VOL. XV.-NO. 8.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

THE COLORED CADET.

Continuation of the Trial-The Banished Condets. The trial of Cadet James W. Smith was conlinued yesterday. The examination of Cadets Bailey and Birney occupied the day. Other witnesses remain to be examined, and the trial will probably consume three days more. Besides two or three representatives of the press, there have been present but few spectators. At first it was assumed that, as the charges so flatly contradicted Smith's statement, the trial would be very short, and that thereafter he would be

very promptly dropped from the rolls.

To the surprise of everybody, however, the charges that seemed so conclusive have gradually become rather foggy. Witnesses have indeed sworn to what they were expected to swear to. They have disclaimed, under oath, the language which in his formal "explanation" he had imputed to them. Calet Anderson has sword that he didn't step on Cadet Smith's toes —and yet Cadet Smith's prospects have been brightening during every day of the trial. Yesterday morning when Cadet Smith ap-

peared at the court-room, he looked well, and his air was self-possessed. He is provided with table at the right of the Judge-Advocate, and losely watches the witnesses and the Courtnot with a perturbed or downcast look, but earchingly. When the direct examination of he witness is concluded, he hands to the Judge-Advocate his written questions, to be proanded in the cross-examination. The quesions are always well framed, written in his bwn hand, and evidently prepared as occasion arises. Several times one member and another of the Court objects to a question; the court is cleared for deliberation; loud talking is heard within; the doors are presently reopened; and, in every case, the decision is announced to be "Objection overruled," and the questions are again put. Sometimes, it must be admitted, the questions were such as could only be permitted as indulgence, and perhaps were not strictly legal; but numbers of he court, and especially the Judge Advocate, in behalf of the prosecution, expressed a maganimous dispesition to allow the widest atitude in the cross-examination.

At least two of the witnesses who have been led to testify against him have betrayed such seling, and at times such confusion, in renderng their testimony, that his own composure and patient wielding of his right to examine have created a strong impression in his favor. is especially the case in view of the fact that it is found that the case turns simply upon the question whether or not Cadet Anderson stepped on his toes; and this question, it is already found, can only be settled by an agreenent between Anderson and Smith upon the oint, no other person being able to say that Anderson might not have done so.

The other question, as to what Cadet Smith says he heard Cadet Birney say, at the time, sinks into unimportance beside the former; for it has become clear that Smith's attention was istracted by some unusual cause so that he was found looking to the right when he should have been "dressing" to the left.

A fact should here be stated, which has not

ret been brought to the attention of the Court, ut which is well understood by at least some of the officers concerned:—It is that some two months ago Cadet Smith officially complained to the Commandant that Cadet Anderson had been annoying him by wantoniy standing on his toes when he could do so covertly, and Anerson was called to account for the offense. Anderson gave the explanation that, "if he had od on Cadet Smith's toes, he had not meant to The examination of Cadet Birney erday was a remarkable scene. He is about he same age as Smith, and the contrast between his personal appearance and that of the accused

Smith rapidly handed over his questions, when the direct examination of Birney was concluded; at last it came to the point, "Why have you oursued this course with regard to Cadet smith?" and the answer came promptly, "Be-cause I think he has lied." Cadet Smith bore this in a manner which, at all events, led lookers-on at the trial to believe that the charge

was unjust. THE "BANISHED CADETS." Cadets Baird, Barnes, and Fleckinger have all eturned to the Academy and have tendered their resignations. The members of the First Class who expelled them by mob violence have not yet been held to account, although, now that the secret is out, they do not preend to deny their share in the transaction. tween the Smith case and the expulsion affair the officers of the Academy find their hands full

The First Class men are understood to be comewhat nervous on account of the ominous silence of the authorities. The Fourth or owest class have taken the pledge, since the affair of Baird, Barnes, and Fleckinger, and all the Classes of the Academy are now bound, upon honor, to abstain from intoxicating liquors.

ITALIAN UNITY.

A Letter from Vice-President Colfax. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—My Dear Sir:— While I recognize to the fullest extent the considerations of propriety which restrain American citizens, and especially those in official from active interference with affairs of other lands, by illegal propagandism, improper intervention, etc., is nothing in either propriety or usage which prevents the open expression of our joy when foreign countries take a step forward, to assimilate their institutions, in a greater or lesser degree, with those of which we are so ustly proud, and which, with God's providence plessing them, have achieved for us, as a nation our wonderful historical progress and develop-ment. I can, therefore, heartly respond to those emphatic words of Victor Emanuel to the Italian Parliament:—"Italy is free and one. It now depends on us only to render her great and

happy."
We, who live here under the protection of a Constitution which unites so many millions of people into one nation, which forbids the esta dishment of any State religion, and which tuarantees the free exercise of all religious bought, can realize the full import of those hort but weighty words of the Italian Kingree and one. And he says truly, that it depends on her people only, thus united and free, to render their nation great and happy. I would rejoice evermore if Italy had reached the summit of true popular sovereignty which our Rebelieve that republics, with wise men at their neads, are possible on all continents and in all parallels of latitude. She has, however, chosen ner own form of government, and we cannot

