TWELVE O'CLOCK; M.

#### THE CAPITAL.

A State Can Exact Taxes in Gold and Silver-Mississippi Restdration-Nominations by the President-San Domingo Annexation-Mrs. Surratt's Remains to be Disinterred.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.) WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 8, 1869.

SUPREME COURT DECISION. In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day Chief Justice Chase deliv ered an opinion affirming the decision o the Supreme Court of Oregon in favor o the taxes of that State being paid in gold and silver, according to its law. The Court held that legal tender notes, being receivable for all debts, with the exceptions named in statutes, imply a satisfaction of contracts or agreements, while taxes are of a different character with such obligations, and that it is competent for a State to designate the character of the money in which taxes shall be paid. The following decisions were also given: No. 31. Greene vs. Van Buskirk.

Judgment reversed.
No. 32. Gillinghurst vs. Van Buskirk. Judgment reversed. The decision in this case is that where a chattel mortgage on personal property, in Illinois is invalid under the laws of that State, and so held by its Courts, such judgment is a sufficient plea in the bar of a suit of another State to recover against an attaching creditor on whose suit the property is sold, and it makes no difference that the owner of the property mortgaged, the attaching creditor and the mortgages were all residents of the State where the latter suit is brought and were at date of

the mortgage. No. 319. Chicago, Rock Island & Pa cific Railway Company vs. Howard et al. Decree affirmed; opinion by Justice Clif-

MISSISSIPPI RESTORATION. Hon. E. Jeffords, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Mississippl, pre-sented to-day, an address to the Reconstruction Committee on behalf of himself and others, claiming to represent a large and influential part of the Republican party who opposed the adoption of the Constitution voted down in June last. The address is in the nature of a protest, and is a discussion of the condition of afand is a discussion of the condition of arfairs in the State. He proposes a plan for restoration as follows; First, that Congress shall declare all the offices in the State yacant; second, provide for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, with power to fill all the offices thus. declared vacant, and with power to remove all of his own appointees, third, provide that the proposed Constitution sliall be so incidified or amended as to remove those features that are more prescriptive than is required by the reconstruction laws of Congress; fourth, nated by the proposed Constitution for holding the annual election for the ratification of the Constitution as amend, and for the election of State, county and municipal officers.

, NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT. The President nominated to the Senate The President nominated to the Sanate Thomas P. Smith, Consul at La Bochelle, to be Consul at Paris, vice John G. Nicolay; W. D. Spaulding, of New York, Consul at Yeddo, Japan; Edward Stephens, of New York, Consul at Manchester, England, vice Wells; George H. Kingsbury, Collector of Internal Revonue, Third district of Massachusetts, vice Mocarties to be appropried. vice McCartney, to be removed; Commo dore Andrew A. Harwood, Rear Admira on the retired list; Past Assistant Paymaster Leonard A. Frailey, and Assistant Paymaster J. P. Loomis, to be Pay-

masters in the Navy. MRS. SURRATT'S REMAINS. In compliance with solicitations of friends of Mrs. Surratt, the President has ordered her remains to be disinterred and delivered to her relatives. Her body was buried in the same enclosure with Payne, Atzerot and Harold, near the place of interment of Booth's re mains. The understanding is there is to be no public demonstration, and whatever funeral services take place must be privately conducted.

SAN DOMINGO ANNEXATION. The Confidential Agent of San Domin go is still actively engaged in behalf of the annexation of that country. He today laid on the tables of the members of Congress copies of a pamphlet in furance of that object

## NEWS BY CABLE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 8:-The Standard predicts that the Alabama treaty, will be rejected by the United States, and is sure the next administration will not get such favorable terms for the settlement of the question at issue.

