

JACKSON, May 17.—SENATE—The following bills passed:

To incorporate Ship Island and Federal Railroad.  
To incorporate City Hotel Company of Jackson.

A bill to enforce article 25th, chapter 61, Revised Code.

A. H. Arthur was confirmed as Chancery Clerk of Warren.

Brady confirmed District Attorney of Panola and DeFoe.

County officers of Itawamba and Panola confirmed.

House—Petitions from the citizens of Jackson, in reference to the convict labor of the State prison competing with honest mechanics.

A petition from the citizens of Pike county, praying for the creation of a new county, was read.

The House in Committee of Whole, considered the general system of Railroads, similar to the general Railroad law of the Northwest. The bill provides for the different class coaches, and complete the ticket agents to sell tickets for the same price without distinction of persons. The bill will doubtless pass.

The Governor sent a message in reference to the New Orleans and Jackson railroad, in which he charges the road as defaulters in having broken faith with the State in every instance of the contract, and the charter stands forfeited by the failure to build the road to Aberdeen; and recommends that the Governor be authorized to institute summary proceedings through the Courts at once.

Fisher and Powers have sold their interest in the Pilot. The firm now is Kimball, Raymond & Co.

Fisher & Kimball to-day sent in their resignation of the office of public printer, which was accepted by both Houses, thereby acknowledging that they have up to this date been the legal printers.

The vexed question is of course settled, and the Pilot is an Alcorn organ. No editor has yet been announced.

JACKSON, May 18.—SENATE—A bill was introduced to authorize the Secretary of State to administer oaths in certain cases.

The Governor submitted a message in reference to the Circuit Court, suggesting that the issuance of marriage licenses be returned to the Chancery Court, and that fees be reduced in accordance with the provisions of the Revised Code, inasmuch as the present heavy tax is calculated to deter many persons from the virtuous observance of the marriage rite—especially the young colored man.

House—Petitions from citizens of Marion county praying for the creation of a new county.

From citizens of Pike for a new county.

From citizens of Amite to annex a portion of Amite to Pike.

Message from the Governor in relation to National Cemeteries, asking that the State cede the property to the Government.

The Senate confirmed T. C. Lyon, Chancellor, in the Lowndes County District; also Gradada County officers, and J. M. Smiley, Chancellor, Pike County District.

Nominations for Hinds county, Sam. Donnell, Chancery Clerk; Hedge, Circuit Clerk; Thomas Palmer, Treasurer.

Dr. Hough, Mayor of Jackson; Oliver Clifton, Justice of the Peace; Walker, District Attorney.

Also the officers for Lafayette county.

Hunter, the railroad committee clerk, took offense at Senator Shoups to-day and made divers and sundry threats, but all come to naught.

JACKSON, May 19.—The Harrison harbor bill was discussed at length. It met with a strong opposition on the ground that it was a monopoly. During the debate Gibbs said that Harrison could not pursue a better plan to kill the bill than to employ Morgan to advocate it. Morgan said if Gibbs intimated that he was employed, he Gibbs, lied. An explanation was demanded; none was given. Morgan repeated the lie. Gibbs moved up to Morgan and placed his hand on his shoulder. They looked complacently at each other and the sergeant-at-arms interfered and prevented further bloodshed.

Gray suggested the propriety of the parties going into the street, as there was plenty of room to fight it out there.

The excitement certainly ran high for a short time, but all finally calmed and the harsh words were forgotten.

House—There was a fierce fight on the general Railroad bill. A number of amendments, looking to the separation of the races, but providing equal accommodations, were voted down.

A protest signed by 22 members of whom 10 were Republicans, was entered against the adoption of the bill for the reasons that it will militate against reconstruction, and is held in just rebuke by their constituents, and it is not desired by the great majority of the colored people, and will inevitably produce strife and thereby defeat the end for which it is enacted; to railroads already established and legal, and to those contemplated to be established, official.

Associated Press Report.

WASHINGTON, May 17th.—Gov. Bullock has arrived.

There is no crisis in the affairs of the New Orleans Custom House.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—House—The House is considering the decline in American Commerce.

The Reconstruction Committee agreed to report a bill re-admitting Georgia on the terms of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with clause authorizing the States named to organize, arm and call to service their respective militia forces.

