feign, Sails the unshadowed main— The venturous bark that flings On the sweet summer winds its purpled wings In gulfs enchanted, where the siren sings, And coral reefs lie bare, Where the cold sea-maids rise to sun their

streaming hair. Its webs of living gauze no more unfurl: Wrecked in the ship of pearl! And every chambered cell,

As the frail tenant shaped his growing Before thee lies revealed-Its irised ceiling rent, its sunless crypt un-

Year after year beheld the silent toil That spread his lustrous coil;

Still, as the spiral grew. He left the past year's dwelling for the Stole with soft step its shining archway through, Built up its idle door,

Stretched in his last-found home, and knew the old no more. Thanks for the heavenly message brought

by thee, Child of the wandering sea, Cast from her lap forlorn! Prom thy dead lips a clearer note is born Than ever Triton blew from wreathed

While on mine ear it rings, Through the deep caves of thought I hear a voice that sings: Build thee more stately mansions, O my

As the swift sessons roll! Leave thy low-vaulted past! Let each new temple, nobler than the last, Shut thee from heaven with a dome more

Till thou at length art free, Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea! THE SARCASTIC AND WITTY

VANCE. Washington Letter in New York Commercial Advertiser, Ind. Rep. Senator Vance is fond of sarcasm His speeches are frequently the only enlivening feature in the prosy discussions on the tariff. At one time during the week there was a dispute as to what size of chain constituted a trace chain, used for ploughs. He held that chains less than threeeighths of an inch thick would be trace chains. Mr. Allison said that they would not-that chains of that thickness were used by ladies for their dogs; none was produced in this country, and the committee wished to encourage their manufact-

ure here by raising the duty. There-upon retorted Mr. Vance:

"If the Senator ever ploughed with a mule or a horse and had ever seen a trace-chain and helped hitch one up, he would know that it was made of iron less than three eighths of an inch in thickness; and I think if he would look at the amount of importation of this article he would be convinced that there are not dogs enough in America to have required this amount of chains, 1,243,202 pounds of the value of \$70,000, yielding \$31,000 taxes, all for the purpose of chaining dogs, none of which is iron less than three-eighths of an inch in thickness The dogs must be remarkably strong and severe in the country of the Sen ator from Iowa that will require a chain of that size, ladies' dogs espe-cially, ladies' pets, chained with a chain that a mule could not break [laughter], three-eighths of an inch in thickness and 1,243,202 pounds of

them imported. "Mr. President, it would require a chain even thicker and stronger than that to restrain the man who would believe that that was an accurate description of a trace-chain. [Laughter. | At all events, sir, respect for the ladies and for the canine pets which require such fastenings as this, I think would induce the Senate to reduce that tax a little. It is now 44 per cent., and this duty makes it 53; and whether that chain is used for fastening the pets of ladies or whether it is used for pulling the plough in the field, the duty is equally in either case too high. There is no reason for increasing it unless it is that it may be considered an infant industry. This business of chaining lap-dogs to ladies may have some con-

nection with industry.' The Senator recurred to this incident yesterday. "It will not do," he said; "for the Senator from Iowa to apologize as he did the other day that these were dog chains. That I be-lieve is perfectly exploded and abandoned. That is the worst 'come off' that I have seen yet done in the name of protection. The Jews had an old abit, an old ceremonial once a year, of loading a goat with the sins of the people and permitting it to escape into the wilderness. This is an at tempt to load a dog with the sins of protection and expiate the sins of protection in that way. It will not answer. There are not dogs enough in the country to bear the sins of this kind of legislation."

Supreme Court. Digested by Raleigh News-Observer.

The Court met yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and transacted the following business: State vs. Bell, from Madison; writ

of certiorari ordered. State vs. McMahann, from Macon; argued by Attorney General for State, and Batchelor & Devereux (and K. Elias and Jones & Shuford, by brief,) for defendant.

Opinions were filed in the follow-McAlpine vs. Daniel, from Buncombe; no error.