## SPAIN.

MADRID, February 8 .- Exciting rumors have been circulating all day in regard to the movements of Carlists. of these reports is that the Carlists attacked Sautona, in the province of Santandar, but was repulsed after a short 上 多量物 化动动

## GREECE.

Paris, February 8.—A dispatch from Athens says King George has declared that Greece must either accept the Pro his resignation of the Crown.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. London, February 8.—Evening—Consols for money 931/4, account 931/4. American securites quiet and steady; bonds 76%, Erie 25%, Illinois 93%, Atlantic and Great Western 100

Great Western 40%.
Frankfort, February 8.—Bonds 80%.
London, February 8.—Tallow 46s. 9d.
Linseed Oil £28. Linseed 588@58s. 6d. ANTWERP, February 8.—Petroleum

594@59 france 50. HAVRE, February 8.—Cotton easier at 142f. on spot, 144f. afloat.

HAVRE, Feb. 8.—Cotton closed easier at 142 francs for tresordinaire on the spot and 144 for low middlings to arrive.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

#### FORTIETH CONGRESS. [THIRD SESSION.]

SENATE: Petition for the Recognition of the Almighty in the Constitution-Adverse Reports from Committee on Pacific Railroad—The Constitutional Amendment Further Discussed-Electoral Vote of Georgia-Bill to Encourage American Steamship Lines. HOUSE: Variety of Bills Introduced-Bill Regulating the Election of Representatives, Registration and Naturalization Referred to Committee on Election Frauds-The Copper Tariff Bill Passed Finally -The Military Appropriation Bill.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.] Washington, February 8, 1869.

SENATE. Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition for the recognition in the Constitution of Almighty God as the source of all civil authority, and made a few remarks in favor of such an amendment to the Con-

stitution. Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported adversely upon, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of, a large number of bills and memorials granting or asking aid in the construction of rallroads and

Among which were the following: A
Bill to aid in the construction of the Central Transit Railroad from Now Orleans
etc.; Bill in addition to the act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget Sound; Bill to ald in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line through Milsouri and Arkansas to the Pacific ocean; Bill in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division; Bill to aid in the construction of the Southwestern Railroad and Telegraph Line to the Pacific Ocean, with connections and branches; Bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Deean: Bill to aid in the construction of the Arksansas and Pacific Railroad; peti-tion of Franklin Haven and others offering to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad and Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, upon receiving Union Facinit Rainoan, upon fecerating the same land grants, now given to aid the coustruction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad; memorial of the Legislature of Oregon in favor of the construction of Oregon in favor of the construction. cific Railroad; memorial of the Legislature of Oregon in favor of the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake to the might use the language of the Judge Columbia river; memorial of W. Cornell Jewett, asking that all subsidies should when he has pronounced sentence on a franking privilege. Referred to the murderer: "May God have mercy on Postoffee Committee." withheld from the Union Pacific Rail-

fund to Indiana the interest and discount fund to Indiana the interest and discount on money borrowed to equip, pay, sup-ply and transport troops for the service of the United States in the recent war. Referred to Committee on Military Af-

fairs.
Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to secure copyrights for painting, drawing and statuary models.

Mr. WILSON, from Committee on Mil-

itary Affairs, reported adversely the joint resolution in relation to the grades of General and Lieutenant General in of General and Lieutenant Veneral in the army, and Admiral and Vice Admi-ral in the navy; also adversely to the re-solution granting a portion of the mili-tary reservation at Ft. Leavenworth to aid in the construction of a railroad and

wagon road across Missouri.
Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to establish a line of American steamships between the United States and Europe, which was referred to the Committee on