SENATE—Howard, from the committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a substitute for the Marshall and San Diego Railroad bill which was explained to authorize a Railroad from Marshall, Texas, to the Trinity river, thence to El Paso, on the Rio Grande, and thence through the Territories across Colorado river to San Diego on the Pacific in the Territories. The bill granted twenty alternate sections of land on each side of the line and ten alternate sections in any State through which the road might pass. A large portion of the line was within the State of Texas, and the United States owned no public lands in that State. If no funds were granted, it would also authorize a connection with lines of road from New Orleans and Vicksburg.

The amendment had received the sanction of a unanimous vote of the committee. The bill was ordered printed and placed on the calendar.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Revenue to-day \$300,000.

Foreign relations of the Senate to-day heard Cyrus W. Field and W. Barney, regarding Cuba, but took no definite action.

The Funding Bill postponed a week.

The Banking and Currency Committee this morning agreed to report a bill providing for ninety-five millions of dollars additional National Bank circulation, and for cancellation of forty-five millions of dollars of 3 per cent bonds, and forty millions dollars of greenbacks, and providing for a free banking system on a gold basis.

House—The Naval Committee will report against the continuance of thirty-three per cent addition to officers pay.

There are a trifle over 5,000 negro votes in Philadelphia.

Among the petitions presented to-day, was one by Mrs. Gen. Abbott, from North Carolina, who, after carefully reading the oath, cannot qualify as Postmistress. She wants the Postmaster General to modify the oath, or Congress to relieve her from political disabilities.

House—During the discussion of the Lynch bill regarding decline of American commerce, Washburne, of Wisconsin, charged the decline of our commerce to the hostility of Great Britain during the rebellion.

Roots, of Arkansas, introduced a bill for a Southern Pacific Railroad similar in all respects to that reported by Senator Howard in the Senate. Referred to Pacific Railroad committee.

House then went into Committee of the Whole on naval appropriations.

The House is in session to-night.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—SENATE—Kellogg presented a bill granting lands to the Louisiana & Texas Railroad, to aid the construction of that road from Vicksburg to the Texas State line.

At 1 o'clock, the bill to enforce the Fifteenth amendment, was taken up. The question being on the motion of Mr. Ferry, to strike out that part of Mr. Stewart's amendment, providing fines and imprisonment for persons holding office in violation of the Fourteenth amendment.

Mr. Ferry then defended his position from the strictures on Mr. Morton, and claimed that he spoke for the Union men of the South in advocating a general removal of political disabilities. He alluded to the platforms of the Republicans in several of the States, and the utterances of the Republicans, candidates in support of this. He said in reference to the State of Georgia, which Senator Morton was constantly holding up as the model State of crime and disaster. Why was this? He was sure that if the destinies of Georgia had been in the hands of men of high patriotism, not of men who had dragged the honor of the Republican party down to the dust, and whose only aim was their own pecuniary advancement, the tale of affairs would have been very different. But he denied these stories. These telegrams were manufactured to order, and were sent here to the press of this city. Mr. Ferry read from a letter of Thomas R. Jesup, who, he said, was a well known and eminent merchant of New York, to the effect that he had traveled all over Georgia and saw nothing but an earnest desire to accept the situation and to let bygones be bygones, and characterizing as entirely false the Avery telegrams from Brunswick.

Turning to the North Mr. F. claimed that in that section, also, the majority of the Republican press were in favor of the two bills, which he had introduced, that great press of New York which exerted such a mighty influence, and circulated to continue longer these disabilities in violation of all the great principles of the Republican party. He had been in favor of the rights of the black man, not because he was a man; and now that the rights of the black man had been secured, he faced that the rights of the white man himself was in danger. Your 15th amendment is a delusion and snare while these disabilities remain on your statute books.

The black man is not enfranchised when he is not permitted to vote for at least one-half of his friends and his neighbors. He wanted these disabilities removed as a measure of justice. He wanted that the 14th Amendment, which was not designed to be a measure of punishment, but as a measure of great public policy.

Irished hills her story to-day of the effect of disabilities and test oaths. Has 600 years of this system raised up a legal generation in Ireland? No. No. What did Austria wish her subjects and her lands and in Hungary? Were the fires of rebellion ever quenched? How, when she has given her a free constitution and the right to representation, and peace everywhere prevails.

Morton, in replying, said Ferry's was a Democratic speech. He should take a seat on that side. He said Ferry's proposition was to sweep away all political disabilities, place rebels in power, and give them the opportunity to renew past mischiefs without affording any protection to loyal men.