Patterson vs. Wilson (will case), from Mecklenburg; no error. Rhodes vs. Hampton, from Polk; In the matter of Haygood's will

Mecklenburg; no error. McCall vs. Wilson, Mecklenburg;

Martin vs. McNeely, from Burke

Penland vs. Leatherwood, from Haywood; error; new trial granted. Commissioners of Burke vs. Commissioners of Buncombe; error; reversed.

Teddy vs. Harris, Mecklenburg; no Stern vs. Herren, from Haywood;

Tucker vs. Markland, from Davie; conquer us. We are all in earnest here, Patterson vs. Wilson (land case),

from Mecklenburg; no error. State vs. Shoemaker, from Mecklenburg no error. Allison vs. Whittier, from Swain;

Fore vs. Western North Carolina Railroad, from Buncombe; error; new trial granted.

Trustees, &c.; vs. Bank, from Buncombe; no error. Brem vs. Houck, from Mecklenburg; no error.

Supreme Court. Raleigh News-Observer.

Opinions in the following case were handed down since the last re-State vs. Johnson (appeal of Folger) from Surry. No error.

Lester vs. Houston, from Mecklen-

burg. No error.

Raleigh News-Observer.

Rogers vs. Kinsey, executor. Every defence available at the time and which could have been set up at the trial, in the absence of fraud, is conclusively determined by a judgment, and while the judgment remains, cannot be again asserted in a controversy between the parties. After a judgment once had on a note, testimony cannot be heard as to the validity of the note.

Contracts made since 1868 are governed as to the statute of limitations. by law, then adopted.

The right of homestead terminates with the death of judgment debtor where there is no wife or infant chil dren surviving. A docketed judgment, the cause of action accruing before 1877, has a lien subject to the rights of homestead, and where the land is conveyed, although the homestead had not been laid off, the conveyance is subject to the lien, which can be enforced on the extinction of the homstead right.

Mock vs. Howell. Where under a decree of court a husband received the proceeds of the sale of his wife's land and gave bond for the forthcoming of the money upon his wife's death, or upon the order of court, he became a trustee, and the fund being misused the debt was one created while acting in a fiduciary capacity and was not discharged by his bankraptcy.

The proceedings of a Justice's court are not strictly a record, yet they possess many of the attributes of a record, and a Justice may recall an execution improvidently issued after the plaintiff has received payment or for other sufficient cause and in a proper case may have satisfaction entered on his docket. Bailey vs. Hester.

An officer has no right to collect a judgment except when so charged by an execution put in his hands. Where a defendant pays a judgment taken before a justice iu the hands of a deputy sheriff, without execution, taking a receipt, and subsequently the justice issues execution to the sheriff to collect said judgment, a motion to recall such execution and

enter satisfaction of the judgment should be denied. Wallace vs. W. N. C. R. R. Where at a former trial of the case, he plaintiff alleged negligence in the defendant and proved a particular circumstance tending to show it, and upon appeal the Sapreme Court mentions that circumstance in its opinion; on a second trial of the case, the adge reading the opinion of the Sapreme Court to the jury, there being no evidence at that time before the jury as to that particular circumstance, should caution the jury that | to the paragraph. the facts detailed and commented apon in the opinion should not be considered by the jury in the absence of evidence produced at that trial. And a failure to so caution the jury

verdict is reached. Miss Macaulay.

assignable as error, especial-

y where objection is made before a

London Truth Dec. 6. Miss Fannie Macaulay's death has passed almost unnoticed by the papers, but she was no means the least remarkable member of the family, which included Lord Macaulay and the late Lady Trevelyan. She was woman of very considerable talent, and her crisp talk on every topic of the day, and her interesting reminscences of her celebrated relatives and friends, made her a prominent igure in all circles. She understood the nearly forgotten art of conversation, and her friends felt it to be a very great privilege to be allowed to listen to her entertaining and racy

MELIGIOUS MISCELLANY. Baltimore has 108 Methodist churches.