ommerce. It provides that for the purpose of encouraging American ocean commerce, all money received by the United States from ocean and inland postage on foreign mail matter carried between the United mail matter carried between the United States and Europe, not exceeding two million dollars annually, shall be set apart for ten years, and its expenditure authorized as follows: The Postmaster General is directed to contract with citizens of the United States for the transportation of foreign mails on American steamships, numbering not less than two nor more than four departures monthly from New York, and from two to four departures monthly from Roston, the steamships to be at least two thousand eight hundred tons register; their speed eight hundred tons register; their speed, must equal the average speed of steam-ships of like classnow employed between the United States, and Europe; they are to carry without compensation all agents of the Government, for whoch passage may be requested by the several Departments, and all mail matter offered by the Section Departments, and all mail matter offered by the Postoffice Department, but the United States shall receive the postage therefrom. For all this the Postmaster General is to pay to the owners of said steamships from the fund above provided the sum of twenty thousand dollars for each round voyage to Europe and back, provided the amount derived from pos-tage shall be sufficient therefor, and if not, then such sum as may be derived from said postage shall be apportioned ratably for each, ship, for each voyage, provided that the deficiency of any one voyage may be made up from the excess of any other during the continuance of the contract; in "time of war or public danger the Secretary of the Navy may take possession of any or all the steam-

Vice President was taken up.

Mr. TRUMBULL maintained that Georgia, having complied with the conced that he proposed to discuss the pend-

r vote counted, and thought the resolution unnecessary in any view, if, as it assumes, the vote of Georgia would not change the result. Mr. EDMUNDS thought the evidence

conclusive that Georgia was not entitled to have her vote counted; but as there was a difference of opinion, he had introduced the resolution to avoid the necessity which would exist for a hasty deter-Mr. HENDRICKS briefly discussed

the resolution, and said the amount of it was, that for a while in the counting of the electoral yote, the vote of Georgia was to be counted, but finally it was not Mr. WHYTE could not see any propriety in raising the question as to the right of Georgia to representation, or to have her electoral vote counted, when

in the House.

Mr. CONKLING said those Represen tatives had been elected before the impediment, if there was any, arose.

The discussion was interrupted by the expiration of the morning hour, which brought up the Constitutional Amend-

she already had Representatives sitting

tion with regard to counting the vote of

Georgia.

Mr. SAULSBURY declined and proceeded to address the Senate on the philosophy from the newspapers, now gloried in doing that which the great men of the revolutionary period had so carefully avoided. This amendment carefully avoided. This amendment, however, was simply a part of the programme of the Radical party, a party already guilty of such tyranny that it would be well for the coming generations if forgetfulness of their atrocious acts should come over the mind, and the historian's pen be paralyzed in recording them. He warned the advocates of the measure, who were opposed to repudiation, that they were proposing to admit to the suffrage a class of people whose interests would be very likely to make them vote for repudiation. The Senator from Nevada had declined to give any reasons for the adoption of this amendment, thinking it was enough to say that it was the crowning act of the Republican par-ty. He (Mr. Saulsbury) thought so too. The proposed amendment, striking down one of the great rights of the Sutes, was indeed an appropriate crowning act of that infamous party, in regard to which his own descriptive vocabulary had been exhausted. He could only sav, in the words of Holy Writ, that from the crown of its head to the sole of its foot, there was no health in it. That party was the murderer of the Constitution of

be withheld from the Union Facility Results and the Legislature of Mr. NYE suggested that always when Minnesota asking for aid in the construction the Judge reached that point he stopped. Minnesofa asking for add in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad; memorial of the Legislature of Kansay asking for aid in the construction of the St. Joseph and Deuver Railroad.

Mr. SAULSBURY sald he would answer the Senator with one of his own ansecdotes. A man passing along a road discovered a neighbor, whom he knew to be a Universalist, beating a dead skunk, whereupon he remonstrated, saying, how is it you, who do not be found to Indiana the interest and discovered a neighbor, whom to be a Universalist, beating a dead skunk, whereupon he remonstrated, saying, how is it you, who do not be liave in punishment after death, are in-

the other.
Mr. SAULSBURY—No, sir; it lives; it ives; and you saw the manifestations of its life when you took as your candidate a man who had always professed to be a Democrat, and you found it necessary to take him to carry you through the last

Mr. EDMUNDS suggested, in view of the day on which electoral votes would be counted, it was necessary to take some action on his resolution on the method of counting the vote of Georgia. He therefore asked the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart,) to suspend the debate on the appandment to allow the Senator on the amendment to allow the Senate

to act on that resolution.