Sawyer enlarged Ferry's speech as a sound Republican doctrine, and thought to read that Senator out of the Republican party, would require more than a mere assertion and denunciation. He added, that under the political disability scheme, two innocent persons suffered for the one guilty.

He adds: No more blundering scheme than the Test Oath, could have been devised in the South under its operation, and they were compelled to take incompetent or recalc as office bearers.

Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—SENATE—The committee on Pacific Railroad unanimously reported Mr. Kellogg's bill, number 847, to-day, with amendments. The eastern terminus of the road is to be at Marshall, Texas, running near the 32d parallel to El Paso; thence to San Diego, California. The capital stock of the company consists of 1,000,000 shares of \$100 each. The road is called the Texas Pacific.

The incorporators meet within three months after the passage of the act. As soon as 20,000 shares are subscribed and 10 per cent paid in, the incorporators choose directors. The company have power to consolidate with any other company, and purchase its franchise and grant of twenty sections of public lands per mile on each of the road, and are granted with the right of way from Marshall to San Diego. The road is made a post road. The company is authorized to issue construction and mortgage bonds.

The New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Texas road is made a connection, and granted ten sections of land per mile from the Texas line, East of Marshall to New Orleans.

The company organized under the laws of Arkansas are also made to connect from Fulton, Arkansas, to a point near Dallas, Texas.

The North Louisiana and Texas railroad is also authorized to extend their line and connect with the eastern terminus of Pacific road.

The Southern Pacific railroad of California is authorized to connect at a point on the Rio Colorado river, in south-eastern California; and also given a grant the same as the New Orleans road. The company are to accept the terms of the grant within one year after the passage of the act, and fifty miles of road are to be completed within two years after the passage of the act.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The corporations under the Southern railroad bill introduced to-day, are, Jas. Alcorn, Miss; Jas. H. Starr, Texas; O. C. French, Miss; Silas M. Martin, N. C.; John M. Corse, La.; George E. Wentworth, Fla.; Powell Clayton, Ark.; John Ray, La.; J. J. Hinds, Ala.; James L. Hodges, Miss; E. G. Barney, Ala.; J. D. Caldwell, Miss; Phillip E. Morgan, La.; Thos. A. Scott, Pa.; A. C. Babcock, Ills.; A. C. Osborn, Fla.; Isaac H. Twiggton, Mo.; T. Alcott S. C.; J. D. Cameron, Penn; Alva Gaze, S. C.; John Whytock, Penn; F. B. Davis, Ky.; C. C. Pool, N. C.; G. R. Weeks, Texas; Jos. R. Oglesby, La.; Isaac E. Gales, N. C.; Deles W. Edmunds, Mich; M. L. Southworth, La.; J. C. Kimsey, Miss; Nathan Patton, Ala.; Webster Wainman, Texas; Wm. P. Clark, Texas; W. H. Bolton, Ala.; O. W. Pierce, Miss; L. M. Flournoy, Ala.; Jno. Lockwood, La.; Jas. W. Boster, Miss; Leonard T. Smith, Miss; A. P. R. Safford, Arizona; D. N. Stanton, Ala.; J. F. Trow, N. H. Dieke, Elisha Dyer, Rufus Hatch, New York; Jedediah H. Lathrop, Mich.; Chas. Jackson, Jno. T. Sprague, R. I.; Frederick Smith, Ala.; Mason W. Benjamin, Geo. Maury, Penn; John W. Forney, N. C.; Jas. E. West, La.; Wm. Shaffer, N. Y.; Sam. Sloan, Miss; E. D. Ward, Mich; Chas. C. Trowbridge, B. T. Allen, Hiram Price, Ala.; S. S. L. Hommedieu, Rush R. Sloan, Wm. T. Walters, Josiah Bacon, Townsended Blanchard, S. C.; Jas. M. Ledlie, R. C. Gilbert, Fla.; A. C. Lippett, J. C. Stanton, Massachusetts; Sam. Tate Mississippi; Chas. A. Weed, Louisiana.

MEMPHIS, May 17.—In the Methodist conference the question of itineracy was indefinitely postponed, thus leaving the law as heretofore.

NOBOLFS, May 17.—The entire business portion of Henderson, N. C., was burned last night. Loss, \$50,000. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Very little insurance.