- A fellow that don't live right is in poor shape for praying in public -Sam

- The preliminary arrangements for the second Methodist Ecumenical Conference have been made. The Conference will be held in 1891. - Homepathic preaching! If

had a capary bird I'd give him more medi-

cine than some of these homoepathic preachers. I believe in kill or cure. - Sam - Avoid the temptation, brother ministers, to give pretty sermons, fine essays, rhetorical flourishes, rather than the

plain testimony of God -Rev. A. J. Reynolds in the Mid-Continent. -One of the best reasons why a Christian man should hold family prayer is that it will be a constant remind him of the necessity of living right before his wife and children. There is more in this than you may think.—Nashville Ad-

-Our duties and our privileges are not measured by what we can do of ourselves, but by what God is willing to do through us. We cannot turn the machinery of the factory, but we can let the water-wheel. We cannot push the steamship across the ocean, but we can let on the steam for the engine to do it. We cannot convert men, but we can lead them to Christ who can! - Way of Life. - A revival has been going on

simultaneously in different parts of Japan. As a result, the increase in all the churches of Tokio cannot be much less than a thou sad. Yokohama has also enjoyed a rich blessing and reaped a glori us harvest. Many of the cities and towns of the Empir are now wonderfully stirred up. The soul that on Jesus still leans for repose, I will not, I will not, desert to his foes; That soul, though all hell should endeavor

to shake. I'll never, no, never, no, never forsake. -During the Crimean War a oung chaplain, newly arrived in camp, inquired of a Christian sergeant the best method for carrying on his work among

the men. The sergeant led him to the top of the hill, and pointed out the field of ac-tion. "Now, sir." said he, 'look around you. See those batteries on the right, and the men at their guns. Hear the roar of the cannon. Look where you will, all are in earnest here. Every man feels that this is a life and death struggle. If we do not conquer the Russians, the Russians will would do, you must be in earnest. An earnest man always wins his way." Such was the advice of Queen Victoria's servant to the servant of King Jesus.—Richmond Ad

RLECTRIU SPARKS.

The wife of Thomas Nelson Page, the author, died at Richmoud, Va., yesterday. John Andrew Johnson, colored, was hanged yesterday in the jail yard at Crock-ett. Texas, for a criminal assault com-mitted upon Miss Alice Simmons in June

A dispatch from Fort Assanaborne, Montana, reports a prairie fire west of the fort, which threatens the destruction of all the garrison buildings. Six companies of infantry and three of cavalry are out fight-

ing the fire. A fire in L. A. Stroth's picture frame manufactory, Cincinnati, yesterday morning, resulted most disastrously to the firemen. One of them was burned to death, and eight or ten were badly injured by falling walls. The property loss is very

FIFTIETH CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION

Hollday Adjournment Question Settled-Tims Fixed for Voting on Tariff Bill-Consideration of Tariff Bill Principal Business of Senate-River and Harbor Bill Considered in the House. By Telegraph to the Morning Star, SENATE

WASHINGTON, Dec 20 .- The Senate mer at 11 a. m. On motion of Mr. Sherman the Hous amendments to the direct tax bill were non concurred in, and a conference ordered Senators Sherman, Morrill and Vance were ppointed conferees on the part of the Sen-

Mr. Morrill asked unanimous conser

that voting on the tariff bill and all amend ments thereto shall begin at 1 o'clock p. m on the 21st of January next, after which there shall be no farther debate without unanimous consent. Unanimous consent was given, and that order was made.