But I may add that nothing is clearer than if she desires to be great and happy she must establish and maintain, as the very corner-stone of United Italy, civil and religious liberty-the quality of all, under the law, by protecting in courts and parliaments the civil rights of the porest as energetically and faithfully as ose of the richest and most powerful; nd as the fitting adjunct of this great ea of civil liberty, the right of all to worship od as their individual conscience commands, naranteed alike to Jewand Gentile, to Protest nt and Catholic, to priest and layman, to King and Pope. In this sign they will conquer; for out of this new life of civil and religious liberty will flow peace and happiness, progress and prosperity, with material and national development and advancement, as surely as healthful streams flow from fountains of purity.

Respectfully yours, SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Ice Blockade in the Potomac.

Severe Cold Weather.

Another Hotel Burned.

Orange and Alexandria Railway.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. FROM THE SOUTH.

Orange and Alexandria Rallway. NEW YORK, Jan. 10 .- We hear on the authority of the New Jersey Railroad Company that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad authorities have offered to take the Aquia creek passengers to Richmond.

> FROM THE WEST. Obituary.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 9 .- J. N. Parker, in charge of the educational interests of the Crow Indians, and a brother of Colonel Eli S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, died suddenly of ervsipelas at Boseman, Montana, on the 6th

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Wenther. Norwich, Jan. 10 .- The thermometer is 19 degrees below zero this morning.

Hotel on Fire. Boston, Jan. 10.—A fire in the basement of the Sherman House last night created some consternation among the guests, but was extinguished with small damage.

Severe Cold Weather.
CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—The thermometer in Littleton this morning was twenty-four degrees below zero: in Lancaster thirty-one below, and in Concord, five below.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ice Blockade on the Potomac. Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 .- The Potomac river is

again closed by ice several inches in thickness.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT. Provisions of the Bill to Be Presented Number of Representatives Fixed Upon.

A Washington despatch to the New York Tribune says:—Judge Mercur, of the House Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the

subject of a new Congressional apportionment, and the various bills relating thereto, has pre-pared a report, and a bill to accompany it, which the committee has instructed him to report to the House. This he will do to-morrow, or as soon as he can obtain the floor. The report of the bill will be printed and recom-mitted. The following is the substance of the report:-

That inasmuch as said bill was acted upon by each House of Congress prior to the taking of the ninth census, and with the object of having Representatives elected under it in the year 1870, many of its provisions have become useless ard impracticable, yet the House of Representa-tives thereby indicated 275 Representatives and the Senate 300 Representatives, as the number of which the House should be composed. committee has given due consideration to the

Believing, however, that 300 Representatives. to be increased by the admission of new States, is a greater number than public policy now requires, it is concluded to report in favor of 280 members, commencing with the XLIIId Congress. This number is arrived at by fixing upon 137,800 persons as the ratio, and also by giving an additional Representative to each State that has a fraction greater than one moiety of the said ratio.

Upon this basis, the only States whose representation will be reduced will be New Hampshire and Vermont, each of which will lose one Representative. The States of Maine, Rhode sland, Connecticut, Delaware, Louislana, Ohio Florida, Oregon, West Virginia, Nevada, and Nebraska will each maintain their present representation. The States of Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, California, and Minnesota will each gain one over its present representation. The States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Wisconsin, and Kansas will each gain two. The States of Missouri, Michigan, and Iowa will each gain three, and the State of Illinois will gain four.

This report and the following bill are based

upon the ceusus just completed:-The bill proposes that from and after the 3d day of March, 1873, the House of Representatives shall be composed of 280 members, to be apportioned among the several States in accordance with the provisions of this act, as follows:

marco marie and Pare		CAR MINER MANAGEMENT	****
States.	Rep.	State.	Ren.
Vermont	2	Kentucky	
Vermont New Hampshire	2	Tennessee	9
Maine	5	Indiana	12
Massachusetts	11	Illinois	18
Rhode Island	2	Missouri	12
Connecticut	4	Arkansas	4
New York	32	Michigan	9
New Jersey	. 7	Florida	
Pennsylvania	26	Texas	6
Delaware		Iowa	9
Maryland	6	Wisconsin	8
Virginia	9	California	4
North Carolina	8	Minnesota	3
South Carolina		Oregon	1
Georgia	9	Kansas	3
Alabama		West Virgin	
Mississippi	. 6	Nevada	1
Louisiana	5	Nebraska	1
Ohio			A
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A proviso is inserted that after such apportionment shall have been made, when any new State shall be admitted into the Union, the Representative or Representatives of such new State shall be additional to the number of 280,