CHARLESTON, May 17.—One of the largest mass meetings ever held in this city, took place last night, under a call for citizens of all classes, colors and political parties, to inaugurate a movement for the retrenchment and reform in State government. This was the first occasion on which there has been a cordial and political mingling of white and colored citizens of Charleston. Officers of the meeting, as well as speakers, were both white and colored. A mixed delegation was appointed to represent Charleston in the State Reform Convention, which will be held in Columbia July 15th. The other counties are invited to send delegates. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The passenger cars and a freight car with fifteen tons of iron fell from an elevated track. No one seriously hurt. The accident was caused by flaws in one of the connection rods of arch. The cars are badly wrecked, and the entire span of the track over Houston street is destroyed.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Petitions are circulated to put McFarland in the Lunatic Asylum.

The election is progressing quietly. The Tammany ticket is overwhelmingly triumphant. Negroes vote without comment.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Judiciary elections throughout the State to-day; the vote was light. Returns received indicate that the Democrats have swept the State by perhaps seventy-five thousand majority.

NEW YORK, May 17.—A Swiss was arrested yesterday with \$10,000 worth of smuggled diamonds. Revenue officers refuse to give details.

LONDON, May 17.—Baron De Brunnow goes to Paris.

Grand Marshal Shauvaloff succeeds Brunnow at London as Russian Minister.

PARIS, May 17.—The party of the left centre, to which these resigning ministers belong, will be immediately reconstructed.

The new Ministry was viewed with considerable antipathy and not a little dissatisfaction.

The French government has notified Greece, that if the brigands capture Frenchmen, Greece shall pay the ransom.

ROME, May 17.—The canonization of Christopher Columbus is contemplated.

FLORENCE, May 17.—The Neapolitan insurgents have made entire submission.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The State has gone Democratic by 75,000 majority. The negroes voted without molestation. The 8th ward, where the greatest proportion of negroes live, gives nearly 8,000 Democratic majority.

The latest returns from the country are still discouraging to the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The House is considering Lynch's bill.

SENATE—Petitions were presented in favor of the ratification of the Savaury Bay treaty, and for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. A resolution was adopted calling for official correspondence relating to the passage of the English Canada steamer through Sault St. Marie canal.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Revenue to-day \$600,000.

Chilian Minister Kilpatrick has resigned.

This evening's Star has the following:

"The Downing-DeMortie wedding. How is this? One Lloyd McCabe publishes a card in the Newport, R. I., News, stating that Bernice DeMortie who is about to be married to a daughter of Geo. T. Downing, the wealthy colored caterer in this city, was married to His. McCabe's sister in Newport, by Rev. V. H. Malcolm in 1864, and that his wife is still living, and in Newport, and whom he deserted a year or two after marriage; that he is no Frenchman, but a negro, and formerly a slave. He says that the necessary documents have already been forwarded to Washington for a stay of proceedings. Notwithstanding this publication the wedding will come off as announced, at Mr. Downing's residence this evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. J. V. Lewis, of St. John's Church, officiating, and will be strictly private. Mr. Downing says the statements about DeMortie having another wife, are false."

Attorney General Hoar has decided that Internal Revenue officers may be considered as informers in cases of frauds against the Government and receives the molesties which other informers would be entitled to, except where the information is obtained through certain processes of law which are mentioned in the decision.

Judge Fisher and Mr. Bradley partially settled their old Surratt difficulty by a personal difficulty to-day. Bradley struck Fisher with a cane, when they clashed, and after a sharp rough and tumble were separated.

A bill passed allowing honorably discharged soldiers to enter quarter sections in alternate sections of public lands on line of railroads.

The morning hour was occupied in discussing a bill to restore navigation and commerce.

The usual appropriation bill was taken up and pending its discussion the House adjourned.

The House is in session to-night. LeFranc secured a patent for his Ramie machine to-day.

Gen. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, and other experts, have taken great interest in the machine. The general opinion is that it meets the necessities of the case.

The Senate to-day was devoted to discussion and the enforcement of the 15th amendment.

The Senate is in session to-night on the Anti-Polygamy bill.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—House—The Judiciary Committee, this a. m., heard an argument from Judge Perry, of Cincinnati, in behalf of the government, in the matter of the proposed enforcement of the claims of the War Department against various Southern Railroads.

Wm. E. Chandler will be heard in behalf of the Railroad next Friday.

House—The naval appropriation bill passed. All amendments for increased expense defeated.

NEW YORK, May 18.—There were 23 bidders for gold at 14 3/4 to 14 7/10. The total bid was for \$3,650,000; awards will amount to \$1,000,000 at 14 7/10 to 14 7/10-100.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—The new leak whereby the Associated press dispatches have been stolen, was discovered. Measures have been taken to close it.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Bishop Wightman was selected by the Conference to write the life of Bishop Boule.