Mr. STEWART consented and the resolution was then passed—31 to 11.

The Senate then resumed the discussion of the Constitutional Amendment, on which Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN made a brief speech. He thought it unnecessary to reply to the argument of Sena-tors in favor of States rights. That had been sufficiently discussed in this coun-try, and in regard to it he would only say, if a State which could neither make war, treaties, coin money, and whose territory was subject to the law of another and higher power, the supreme law of the land, was a sovereignty at all, it was only one in name, and he was surprised that Senators on the other side opposed the pending amendment to the Constitu-tion, because they called themselves

Democrats and professed to believe in a Damocratic Government, and the object of this amendment was to give to four millions of free taxable citizens of the republic a voice in the Gov-There was another reason why they should not oppose the amendment. They had complained that the establishment of negro suffrage at the South was a tyrannical discrimination against that portion of the country; but this amendment was a proposition to extend the same rule all over the States thus relieving the South from its exceptional position, and therefore they erument-a thoroughy democratic object. exceptional position, and therefore they ought to support it. He preferred the amendment as reported from the Judisclary Committee to any of the substitute. offered, because it did not propose to de-prive the States of the right to regulate ships employed under the foregoing provisions, and use them in the service of the United States, but the owners shall be paid in fair compensation for the use of their vessels and for any damage which they may thereby sustain.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, his restolution in relation to the mode of counting the vote of Georgia for President and ing the vote of Georgia for President and State. To regulate the suffrage.

dicions of admission imposed by Con- ing amendment for several hours, gress, was prima facie entitled to have whereupon the Senate took a recess. Evening Session-The President announced the appointment of Mr. Harlan as an additional member of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS, being entitled to the floor, vielded to Mr. ABBOTT who made an rgument in favor of the amendment. He believed the time had come when the power of the general government should be felt over every foot of its territory, to protect all classes of citizens in their rights, and if it had not power enough to make itself so felt, he was in favor of giving it such power. He wished to have the Constitutional Amendment adopted; first, because Congress had the Constitu-tional authority to propose it; second, be-cause it was equitable; third, because it was expedient. In regard to the form of the amendment, he preferred one of an affirmative character, as auggested by the Senator from Indiana, Mr. Morton.

Mr. DAVIS resumed the floor and spoke at length against the amendment.
He insisted that the power of Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution was a restricted power. Congress was authorized by the Constitution itself brought up the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY was entitled to the floor, but Mr. EDMUNDS appealed to him to give way for a vote on the resolution with regard to counting the vote. change proposed was a legitimate amend ment, or a revolutionary proposition, it must be compared with the original in-strument. This amendment, tested in amendment. He regarded it not as an amendment to the Constitution, but as an attempt at the subversion of it, and ment. It proposes to effect a change, not an attempt at the subversion of it, and all other State Constitutions. The fathers of the Constitution had solemnly voted down, in Convention, a proposal to make the Federal Government a national one; but their wiser decendants, who had the advantage of living in an age of stitution of a State. But it was useless to argue the question of Constitutional right to the proposers of this amendment, such because it was not based upon any such right, but upon a selfish desire for the perpetuation of party power. But Congress having authority to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States only, this provision is not intended to apply or in any way to affect the principles and forms of government of the several States as organized by the respective Constitutions.

Mr. WILLIAMS then offered again

his substitute for the report of the Com-mittee, that Congress shall have power to abolish or modify any restrictions upon the right to vote or hold office prescribed by the Constitution or laws of Mr. WELCH made an argument to

show how futile and trivial were all the bjections to giving the negro' the right of suffrage on account of; race, color or intellectual unfitness, when weighed against his transcendant patriotism. Mr. ROSS was in favor of giving the negro the suffrage, because it was right to do so, and for other reasons which were inaudable in the reporters' gallery

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. SCHENCK presented the petitions of Adams Jowett, and two hun-

Several bills were introduced and referred, including the following:

By Mr. ELA: To rescind all stationery

skunk, whereupon he remonstrated, saying how is it you, who do not be lieve in punishment after death, are in-Universalist replied, "to be sure, he did not generally believe in punishment after death, or the justice of it, but he knew this particular skunk deserved it, and he was bound to give it to him."