Had Forgetten Something.
"I say, cap'n," said a little-eyed man, as he landed from the steamboat at Natchez—"I say, cap'n, this 'ere ain't all." "That's all the baggage you brought on board, sir," replied the captain. "Well; see now, it's according to list four boxes, three chests, two ban' boxes, a portmanty, two hams (one part cut), three ropes o inyons, and a tea-kettle: but I'm dubersum. feel there's something short, though I've counted 'em nine times, and never took my eyes off 'em while on board: there's something not right, somehow." "Well, stranger, the time's up. That's all I know of; so bring up your wife and five children out of the cabin and we're off." "Them's um! darn it—them's um!" he exclaimed. "I knowed I'd forgot some

-A clergyman of Quincy, Ill., thinks more of his shot gan than of any other Christmas pre-

sent received by him.

Ways of the West. Terrible Disaster at Sea

LIVES LOST. 425

The McCarrahan Claim

Work Before the Committes.

Indiana's Representatives.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

FROM WASHINGTON.

Steamship Subsidies.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Jan. 10.—Parties appeared before the House Commerce Committee to-day, to urge the passage of a bill introduced by General Schenck foe a steamship line from various ports of the United States to Europe. As there were several gentlemen who wished to be heard on the subject, definite action on the subject was postponed until the next meeting. There is very little prospect of any concurrent legislation at this session in favor of steamship lines, owing to the want of time and insteamship lines, owing to the want of time and in-disposition of members to take up any thing ex-cept most necessary and pressing public business.

National Soldlers' Asylum. National Soldiers' Asylum.

The House Military Committee commenced the examination of winesses this morning relative to the investigation ordered at the last session of the management of the National Soldiers' Asylum, of which General Butler is President. General Butler was in attendance to-day, and General Farnsworth, who instituted the matter, examined witnesses. Only two witnesses were examined, both of whom were employed by General Butler in the asylum, but nothing was elicited of importance. The investiganothing was elicited of importance. The investiga-tion will be continued from day to day.

Extradition Treaties. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee after agreeing to several extradition treaties heard an argument from General Talmadge, of New York, in favor of the Venezuelan claimants.

Neminations Bauging Fire.
The nominations of Kramer and Root, for foreign appointments, hang fire.

appointments, hang fire.

The McGarrahan Claim.

The House Judiciary Committee heard two witnesses to-day in the McGarrahan claim. Mr. Stoddart, private secretary to Mr. Lincola, for signing land patents, swore that he signed the patent for the Penoshe Grande claim, but is not certain whether it was for McGarrahan or not. Mr. Granger, who kept the records in the Land Office at that time, swore that his desk was broken open and the records taken out, but he does not know who did it, or whether the documents abstracted related to this matter.

Instructing Representatives How to Vote. Considerable amusement was created in the House by the reading of a despatch from the Indiana Legis-lature that a joint resolution has been passed by that body instructing members of the Indiana delegation in Congress to vote against San Domingo. Voorhees said he hoped his colleague would obey instructions.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Burning of a Coolle Ship.

Boston, Jan. 10.—A letter dated Batavia, Nov. 15, received in this city states that the Italian ship Ancona, from Macao, for Callao, with coolies was set on are when near Neptune Island, and abandoned by the captain and crew, who were saved by a San Salvador ship. One hundred and twelve of the coolies were picked up by the ship Juan Pore. The remainder of the coolies, 425 in number, perished in the flames, Arrived, steamer Siberia, from Liverpool, at

FROM NEW YORK.

Death of an Old Boatman. POUGHKERPSIE, Jan. 10.—Captain Oliver Burgher, an old and well-known Hudson river boatman, died yesterday of typhoid fever.

FROM THE STATE.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—James McAuley, President of the Iron City Bank, and for many years President of Select Council, died last night.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-THIRD SESSION.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Petitions on various subpensions and stamped envelopes.

Mr. Yates presented including some in relation to pensions and stamped envelopes.

Mr. Yates presented a petition from citizens of fillnois, asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Supreme Being. He stated that this subject had been agitated for five or six sessions, and he had been notified that a large number of similar petitions had accumulated.

He desired that the Committee on the Judiciary

should make a report. Nine-tenths of the people of Illinois believed there should be such an amendment by which the supremacy of God should be acknow-edged. They believe that to God they are indebted for our success in many wars, for equal rights and liberty throughout this land. Some report should be made upon the subject.