Mr. Morrill then moved an amendmen to the holiday recess resolution, fixing i from Friday, the 21st, till Wednesday, the 2d of January, and this was agreed to. Mr. Gibson offered a resolution, (which was laid on the table and ordered to be

printed), for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen Senators, to inquire into the state of suffrage throughout the United States, and especially to investigate the election of State officers at the elections held in November last in Rhode Island and Louisiana, and the Presidential election in the States of New York and Indians, and to report all the facts, showing whether any improper, undue and unlawful influences and practices were employed through conspiracies, trades combinations, corrupt use of money, purchase of votes or voters, false registering, false voting, stuffing ballot boxes, bribery, or in any way whatever, and to what extent, and to make such recommendations as it may deem necessary. Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House joint

cers, clerks and employes on the 20th of December, and it was passed. The Tariff bill was then taken up, beginning with schedule F, relating to tobacco and cigars. No amendment was offered to the first two paragraphs, 226 and 227.
Mr. Pasco moved to amend paragraph
228, by inserting 40 cents instead of 25 cents per pound, so as to- read, "All other tobacco in leaf unmanufactured and not stemmed, 20 cents per pound; if stemmed 40 cents per pound. After discussion the amendment was re-

resolution for the pay of Congressional offi-

Paragraph 226 was then gone back to, when Mr. Vance moved to amend it by striking out \$3 50 per pound, and inserting \$3 50 and 25 per cent. ad valorem, so as to make it read, "Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots of all kinds, \$3 50 per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem."

After a short discussion the amendment

was rejected-yeas 18, nays 25. Mr. Vance called attention to paragraph 227, relating to leaf tobacco suitable for wrappers, and stated that the proposed change from the existing law would increase the revenue over two million dollars. He asked Mr. Aldrich whether he was satisfied that the change would very argely increase the revenue. Mr. Aldrich-I am not, and I am satis-

fied that the statement of the so-called ex-

pert of the House of Representatives is very wide of the mark. Mr. Vance-I shall offer no amendment No amendment was offered to any other

Schedule G was reached relating to provi-The succeeding paragraphs from 282 to 256, were gotten over rapidly, such amendments as were offered being voted down informally with little discussion. When paragraph 257, relating to oranges, lemons or limes was reached, Mr. Call moved to amend it by increasing rates of 10, 20 and 40 cents per package (according to size), to 20, 40 and 50 cents. Mr. Aldrich asked him whether he re-

garded oranges as a necessary of life? Mr. Call said he did not. 'Oh you are entirely mistaken, "(said Mr. Hiscock) "to the down-trodden working men of the North oranges are among the necessities of life." [Laughter.]
"Is there any other article in the bill," Mr Aldrich asked, "on which the Senator thinks the duty ought to be increased? "Yes," Mr. Call replied; "I think it ought to be increased on bananas and sponges Mr. Allison said that he sympathized with the views of the Sepator from Flori da, but he thought that the Senator should be a little more moderate The Finance Committee had endeavored to keep rates down as much as possible; but Florida interests had been fully cared for in the

amendments which retained sub-tantially the present rates of duty. Mr. Call withdrew his amendment and substituted for it the provisions of the existing laws on the subject of cranges and Consideration of the tariff bill was then

interrupted. Mr. Sherman moved to reconsider the vote of the Senste this morning, non concurring in the House amend Consideration of the tariff bill was then resumed, and after it had progressed some time Mr. Call withdrew his amendment and offered another to add to the paragraph: "Bananas, pineapples and cocoanuts ten per cent. ad valorem" Rejected. Paragraph 287, relating to rice, was (at the request of Mr. Butler) passed over informally, and paragraph 289, relating to

salt, was also passed over informally, at the request of Mr. Vance. Consideration of the bill was again in terrupted. On motion of Mr. Sherman the action of the Senate this morning on the direct tax bill was reconsidered, and the bill was referred to the Finance Com-

Mr Call introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Epidemic Diseases, giving the thanks of Congress to Supervising Surgeon Hamilton and other government physicians for their fidelity and efficiency in the treatment of the yellow fever epidemic in Florida.