So, Mr. Saulsbury, although he had pronounced sentence upon that party, he felt bound to go on.

Mr. NVF felt bound to go on.

Mr. NYE suggested that the dead of cities; all naturalization papers held party was not the Republican party, but by persons in cities of over twenty thousand of population, issued since the lat sand of population, issued since the 1st day of January, 1864, to be surrendered day of January, 1994, to be surrentered within one year and new ones taken if the old ones are genuiue, the expense to be paid by the United States; all papers not so surrendered to be vold. Motions to refer to the Committee on

Revision of Laws and to the Judiciary Committee were rejected, and the bill at Mr. Ward's desire, was referred to the Select Committee on New York Election Frauds.

A bill was also introduced by Mr. BARNES for the exchange of gold for United States demand notes, and to prevent the sale of gold.

By Mr. BROOKS: To encourage the building of steamships in the United States.

By Mr. MORRILL Regulating the By Mr. KOON: Amendatory of Soldiers bounty act of July 1866.

By Mr. HAUGHEY: Relative to rights of loyal citizens in Alabama.

By Mr. DELANO: Anthorizing the

President to appoint Commissioners to revise the Tariff laws and report to Con-

gress.

By Mr. JULIAN: To grant the right of way to the Memphis, El. Paso and Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. BAKER: Amending the Naturalization laws, by giving validity to certificates issued by bong side Courts of inferior jurisdiction, and recognizing declarations of intent filed before such Courts.

Courts.

By Mr. SAWYER: Granting lands to
Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota to aid in the construction of certain railroads.

By Mr. KERR: To prescribe a form and rule of naturalization, fixing previous residence in the United States at one year and in States six months, discourage of the first designation of the states.

tion.
All appropriately referred.
Mossrs, SELEYE and MILLER introduced Constitutional amendments.
Mr. BENJAMIN, resolutions of the Missouri Legislature relative to certain railroads.
Mr. CLARK, resolutions of the Kansas

Mr. CLARA, resolutions of the Kansas Legislature thanking Gens. Sheridan and Custar, and declaring want of sympathy with the peace commissioners. Mr. POLSLEY, the resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature, asking a grant of public lands to aid in the con-struction of the Central West Virginia

railroad.
Mr. HOLBROOK, resolutions of the

Idaho Legislature for aid to railroads, etc. Mr. JULIAN introduced and moved

to previous question on the passage of the joint resolution to prevent the fur-ther sale of public lands of the United States, except as provided for in the pre-emption and homestead laws, and for isposing of town sites and regulating grants of lands in aid of railroads, so a to limit the sales of land to actual settlers in quantities not greater than quarter sections to any purchaser, and the price not to exceed \$2,50 per acre.

Mr. HOPKINS moved to lay the joint resultation on the table.

resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas, 33; navs, 133. The morning hour expired and the re-The morning nour expired and the resolution went over till Monday next.

Mr. MILLER presented a memorial asking an appropriation in aid of the National Homstead, at Gettysburg, for orphans of soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The next business in order was the

motion made last Monday by Mr Schenck to suspend the rules to consider in the House, and with reference to the Committee of the Whole, the Senateam endments to the House bill reg ulating the duties on copper and coppe

ores.
Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Schenck to yield, in order that he might offer a resolution for the appointment of a Select resolution for the appointment of a Solect Committee to investigate the reported murder by the Arkanas militia, under clusive of staff.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, offer-the reduction of Marion, Arkansas, on the 21st\_of Janua-

Mr. ROOTS objected. Mr. ELDRIDGE desired one minute to

explain the matter. Mr. SCHENCK said he did not like to yield for that purpose.