On his motion the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the supplementary bill to reduce taxes and for other purposes.

E. Mr. Carpenter, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill authorizing the President to accept the resignation of any U. S. Judge whenever satisfactory proof shall be produced of his physical or other infirmities, the said judge to receive salary during his natural life, provided that, if after retirement he shall accept any other office. if after retirement he shall accept any other office of profit the salary shall cease. He asked action on

Mr. Casserly said this was too important a subject to be acted upon now, and at his request the bill Mr. Buckingham introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a joint com-mittee to determine the claims for damages on com-merce of the United States by British cruisers. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Harian introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to construct a telegraph line to military posts on the Missouri river. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Ross offered a resolution, which was adopted calling on the Secretary of the Interior to transmit copies of all correspondence relative to the disposal

of the Miami Indian reservation or any part thereof ubsequent to 1868. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the removal of political disabilities, which provides that all persons should be relieved excepting persons who left the Cabinet and Congress in 1860 and 1861, and such as have held office since May 31, 1870. Referred to the Committee on Disabilities.

Mr. Conkling said percons who deemed themselves sggieved, had asked him to introduce a bill relative to goods purchased for importation prior to January 1, 1870. Referred to the Committee on Fi-

Mr. Sawyer asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the bill to relieve certain persons therein named from legal and political disabilities imposed by the fourth amendment of the Constituimposed by the fourth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes. Mr. Pomeroy objected to the bill, expressing his surprise that Southern Senators one day want the removal of political disabilities wholesale, and the next asked for measures to protect them from outrages. He was at a loss to understand the reason

BEST AVAILABLE

Mr. Harris explained that the disturbances and I yese as they did.

outrages occurred by the acts of persons who labor under political disabilities.

Mr. Sanisbury said all this might be obviated by an enunciation of the principle in both branches of Congress that there ought to be a test, namely, did the person in whose behalf the application was made vote the Republican ticket? In other words, "whereas he was once a sinner he is now a saint."

Mr. Pomeroy replied that the Democratic party inaugurated the Rebellion in the South. If a party did wrong and repented of it, that was a good sign of loyalty. If a man can repudlate the Democratic party of the South, his good act should be recognized. He was willing to vote for universal namesty nized. He was willing to vote for universal nunesty when men can keep the peace and support a good government. He wanted to know whether lives and property were safe in the South. He was opposed to amnesty to men so long as they kept up disturb-

The morning hour expired, and, without further action on the bill, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill revising the laws relative to the mint, assay offices, and coinage of the United States.

The question was stated to be on concurring in the amendment yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

A debate took piace in which Masses Cole Stars.

A debate took place in which Messra. Cole, Stew-art, A. G. Thurman, Casserly, and Corbett opposed any change, and Messrs. Sherman and Morrill, of Vermont, Howell and Warner advocated the amend-The Senate non-concurred in the amendment yeas 25, navs 26.

The bill passed, yeas 36, nays 14. Heuse of Representatives.

Mr. Garfield presented a remonstrance of 307 women of Ohio against woman suffrage.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution for the appointment of commissioners to

resolution for the appointment of commissioners to Dominica.

Mr. Willard, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, explained why he was found voting yesterday with so few of his Republican colleagues sgainst taking the resolution from the Speaker's table. He was opposed to the acquisition of the Republic of Dominica by treaty or by joint resolution, and therefore he was opposed to taking any step looking to that acquisition. He was unwilling to authorize the friends of acquisition in working this

authorize the friends of acquisition. He was unwilling to authorize the friends of acquisition in working this machinery in aid of their scheme. It was charged, and not denied, that the commission, was; to return to Washington in time for Congress to act on the report at this session. What opporiunity then would the commission have for obtaining the information directed were the commissioners to inquire only of Fabecs or Region of Capping, or were they to traverse the re-Baez or Cazneau, or were they to traverse the re-public and ascertain facts for themselves. If the irtter, they would require not two weeks, but six months or a year. The scope of the investigation was so broad, that the idea that the commissioners

was so broad, that the idea that the commissioners was to bring back any valuable information was absurd. It was impossible for the commission to report anything from their own observation, but a report would be made, and would be given to the country as the report of the commissioners.

