Treasurer's office, and exculpates every one from guilty intent except Phelps, but says there is no doubt the defalcation would have been prevented had the Treasurer been at his post and given his attention to his duties. He thinks there has been grave abuses in the management of the railroads of the State, and that the improvements now being made on the Erie Canal will greatly add to its capacity. He discusses the panic and salary question, and expresses himself emphatically against any further expansion or inflation of currency, and favors a resumption of specie payment at the earliest possible moment.

Tennessee Labor Reformers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 3.—The Executive Committee of the Labor Reform party of Tennessee adopted a preamble and resolutions setting forth the tyranny exercised by Eastern capitalists and monopolies over the producing and laboring classes of the South, and a tyranny which they declare worse in its effects upon the country than African slavery was, and which they assert has produced the present causeless financial crisis. They declare further that it is evident that these capitalists don't intend to permit any remedy offered for these evils, and they therefore call upon all laborers and producers of the West and South to unite in calling a convention in St. Louis on the 22d of February to interchange opinions as to the best mode of accomplishing this much needed end and to do such other acts as they may deem policy, and necessary for their future protection and security in the premises.

Important Decision.

BOSTON, January 3.—The Supreme Court of the United States has given a decision in favor of Geo. O. Narcy, of Boston, confirming the validity of the \$40,000 worth of Illinois registered town bonds, issued in aid of the Illinois Grand Trunk Railroad. The town tried to avoid paying the interest on the bonds, alleging that they were illegally issued. The basis of the court's decision was that no irregularity precedent to the issue, not even fraud on the part of the agents of the town, can vitiate bonds in the hands of an innocent holder.

Narrow Escape.

DETROIT, January 6.—The two men who went adrift on a block of ice in Saginaw Bay on December 31st to-day succeeded in reaching shore, but in a nearly exhausted condition, having been without food, and nearly perished with cold. The six men who started out in a boat on Sunday to find them have not been heard from.

Southern and Northern Pacific Railroad Affairs.

CHICAGO, January 2.—A Washington special says: Col. Thomas A. Scott was addressed recently on the subject of affairs of the Texas Railroad by citizens of San Diego, through their agents in this city. The people of San Diego were alarmed lest an extension of time should be asked for the completion of the work now in progress at the Pacific terminus. They were also anxious to learn the prospect for legislation by Congress in the interest of the company. Colonel Scott authorized the sending in his name yesterday the following dispatch:

"The prospects for legislation are good. No extension of time will be asked for."

It is understood that no definite form of action has yet been agreed upon, but a number of bills are in course of preparation which are to be submitted to him for approval. The main object in the East is to provide means to obtain government aid in disposing of the railroad bonds, and to secure the government for all disbursements.

It is authoritatively stated that the Northern Pacific has agreed to leave the field to the Southern Pacific, or lease for the present season.

A List of Murders.

LOUISVILLE, January 2.—This evening Thomas Cook, a young man, fatally stabbed his wife, stabbed and killed his mother-in-law, who sought to protect her daughter, and then cut his own throat. He and his wife are still alive, but fast sinking.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.—Anthony Evans, lately employed in the police and fire-alarm telegraph office of this city, to-night on the street met his wife, from whom he had been separated, and after a few words stabbed her in the side, inflicting a fatal wound. He then slightly stabbed himself.

BUFFALO, January 4.—Anthony Oswald and John Peters, two teamsters, quarreled last night about a girl. Peters struck Oswald over the head with a chair, causing almost instant death.

Motion Declined.

BOSTON, January 6.—Judge Lowell to-day, in the U. S. District Court, declined to grant the motion made yesterday that the books bearing upon the specifications against Jordan, Marsh & Co. should be separated from other books in the possession of the officials, and that this separation should be made by the Marshal without the aid of the custom officers.

Resumed Business.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—The First National Bank, which suspended during the early days of the panic, has resumed business.

SPAIN.

MADRID, January 3.—In the Cortes to-day the Deputies on two votes gave a majority of twenty against President Castelar. As soon as the result was announced, General Pavia sent an order to the Chamber with a letter demanding the dissolution of the Cortes. Salmeron and others urged that Castelar be continued in power, but their prayer was refused, whereupon a company of the municipal guard entered the palace of the Cortes and expelled the Deputies. General Pavia with his staff held a position outside with cannon pointed at the building.

MADRID, January 4.—A new Ministry has been formed, as follows: President, Serrano; Minister Foreign Affairs, Sagasta; War, Savola; Justice, Figuerola; Agriculture, Becerra; Finance, Rehagarray; Interior, Garcia Ruez; Marine, Topete.

All strategic points to the city were occupied by the militia last night. The chief civil and military authorities of nearly all the provinces in communication with Madrid have telegraphed to General Pavia their approval of his conduct. No disturbance is reported in any quarter. The transmission of private telegrams has been temporarily suspended.

General Pavia summoned the most eminent of all parties, including the members of the present government, only excepting Carlists and the Intransigents, to form a government. This General Pavia declared was the only way for the salvation of the country. He refused personally to become a member of the government.

MADRID, January 1.—On Tuesday night a shell from the besieging batteries at Cartagena set fire to the insurgent iron clad *Tertuan*, in the harbor of Cartagena. After burning for three hours the fire reached the magazine, which exploded with tremendous force, damaging the vessel seriously.

MADRID, January 5.—A decree was promulgated to-day suspending the constitutional guarantees and putting in force throughout Spain the law of 1870, for the maintenance of public order. Decrees are also published appointing Marlos Minister of Justice, Mosquera, Minister of Public Works, and Senor Alderina, civil Governor of Madrid. The new Minister of the Interior, Garcia Rin, has ordered the publication of all Carlist and Intransigent newspapers to be stopped.

An army rising of the volunteers of liberty took place in Saragossa on Sunday. It was incited by the municipality. After eight hours fighting the troops took 200 insurgents prisoners and captured six cannon and a large quantity of rifles and ammunition. The municipality has dissolved.

MADRID, January 5.—Castelar, in a letter addressed to his country, says he must protest with all energy against the recent brutal *coup d'etat*. He concludes: "My conscience will not permit me to associate with demagogues, and conscience and honor refuse to accept the situation created by bayonets."