A message was received from the Methodist Protestant Conference at Baltimore, proposing consolidation.

A committee in favor was appointed to answer.

LONDON, May 18.—The third race of the series between Sappho and Cambria, was won by Sappho.

LONDON, May 18.—The valuable statue in Christ Church, Oxford,

was recently removed during the night and burned into lime. The press is severe against the perpetrators of this outrage.

The Evening edition of the Times has the following details of the contest.

Both yachts were becalmed for a long time. The Cambria was winner for the first twenty miles of the race, when she beat to the windward and weathered the Sappho under Conchard Cliff, between there and St. Catherine's, she tacked to windward to her fourteen times successively. The Sappho, from her greater length, fore-reached and weathered on the Cambria, doubling mark forty seconds ahead. Here the interest in the race ended. The mark steamer had to take the Cambria in tow, as she drifted with the tide a good breeze prevailed for the first score of miles. The struggle for the weather position caused considerable excitement. A dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the time.

PARIS, May 17.—This morning's edition of the Marseilles was seized.

The small pox of a spreading type is unusually violent.

HAVANA, May 18.—De Rodas has revoked his late order compelling persons going to the United States to give security to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, that they will not engage in conspiracy against the Spanish government.

TORONTO, May 18.—The daily Telegraph this morning says:

"We are pleased to announce that the Washington Government has issued instructions that our ships shall be allowed to pass through Sault St. Marie Canal with all their cargoes except munitions of war."

PARIS, May 18.—The LaMarseillaise has been condemned for offending the Emperor, and for exciting hatred and contempt for the government. The author of an article specified was sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of 5,000 francs; the managing editor to imprisonment one year and fine of 10,000 francs. The tribunal decreed suspension of the publication of the LaMarseillaise for two months.

PARIS, May 18.—The Corps Legislatif met to-day and proceeded to count and verify the vote on Plectiscus, when the result was declared. Members of both centres and of right received the announcement with shouts of vive le Empereur. Jules Simon approached the Tribune and endeavored to make some observations, but the chamber refused to hear him. He submitted the interpellation in the manner in which the election had been conducted, and took his seat. The chamber separated with renewed cries of vive le Empereur from the majority.

The last number of the Marseillaise, seized to-day, announces that the paper will reappear 18th July, and Rochefort will employ the interval in writing the history of the Lost Empire.

The editor and director of the Revel have been condemned, each to imprisonment of three months and 10,000 francs fine. The editor and director of the Raphael also condemned to 10,000 francs fine each and two months imprisonment.

Many persons in addition to those previously condemned, have been convicted of participation in the late riots, and have received sentences of from ten days to two months imprisonment.

Letter from Rome to the 15th inst. say the French Bishops have all sent instructions to their clergy to chant Te Deum for fortunate issue of vote of plebiscite.

The French ambassador will have a special service praise celebrated in the presence of the Bishops. There was no meeting of the Council on Sunday or Monday. The congregation was to be held on Tuesday, when the Archbishop of Paris was to speak against the proposed definition of the Papal infallibility.

Troops have been sent to Viterbo, to prevent a band of insurgents who had rebelled against the Italian government from crossing into the Papal Territory with arms in their hands.

VIENNA, May 18.—It is reported that Baron Von Brest, Prime Minister of Austria and Count Androsky, Hungarian Premier, have agreed to forbid the promulgation any decree of the Ecumenical Council, declaring the infallibility of the Pope.

It is resserted that the Austrian bishops will vote with practical unanimity against the dogma.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Governor of Texas, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to enquire and report what measures are necessary to force Mexico to observe the treaty and stipulations, and to prevent Mexico from harboring American outlaws, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It is reported that a bill, for the sale of certain United States property, including that at Fayetteville, N. C.; Mount Vernon, Ala.; Chattahoochee, Fla.; also certain captured property at Shreveport, La., Marshall and Jefferson counties, Texas, was passed.

The decline in the American commerce has been resumed.

Senators Revels and Harris attended the wedding at the Capitol of Caterer Downing's daughter.

The reporters who were fortunate enough to get access, report the entire absence of the black element. It was a yellow affair.

SENATE—The President was requested to open negotiations with England with a view of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

The resolution was placed on the Calendar.

The enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment was resumed.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Revenue to-day \$778,000.

Delano is expected here Saturday. Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, interviewed with the President to-day.