Mr. Cox opposed the joint resolution. After discussing the details of the measure he said the proviso of Mr. Ambler may not pass. It is sugarcoating this measure by a pretense of information. It is annexation in fact. If annexation is accomplished there is no need of this commission. If it is not to be accomplished, what need is there then? The information is already here, all we want. It The information is already here, all we want. It was sent in last night. Let us print and read what we have; it is voluminous, but does it give the last of grants and jobs always to the treaty. I assert there is such a list. It was not sent to the Senate. It was called for a resolution I drew last session. The annexation will be that of busks; the kernels are already gone to private parties. What do you want the island for? A post for commerce? Had you not better first revive commerce? How our phantom ships and ghostly steamers will sail into Sa-mana! Oh, but it is manifest destiny! Democrats are invited to our old policy and charged with in-consistency by those who always opposed us. So you radicals are copying the despised Democracy, you radicals are copying the despised Democracy, are you? "Is Saul also among the prophets?" Remember that no one but Prince Arthur could wield the Prince's magic sword. I am not against this scheme because it adds territory, but because it is a private, wicked scheme. Jefferson was for extended empire, but, as he said, with self-government we are departing in many ways from the Jeffersonian standard and policy. I find but one precedent for this, and that hardly analogous—not the Paritan way of taking the lands of the Pequods, but Joshua sending spies to go over Jordan and search on the sending spies to go over Jordan and search out the land. They went into Jericho and kept bad combecause we swallow 200,000 colored prople. After taking in four millions we can digest a few more, The man who swallowed the pumpkin worried down

I oppose the scheme because it is a specious, pre-arranged, corrupt job, and no commission can de-odorize its putreseence. It is not to be compared to the schievements of the Democracy in their expand-ing policy. When the Democracy obtain power, they will take care of the Monroe doctrine and ter-

Mr. Hoar explained the reasons which led him to differ from the majority of his colleagues.

He did not concur in the idea that respect for the He did not concur in the idea that respect for the Fresident of the United States required them to support this measure. The Committee on Foreign Affairs had refused to report a proposition for the appointment of commissioners to form a treaty, but instead of that had reported a proposition for the perpetration of a larce as great as had ever been enacted on such a subject. He was not willing to annex to a self-governing republic an island which would be filled with the scum of the tropics, the ad-venturers of all lands, who would come to influence the Government of this country. In eleven States there was a rebellious element striking hands with Tammany Hall and striving to obtain possession of the Government for the next four years, and he was not willing to do anything to add to that

danger.

Mr. Stevenson spoke in favor of the acquisition of Dominica and of its admission as one of the Torritories of the Union. He did not want any information about the island. He found it crystalized in books. He found that the island was rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal. He found that it was rich in bays and harbors, one of which that it was rich in bays and harbors, one of which was the key of the Guif. He found that the climate, though tropical, was less unwholesome than elsewhere in the West Indies. Its soil was exceedingly fertile, producing sugar, coffee, cotton, and fropical fruits: and he found that its political constitution was modelled after that of the United States.

Mr. Voorhees sent to the Clerk's desk and had

read a telegraphic despatch, stating that the Senate of Indiana had just passed a joint resolution instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to vote against the annexation of San Domingo. (Laughter.)

Mr. Orth remarked that everybody knew how the Democratic party in Indiana had obtained control

of the Senate, and would not be surprised at the Mr. Potter spoke against the acquisition of

Mr. Swann, a member of the Committee on

Foreign Affairs, also spoke against the joint resolu-tion. He regarded the vote about to be taken as one involving important and vital issues. He would not assail the President of the United States, but he would ask why did the President manifest such interest in this matter? Why did they see Senators and Cabinet officers lobbying in the House in favor of that measure? If the Post-master General had no more influence in the House than he had in his own State of Maryland, he should have been kept in his department attending to its business, which was sadly in need of attention, in-

legislation.

Mr. Fitch said he should vote for the pending resolution and against the eviscerating amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Ambier). He should vote for it because he believed it would be followed by the annexation of Dominica and then of

stead of coming to the House to try to influence its

Hayti and Cuba.

Mr. Ela opposed the joint resolution as one tend mr. Ena opposed the joint resolution as one tending to entangling alliances with a foreign people having no common interest with the people of the United States, who had already in their midst enough offconflicting elements.

Mr. Farnsworth declared if the amendment offered by Mr. Ambler were agreed to be would vote for the joint resolution, but otherwise he would vote against it.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, sastained the joint resolution, and opposed the amendment of Mr. Ambler as only tending to produce delay and thus

kill the investigation.

Mr. Ambler denied having offered the amendment with any such intention.

Mr. Butler accepted the statement, but always attributed to a man's act its natural consequences Dewees asked him if the subject would not

Mr. Butler replied that it would stand debate even from the false friends of the party. He had heard many painful things, but none more so than the telegraphic despatch from Indiana, not that the Senate organized through fraud should send such a message, but that it should have been sent to the honored and revered Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner). Since he misnated the morning star, "Nor man nor fiend hath fallen so far."