Mr. ROOTS said he would object to his

rielding.
Mr. ELDRIDGE said the eister of Major Geo. Harney, one of the murdered men, was in the city on her way to Ar-kansas to obtain the body of her brother, and was very anxious to have an investi

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that it was no part of the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE admitted it, but claimed there was a reason why the resolution should be adopted. Objection was not withdrawn, and the esolution could not be offered.

Mr. PRUYN offered a resolution in-

structing the Committee on Ways and structing the Committee on ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of reducing or abrogating the duty now charged on flowering plants brought from foreign countries. Adopted. Mr. SPALDING, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Consular and

Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Made the special order for to-morrow.

Mr. JUDD offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to have exami nations and surveys, made at the port of Chicago, with a view to secure additiona chicago, with a view to secure additional and enlarged harbor facilities, as the ne-cessity of commerce demands. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate joint resolution for inquiring into the utility and practicability of the Evan Hitchcock mode of fortification.

The motion of Mr. Schenck, to suspend the rules, in order to consider in the

the word "cnumerated" insert the words "including sulphate of copper or blue vitriol," so as to make it subject to a duty of five cents per pound. At the end of the o li insert the words 'on copper in rolled plates, called braziers copper sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, and all manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component not otherwise promition. of which copper shall be a component, not otherwise provided for, forty-five per centum ad valorem; provided the increased duty imposed by this act shill not apply to any of the articles therein enumerated which shall have been in course of transit to the United States and actually on ship board on the 19th of January, 1869."

Mr. PIKE asked Mr. Schenck whether he would admit discussion on the bill?

Mr. SCHENCK said he would not; he thought it had been sufficiently discussed. He moved to concur in the Senate amendments and demanded the pre-

Mr. BROOKS would be glad if the gentleman from Ohio would answer a rew questions, so that the amendments night be understood. Mr. SCHENCK declined, as that would

be a system of debate under disguise.

Mr. BROOKS said the tax of five cents per pound on sulphate of copper was a tax on every old lady's dye pot in the country. Blue vitriol cost in England a little over five cents a pound, so the tax was 96 and 43-100 per cent, ad valorem, and only for the benefit of three or four companies in the East. and only for the benefit of three or four companies in the East.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. BROOKS moved to lay the bill on

the table. Negatived—66 to 109.
The amendments were then concurred:
in—yeas, 112: navs, 56. The bill now goes to the President for

approval.

Mr. KELLY offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the amount, &c., expended in experiments on steam expinsion under the direction of the department or bureau of steam engineering. Adopted.
The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ferry in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the item under discussion being that which appropriated a million dollars for an Arsenal and Armory at Rock Island, Illinois.

After a discussion, lasting over an hour and a half, the paragraph was amended, on motion of Mr. PHELPS, by reducing it for Rock Island Arsenal from one million dollars to tifty thousand dollars. Mr. BLAINE then moved to appropri ate three hundred thousand dollars for

the Rock Island bridge.
Mr. LOGAN moved as an amendment that Rock Island be ceded to the State of A point of order being raised, Mr. Logan's amendment was ruled out of order.
Mr. BLAINE'S amendment was re-

Without further progress the House took a recess.

Evening Session.—The House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ferry in the chair, continued the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.
On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars was inserted for the Arsenal at Columbus, Ohio." The Committee having reached the

end of the bill,

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, offered an amendment for the reduction of the army and for the consolidation of the departments.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., made the point of order that as the whole amendmen was offered as an entirely new section, and as the last section, provides for the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Dopartment, for which permission was not given by the House, the amendment

was out of order.

The Chairman sustained the point, but on the statement by Mr. Garfield that he wished the amendment consid ered section by section, and not as an entirety, the Chairman reversed his decision, and overruled the point of order.

Various other points of order were made and overruled.