The War Department places the

army at the disposal of the census marshal's.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate discussed the cables this morning, but no action was taken.

Revenue assessments of North and South Carolina, show an increase of twenty-two per cent over last year.

Mr. Jacobson, a member of the bar of this city, leave for Vicksburg to functionize as Assistant Attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

The Bureau-Howard corruption investigation is about drawing to a close. The chief trouble seems to be about using government lumber and bad bricks.

One of the Judges of Wyoming Territory has ordered the seizure of certain portions of the Pacific Railroad. Several Senators and Representatives demand the removal of the Judge, but the President prefers referring the matter to the Attorney General.

Charges, generally believed idle, are preferred by Californians against Judge Field of the Supreme Court, with a view to his impeachment. Best California people say the charges were made in spite.

In the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, as reported by the Senate on Tuesday, a mistake in printing occurred where it is provided that 50 miles should be built in the second year at the western end. It should read at eastern terminus. The question of gauge was carried in committee by a bare majority. It is generally believed that the entire provision regarding gauge will be stricken out of the bill; thus leaving it to be determined by the Company, or five feet gauge substituted.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill granting lands to the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad, running from Vicksburg to the Texas line.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A memorial was presented, representing that naturalized citizens of Rhode Island cannot vote unless they are worth \$134 in real estate, and asking a remedy therefor.

SENATE—Bills to appoint an appraiser of merchandise at Mobile, and to reduce taxation were reported favorably.

The Fifteenth Amendment bill was considered.

Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, said it would practically repeal all registration laws, and that if passed no one would be safe in talking to a negro before an election, because he was to have the right, upon his unsupported affidavit, to cause the arrest of any man he might charge with supposed interference with his rights.

Schurz admitted the truth of the Democratic charge that his party had revolutionized the Constitution by the 15th and other amendments, and argued that the change in governmental policy caused by war, was a revolution that secured individual rights in the States.

Pool took the position that Congress could constitutionally enter a State and deal directly with the rights of electors; that the prerogative of citizenship could not safely be left to caprice of States.

Howard said the right of the black man to vote in the South would for half a century yet be our only safeguard for peace and national authority. If the rebel leaders ever come into power again the war would have to be fought over. The South had lost their property and their boasting spirit, but for five generations yet to come would lose their inalienable hatred of Northern society and the Northern Government in case of foreign war, we would see a disposition at the South to join the enemy so as to put down this government. They hated. He would never agree to universal amnesty for them. Jefferson Davis and a rebel ringleader would come back to relatch and revivify the lost cause.

Personal pride would never allow him to see his name on the same list of years and days with perfured traitors and enemies of his country.

The Judiciary Committee presented a report on inquiry as to corrupt means used to influence Senators on the Georgia bill. The testimony is voluminous.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—HOUSE—There was very bitter discussion upon the appropriation bill in future, and providing for the Minister to Rome. Religion entered into the discussion, and sharp passages occurred between Bingham and Voorhees, each claiming that the other was playing for the Catholic vote.

Banks made a personal explanation in defending the San Domingo treaty, and holding that our safety depended upon the acquisition of the neighboring islands.

WASHINGTON, May 19th.—The committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire and report whether any corrupt and improper means have been used or attempted to influence Senators on the Georgia question, made a report this afternoon. They experienced much difficulty in ascertaining facts, and the examination was protracted by the unwillingness of witnesses who were in a position to know the truth.

The first examined was Hon. Jas. Hughes, from Indiana, who testified that a gentleman named Porter called upon him on the evening of the 1st of March last, but he was not positive about the date.

Porter asked him whether he could control the vote of Senator Carpenter.

Hughes replied, he did not think he could, but had no doubt he could ascertain how he was going to vote upon any question of importance.

Porter said that \$10,000 in railroad bonds, endorsed by the State of Georgia, or the Governor of Georgia that could be put up to secure his vote against the Bingham amendment.

Porter told Hughes he could not approach Senator Carpenter with any proposition of that sort but he was satisfied in his own mind he would vote for the amendment. Before Porter left the room he made the remark to the effect that the \$10,000 were to be divided between Porter and himself in case of its being done.

Hughes told him he could have nothing to do with such a transaction.

Hughes subsequently met Senator Carpenter, who said he would vote for the amendment and against the bill.

Mr. Hughes then mentioned to him the matter, and suggested that perhaps it was due to himself, that he should bring it to the attention of the Senate.