Mr. Voorhees remarked that a majority of the Republicans had been elected to the Indiana Senate, but that enough of them had been disgusted by the

Mr. Bufler went on to say that the political party which would set likelf up against annexation of territory would come to nought. It was the doctrine of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Polk, and of every De-

of Jefferson, of Jackson, of Polk, and of every De-mocratic administration, and had now come to be accepted as the doctrine of the country.

Mr. Bingham sustained the joint resolution, and opposed Mr. Ambler's resolution as unnecessary, and as only tending to promote delay. He pointed with pride to the vast acquisitions of territory by this Government in the past, and to the immigration from the north of Europe promoted by that territo rial exampsion. risl expansion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bingham's remarks, Mr.

Garfield proposed a further extension of fifteen minutes of the time allowed for the discussion. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts—I object.
Mr. Garfield—Listen to the gentleman who cracks
a whip objecting to debate. (Excitement.)
Mr. Butler—And listen to the man whose back

Mr. Butler—And listen to the man whose back smarts, (Laughter.)
Mr. Morgan—The House is under the domination of a whip-cracker,
The discussion was closed by Mr. Orth in support of the resolution. He declared that nothing could be discovered in the resolution when honestly examined which could deter any member, much less a member on his own side of the House, from givin; it his support. It contained but one single proposition, that the President of the United States, a man in whom a large majority of the House had confidence, should appoint three commissioners to proin whom a large majority of the House had confidence, should appoint three commissioners to proceed to the Island of St. Domingo and there acquire certain information, to be laid before the American Congress and the American people.

He knew nothing about the character of those commissioners; but he entertained no doubt as to the result of the report on the acquisition of that island.

After a two hours debate on the Dominican reso-

lution, the House proceeded to vote on the resolu-tion offered by Mr. Ambler:—That the passage of the resolution should not be construed or understood as committing the Government to the policy of annexing Dominica. The amendment was agreed to by 108 to 76.

THE LOST STEAMER.

Terrible Situation of the Officers and Crew of the Saginaw-Shipwrecked on a Barren Is-

The possibility of the loss of the United States steamer Saginaw, on the coral reefs of the Pacific Ocean, the news of which event was given to the public yesterday, was suggested several days ago. While on her voyage from Honolulu to the Midway Islands, where she was to have concluded certain preliminary surveys of a newly-discovered harbor in the group, she went ashore on the French Frigate, or Pecan Island, as it is more recently called, lying in her track. This dangerous island is situated in latitude 28 deg. 40 min. north, and longitude 67 deg. west, in a west-by-north half-north direction from Honolulu, about 500 miles distant, and about half way between the Sandwich and the Midway Ilslands. Its summit is only twenty feet above the level of the sea, and perfectly bare. No fresh water is to be found upon it, and herein lies the danger to be apprehended to the officers and crew. A small quantity of provisions appears to have been got ashore from the wreck through the fearful surf and breakers during the sixteen days elapsing between the going ashore and the breaking up of the Sagi-naw. The unfortunate people of the ship were at once placed upon quarter rations, and every precaution taken to eke out the scanty stores until relief should reach them. Naval officers do not so much fear the loss of the castaways by starvation as through thirst. The Saginaw, as is customary in steamers, carried her fresh water in wrought-iron tanks, not readily moved or handled in small boats under the circumstances surrounding the ship, and there are usually no barrels or casks on such vessels in which any great quantity of water may be stored to carry ashore. The sup-ply of water must then have been very scanty, and unless, as is very improbable, fresh-water springs or weils were discovered, or a fail of rain took place, the poor fellows must have been put a very short allowance of water—a deprivation of the most painful and exhausting character. Before the little schooner Kona Packet or feeble steamer Kilanea, despatched from Honolulu, could have reached the sufferers, they

would have been on short rations of food and water for more than sixty-five days, if they had not entirely consumed their stock. The length of time consumed by the captain's gig in making 500 miles- a voyage protracted greatly beyond the time that was reasonably expected, consequence of head winds and unfavorable sens, added to the growing exhaustion and weakness of the gallant crew-must have occasioned great disappointment to the wrecked crew, who looked for certain relief, and possitly served out supplies more liberally on that account. Commander Sicard, who is a resident of Utica, in New York, is an officer of great energy and resources, of undoubted pluck and forethought, and under his charge it is not doubted that everything has been done that skill and wisdom-could suggest to make the situation of his ship's company as comfortable and safe as possible under the trying circumstances. He has been undoubtedly aided by a gallant corps of officers, and obeyed by his men

as faithfully as if they were on the deck of the Saginaw floating se-curely in a home port. It is certain that all hands will suffer terribly before rescued, but it is hoped that by a judicious distribution of provisions and water the lives of all will be saved until ample supplies and succor reach them. The fact, however, cannot be disguised that the safsty of the poor shipwrecked men depends greatly on the supply of fresh water, which is undoubtedly very small. It may be remarked in this connection that, as the island lies in the centre of the great Pacific whalefishery ground, it is not impossible that some whaling vessel cruising in the vicicity has dis-covered the shipwrecked party and extended relief. But this chance is very small, and not to be depended upon. The relief probably must