Mr. GARFIELD took the floor to explain and advocate his amendment, which he offered section by section, the first section being a provision that no further appointments shall be made in the grades of General or Lientenant Gen eral; that no further appointments shall be made in grades of Major General or Brigadier General, until the number of Major Generals shall be reduced below our, and thereafter there shall be only four Major Generals, and the number of Brigadier Generals, exclusive of staff, is

ed his amendment for the reduction of the army, which was read. Mr. GARFIELD withdrew from his amendment everything relating to the transfer of the Indian Bureau, and then

offered the rest as an entirety. He then yielded the floor to Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, who moved the Committee rise, in order that the concurrent resolution of the Senate as to the counting of the Electoral vote might be taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The motion was agreed to and the Committee accordingly rose, and Mr. DAWES took the chair as Speaker pro

Mr. WILSON then moved to suspend the rules to take from the table and pass the concurrent resolution as to the count-ing of the Electoral votes.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether an amendment to include Louisiana, would

The SPEAKER pro tem said whenever an amendment was offered the Chair would decide upon it. Mr. FARNSWORTH—Under this motion no amendments will be in order.

The SPEAKER pro tem—So the Chair

rules.
Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then, I hope the gentleman from Iowa will modify his motion so as simply to suspend the rules and take up the resolution.

Mr. WILSON-Oh! no.

Mr. FARNSWORTH-I want to know.

if there is any precedent for putting bills. hrough in this way?
Mr. RANDALL—I desire to ask wheth-Mr. KANDALL—I desire to ask whether this legislation is not in the nature of a law, and does not require the signature of the President?

The SPEAKER—The Chair does not The SPEARER—Ine Chair does not regard that as a point of order.

Mr. RANDALL—I should like the Chair to answer that question, or somebody else for him.

Mr. MAYNARD—I appeal to the gen-

journ rejected.
On the vote by tellers on the motion to

suspend, a quorum was not present. Then by general consent a vote was taken by yeas and nays, resulting, yeas 97, nays 17.
So the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution on motion of Mr. BUTLER. of Mass.

the rules were suspended so an amend-ment to the Army Appropriation bill for he reduction of the pay of army bands might be proposed.

It was proposed that Friday evening of this week be set apart for debate on the subject of Hayti and St. Domingo, as em-braced in Mr. Orth's resolution, offered

ast week, but not received. Objection was raised by Mr. FARNS-WORTH. Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules. Mr. FARNSWORTH suggested /that the subject could be discussed without any special order. Messrs. SCHENCK, GARFIELD and

others expressed opposition to the intro-duction of the resolution. Mr. BANKS said he did not want it introduced. On the motion to suspend the rules no quorum voted.
The House adjourned:

# BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

-G. H. Thurston, President of the P. & A. Telegraph Company, is in Cincinnati.

—Edward S. Piper, alias C. B. Clark, a forger, has been sentenced at Portland, Maine, to the State prison for eight years. —A man named Gregg jumped over-board from the steamer Balen during her last trip from Quincy, Illinois, and was drowned. -The trial of Wormald and O'Bald-

win, at Salem, Mass.; for engaging in a prize fight in Lynnfield, was commenced esterday. 🗀

-H. C. Shock, on Saturday night, fell underneath a freight train on the Hanni-bal and St. Joe R. R., near Woodfield, and was instantly killed.

-The Governor General of Canada has xpressed the opinion that Montreal hould be the seat of Government, and he will use his influence to have it there. -The dead body of an infant, whose skull had been fractured, was found on Monday morning near Carbondale, Illi-nois. No clue has been obtained to the

murderer. -The Crescent Insurance Company, at Cincinnati, has paid up the full amount of the insurance on the boats lost in the Warsaw disaster last December. Other companies will contest the payment in

the Courts. —A fire at Littleton, N. H., on Saturday, destroyed the building occupied by the Lancaster Starch Company, Richardson's turpentine factory, and Morse & Co.'s peg factory; loss twenty four thousand dollars; insured.