The consideration of the tariff bill was resumed. When "I" (relating to cotton manufactures) was reached, Messrs Vest and Vance said that they were not prepared to go on with the cotton schedule

Mr. Allison suggested that the free list schedule might be taken up, but Mr. Vest made the same objection to that, Mr. Vance could not see what was to be gained, now that the day was fixed for voting on the bill, in applying whip and

Mr. Allison said that as the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Davis) desired to go on with pension bills this evening, he was willing to give way. He gave notice, however, that he would ask the Senate to-morrow to consider the cotton schedule, flax, hemp and jute schedule, wool and woolen schedule, and the silk schedule. thought that that would be enough work for to-morrow.

"Yes; that would be a tolerably fair day's work," said Mr. Vance. "That is a very generous response to the request made on this side, that work for the day should e designated the evening before. The tariff bill was laid aside—the progress to day having been about ten pages—and the Senate then took up the private pension bills on the calendar. All the pen sion bills on the celendar (ninety in num ber) were passed, occupying fifty minutes.

The Legislative Appropriation bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and the Senate proceeded to executive business, and at 4:40 p. m. adjourned till to-morrow at 11 a. m HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By designation of the Speaker, Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, presided over the deliberations of the House this morning. On motion of Mr. Phelan, of Tennessee, the Senate amendments were concurred in

to the House bill for the incorporation of the American Historical Association.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs reported the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. It appropriates \$1,427,525—being a decrease of \$1,440 from the appropristion for the current year.

The Committee on Appropriations reported a bill appropriating \$78,000 to meet the deficiency in the appropriations for public printing and binding, and \$50,000 to enable the Navy Department to observe the sclipse of the sun. Passed. On motion of Mr. McMillan the Senate

On motion of Mr. McMillan the Senate amendment to the holiday recess resolution was agreed to. It provides for a recess from Friday, December 21st, until Wednesday, January 2d.

Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, moved that when the River and Harbor bill be next taken up general debate be limited to lifteen minutes. This was opposed by Mr. Sowden, of

Pennsylvania, and his proposition in the debate to two hours being rejected by Mr. Blanchard, he raised the point of no quorum on that gentleman's motion. It was finally agreed that general debate should be limited to an hour and a half, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sowden spoke in opposition to the Mr. Sowden spoke in opposition to the measure and directed his remarks especially against that provision that six memberselect of the Fifty-first Congress shall, prior to the first Monday in December next, investigate the expenditures of appropriations for internal improvements, with authority to visit places where appropriations are expended.

Mr. Cummings of New York sounded

Mr. Cummiugs, of New York, sounded Mr. Cummings, of New York, sounded a note of warning to his colleagues to go slow, and recalled the passage over President Arthur's veto, six years ago, of the River and Harbor bill which called for twenty-nine million dollars. The passage of that bill had been followed at the succeeding Congressional elections by the defeat of its maximum terms. He took feat of its warmest supporters He took his stand on the veto message of President Arthur. He was willing to vote the fullest appropriations for the benefit of genuine arteries of commerce. He was willing to vote large appropriations for Mobile and Savannah, but he was not willing to vote thousands for Duck Creek and Wapoo Cut. Beaufort and Charleston should be liberally dealt with, but when it was proposed to appropriate for Congaree river, Contentnea Creek and Lumber River, he was compelled to protest. Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland should be provided for, but they should not be loaded down with Waccamaw and Salt Kahache rivers. He would proudly vote liberal sums for San Francis co and San Diego, but not with Forked Deer and Cowlitz accompaniment He would even give money to Big Sun Flower river, but not if there was hitched to it Rouge and Feather rivers. Such appropus did not make people as happy as a "big sunflower." But even in appropriations or these classified streams, the committee had made invidious discriminations He found thousands for Novitziteo, but not a nickel for the immortal Kiskeminatz. [Laughter] Even the Okeechoobie and