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mandamus Refused. Court of Common Pleas-Judges Peirce and Finletter. In the Common Council contested election case of Henry Eisenbrown (Democrat) vs. William K. White (Republican), the contestant asked this Court to issue a writ of mandamus commanding City Commissioner Locke to certify that the sixteen persons signing the petition were qualified electors of the Sixteenth ward. After hearing counsel the Court refused to allow the writ, saying, nowever, that they did not feel called upon to decide the question, because the act of Assembly under which the contest was instituted did not require such a certificate, but judges of the qualifications of the electors.

Prison Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

In the case of James Hasson, charged with committing an outrage upon the person of a young lady, the jury this morning rendered a verdict of guilty.

John McCuen, alias Skinny Jones, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny. It appeared that on last Tuesday afternoon he entered the house No. 720 Wallnes street by forcing a back window, and stole. Wallace street by forcing a back window, and stole away watches, jewelry, silver ware, and clothing, worth nearly \$1000. He was arrested by the detectives, who recovered a part of the stolen property.

John Wilson pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

Mary A. Twible pleaded guilty to the charge of being a common scold. She admitted that she would

old "sometimes," James Hamil pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery. James Smith and William Wilson peaded guilty to

the charge of larceny.

Henry bonnelly pleaded guitty to two bills charg-Ing larceny.

John Stimler was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief in tearing down a chimney that stood upon a party well, the proof being that the operation was only for the purpose of putting up a new chim-

10-25 " 111 MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 30 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 63 of 1881, 1103 61111; 5-208 of 1862, 109 6109 5; do. 1864, 108 5, 62103 5; do. 1866, 108 5, 62103 5; do. 411, 1865, 107 5, 62107 5; do., July, 1867, 108 6103 5; do. 5uly, 1868, 1003 6105 5; do. 5uly, 1868, 18

exciting behate in the House.

The Dominican Resolution.

It Passes by a Decisive Vote.

Ambler's Amendment.

Louisiana Senatorial Election.

Sketch of Hon. J. R. West.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Soldiers' National Asylum.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 10,—The House Committee on Military Affairs this morning commenced the examination of witnesses in connection with the investigation of the management of the National Asylum. General B. F. Butler, President of the asylum, and General Farnsworth, prosecuting the inquiry, were present before the committee.

Mr. Clancy, clerk to the President of the Board of Managers of the asylum, and Mr. Whitney, a clerk in General Butler's office in this city, were examined as witnesses. The examination was very brief, and elicited no facts of importance. Another witness, Colonel W. H. Weigel. of Baltimore, formerly of Butler's staff, was present, but was not examined for lack of time. The investigation will be continued next week. The effort seems to be to impugn Butler's management and use of the funds of the institution.

[Passage of the Dominican Resolution.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The House has passed the Dominican resolution, with Ambler's amendment tacked on.

It must now go back to the Senate. The Vote on the Resolution-Air. Ambier's
Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Brening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10,—At 2 o'clock the House proceeded to vote on Mr. Ambler's amendment to the San Domingo resolution, which provides that nothing in the resolution of the Senate shall be connothing in the resolution of the Senate shall be con-strued as committing Congress to the policy of annexation. Friends of the Sa Domingo sch-me were surprised, as thu roil was called to hear various responses from Re-e publicans in favor of the amendment. It was car-ried by a vote of—yeas 106; nays, 76. The resolu-tion as amended was then passed. The resolution as amended will now go to the Senate, where it will be delayed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

United States Senator Elected in Louisiann. New Orleans, La., Jan. 10.—J. R. West was elected United States Senator on the first ballot by a large majority. There is great rejoicing among Governor Warmouth's friends over this signal success.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Jan. 10.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; sales of 3000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 15½c.; Flour quiet but firm; sales of 10,000 bbls. State at \$5:30@6:60; Ohio at \$6:10@6:70; Western at \$5:25@8; 35. Wheat quiet but firm: sales of 35,000 bushels No. 2 spring at \$1:44; winter red Western at \$1:47@1:50. Corn firmer; sales of 3500 bushels new mixed Western at 77. Oats firm; sales of 26,000 bushels Ohio at 60@62%c. Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard steady. Whisky firm at 91c.

Whisky firm at 91c. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 15@15½c.; low middling, 14½c. Flour quiet but steady; Howard street superfine, \$5@5.50; do. extra, \$6@6.75; do. family, \$7@5.50; City Mills superfine, \$5.50@7.35; do. extra, \$6.50@7.75; do. family, \$8@10.50; Western superfine, \$5.25.37½; do. extra, \$6@6.75; do. family, \$6.75@7.50. Wheat firm and stock scarce; choice waite, \$1.75@1.85; fair to prime, \$1.45@1.70; prime to choice red, \$1.70 @1.50; fair to good, \$1.40@1.60; common, \$1.30@1.35; Ohio and Indiana, \$1.45@1.35; Pennsylvania, \$1.50. Corn—White, no receipts and nominally 80@82c.; yellow firm at 80c. Oats active at 56@57c. Hye Baitimore Produce Market. yellow firm at 80c. Oats active at 56%57c. Rye quiet at 85%95c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky

quiet at 90@91c. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1871. Gold is quiet and steady, with a slight up-ward tendency. Sales opened and closed at 110%, but advanced during the morning to 111. Governments continue active, but prices are

hardly so strong. Stocks were very active at a further advance. Sales of city 6s, old, at 100; new do. at 100½, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 87½ for the 1000s and 88 for the smaller bonds, an advance. Canal shares were neglected. 8 was bid for Schuylkill, 16% for the preferred do., and 34%

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 408. Third street.

FIRST	BOARD.
\$5000 Am Gold 11036	200 sh Penna.ls.b30, 62
\$2000 Pa 6s 3 se105	100 dols. 62%
\$5500 City 6s, N 18.100 M	4 dols. 62
\$3100 do 2d,100%	
\$1000 dob3.100%	
\$12000 dols.b3.10016	
\$200 do1001	200 dob30. 6236
\$2000 do4d .100%	200 do ls.b30, 6134
\$4900 do4d,100%	100 sh Reading R.c. 49-81
\$4000 do b4.100%	40 do 49%
\$1000 do100%	100 dob5.49.81
\$1900 do. Old. ls. 100	600 do., ls, b30, 49%
\$1000 5-20s, '67,Jan.	109 dols. 4932
& July 108	100 do 49%
\$3700 O C & A 78.18, 80	100 do
17000 Phila & E7s., 56	100 do., b30wn, 49%
\$\$1000 N Cent R Bds	500 dols.b60, 493
due in 1900 8816	500 do49 81
\$50000 W & Franklin	300 dols.860. 49%
1st mt bds 86	50 do 4934
\$5000 Sch N 68'82.b60 74	100 doa. 40%
\$500 Leh gold L 88	500 do b30.49.81
\$2000 dols, b5. 87%	15 sh Cata Prf. ls. 38
10 sh Mech Bank 3136	25 sh O C & A R. is. 46 4
4 sh Lit Sch RR., 43	50 sh Hestonville 16
	BOARD.
	500 sh Read R b30. 49%
\$200 City 68 New . 100 kg	
\$15000 do85.1003c	
#15000 do	Och OCE A P 4812

\$100 C & A m 6s, 89 100 do 46% cash 94 12 sh Penna RR . . 62% 15000 Leh Gold L . . 87% 10 do 62% 100 sh Sch Nav Pf . 16% \$19000 Pa & N Y C 7s 91% 20 sh Cam & Am R.120% Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Jan. 10,-Bark-In the absence of sales

we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$28@30 w ton. Seeds-Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and the article is in demand at 11@11%c. perib. Timothy is nominal at \$5.50 and Flaxseed at \$2@2.10.

\$200 City 68 New . 1001/ \$15000 do \$5.1001/ \$2100 Pa 68, 2 se . . . 104

There is less activity in the Flour market, but with light receipts and stocks, relatively high prices for Wheat, holders are firm in their views. The

for Wheat, holders are firm in their views. The demand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1300 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50@4.75; Pennsylvania and Western extras at \$5@5.50; Northwestern extra family at \$6.25@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.26.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.25 for low grade up to \$7.25 for choice, and fancy brands at \$7.50.28, as in quality. Rye Flour sells at \$5.12%@5.25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The receipts of Wheat are very moderate, and for prime lots, the offerings of which are light, a steady demand prevails. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.55.2 1.58; for Indiana red, \$1.60@1.65; for amber, \$1.05; for Ohio red, \$1.45; for prime Pennsylvania do., \$1.40, and \$1.40 for Delaware do. Rye may be quoted at \$8.290c, for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet. Sales of 2000 bushels at 76.277c for yellow and 75.276c, for Western mixed. Oats sell at 57.2 bec. for white Pennsylvania and Western, and 55.2 bec. for mixed.