the wondrous Tohopekalaga were left out.
The Skagat and Suakomish and Snowgualime took the place that ought to have
gone to the lovely Allotokat and the glorious Passamaquoddy. What was the matter
with the whispering Withlacoochee; where n the thunder was the appropriation for Devil's Lake, Skunk's Harbor and Striking Water River? It would not do to slight those mognificent rivers in favor of Jekyl Creek and Chancy Fork river. Put the money he continued, where it belonged. Give Galveston her million; raise appropriations for New York from \$100,000 to three millions, and gentlemen would not hear every week of steamships grounding off Sandy Hook, and of United States men-of-war fastened in the mud at Wallabout, when

hey ought to be thundering at the gates of Port-au-Prince or making music at the Samoan Islands (Laughter) Mr. Blanchard challenged Mr Cummings to move to strike out appropriations for the small rivers he had mentioned. He (Blanchard) could in every case give satisfactory reason for the appropriation. He read reports of engineers upon two or three of the improvements ridiculed by Mr. Cummings, n order to show that they were of national importance. The humorous speech made by the gentleman would get into the papers. and might have some effect; and he trusted that his friend, who was a newspaper man, would send along with his speech the anti-

dote which was to be found in the engineer's report. Mr. Stewart, of Texas, defended the bill, and commented on the fact that opposition to such measures always came from representatives of New York, which, he said, had in the past received more appropriations than any other locality in the country In response to Mr. Cumminge, he declared that there was not a river provided for in the bill which did not come within the designation of an inte State river. Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, said that it had become fashionable to attack River and

Harbor bills by quoting the strange names which it contained, and he askerted that all the works mentioned by Mr. Cummings were of national importance Mr Fitch, of New York, replying to Mr. Cummings, said: President Arthur had been defeated for renomination, and his defeat was as good an argument in

favor of the bill as the defeat of Congress men was an argument against it.

The reading of the bill by paragraphs having been entered upon, the committee rose and the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.-Mr. Chaudler presented three additional memorials, numerously signed, from three voting precincts in Orangeburg county, South Caro-lica, alleging denial of the right of voting at the late election and praying investiga-

Mr. Hale, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate bill giving to the Pensacola & Memphis Railroad Company the right of way through the United States Naval and Military Reserva-tion near Pensacola, Florida, Passed The Public Printing Deficiency bill was reported back (without amendment), by Mr. Hale, and was passed.* It appropriates \$63,000 for that purpose, and \$5 000 for the observation of the eclipse of the sun on

the 1st of January next. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Teller, for the appointment of a committee to investigate the office of the supervising architect of the Treasury during the administration of the present supervising architect, was taken up. Mr. Vest moved to amend the resolution by making it include also the administration of the last supervising architect, which

Mr. Allison inquired of Mr Vest what he object of the amendment was. Mr. Vest said he took it for granted that the proposed investigation was not a personal attack. He intended none by his amendment, but if he had learned anything as a member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds (with which he had been connected ten years) it was the abso. lute and unquestionable vice of the present system in regard to the construction of public buildings. He would put the whole matter of construction of public buildings under the contract system, which he said was infinitely superior to the other system. In that connection Mr. Vest told of a conversation which he had recently had with Gen Casey (the best administrative offi cer in the erection of public buildings in the United States, if not in the world), in which Gen. Casey compared the cost of frescoing and plastering in the south wing of the State, War and Navy building by the day's work (\$108,000), with the cost of like work in the north wing (exactly the same dimensions) by contract (\$33,000), the latter world having been done in one third of the time that the other occupied. Mr. Vest also referred to the sow manner in which the work on the Capital parapet was being carried on, and to the new Library build ing, which he said would not have been completed during the life of the youngest Senator, if it had been left under the day work system.

After considerable discussion Mr. Hawley moved to amend the resolution by striking out the preamble and merely instructing the Committe on Public Buildings and Grounds to investigate the conduct of the officers, and as thus modified it was agreed to.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Plumb, calling on the Secretary of the Freasury for a statement as to the purchase of bonds since the 4th of March, 1885, was taken up and agreed to.

House bill to remove the political dis-bilities of John H. Parker, of Virginia was reported and passed. Mr. Chandler gave notice that on the first day after the holiday recess he would move to take up his resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the

Louisians election of last April.

The Senate then at 1 o'clock took up the tariff bill. resuming its consideration at schedule I, "cotton manufactures" Mr. Vest moved to amend the first para-graph of the schedule (818), by striking out the words "ten cents per pound" (applied to thread, yarns, &c., valued at not exceeding 25 cents per pound), and inserting the words "35 per cent. ad valorem" He said that a superficial examination of the whole schedule would show that it was got up in the interests of New England manufacturers who could not compete in coarser cotton fabrics with manufacturers in Aucotton fabrics with manufacturers in Augusta, Georgia, and who had to depend on the finer common fabrics. He quoted from a speech of Mr. Hiscock, to the effect that American common manufacturers could export coarser common fabrics into the English colonies and compete there successfully with English manufacturers.

Mr. Vest's argument was frequently interrupted with comments, questions and

Mr. Hiscock said he would be gratified if Mr. Vest would endorse the whole of the speech from which he had quote?. He had then said (and he now repeated with emphasis), that as to the cheaper fabrics manufactured in this country, in the cost of which manual labor played an the cost of which manual labor played an immaterial part, and with raw material here, the United States could compete with the whole world. He had remarked, in that speech (which was in favor of aiding American Steamship Companies) that as to Mexico and Central and South America it was those coarser goods that there consumed and better goods that they consumed, and that it was the duty of Congress to build up a foreign trade with those countries. He had been then, as he was now, in favor of paying to American Steamship lines just compensa-

commerce-practically carrying mails for nothing. Finally, after a set speech from Mr, Coke upon the general policy of the Senate to substitute a bill and replies from Mr. Hawley and Mr. Dawes, the bill went over without action on Mr. Vest's amendment. A number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed, among them the House bill to construct a road from Florence, South Carolina, to the adjacent national cemetery After a brief executive session the Benate adjourned till Wednesday, January.

tion for carrying mails, but that policy had been resisted on the other side of the cham

ber, and English and German steamship lines

had been allowed to destroy American

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In his opening prayer this morning the Chaplain referred to the approaching yule time, and invoked good will and peace to all mankind.

On motion of Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, a resolution was adopted requesting the President information touching affairs in Madagascar.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Nicaraguan bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Spinola, of New York, limiting the capital stock of the company to one hundred mil-lions dollars; also one providing that all shares, bonds, certificates and other evi-dence of indebtedness shall be paid for only in cash, to be paid into the company's treasury and used for corporate purposes. After brief debate the amendment was reject-

ed-25 to 188. The amendment offered by Mr. Holman was adopted, providing that the directors shall be citizens of the United States or of Nicaragus, and the majority shall be citi-zens and residents of the United States. In the course of his speech in support of the bill, Mr. Oats, of Alabama, said that from every standpoint the enterprise com-mended itself to him. He did not think that it would be necessary for the United States to maintain a large navy to protect American interests on the isthmus; nor did he think the prosecution of the enterprise would involve the country in a foreign war at any time. He was not sure that i the cause of the United States was just, a foreign war would be of detriment to this country. He was apprehensive that nothing would ever completely eradicate sectionalism in this country except a foreign war; and if it had no other beneficial result, such a war (if it was not a very great and a very expensiv one), would be worth

the outlay.

Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, coincided in the views of his colleague. A foreign war, he said, might prove to be a great blessing to the people of the United States. If the United States could have a war, (a war, of course, in which its cause would be just), the union of those who fought on different sides during the late civil war must tend to bring together the people of the whole country. He was afraid that unless the country had a war with a foreign nation, in which the people of the South could demonstrate upon the field of battle their loyalty to the government, the late war would never be forgotten by the North. The committee rose and the previous question was ordered on the bill and amend-

On motion of Mr. Herbert, of Alabams, the Senate bill was passed, granting to the Persacola and Memphis Railway Company he right of way through the naval and military reservation, near Pensacola, and then at 3.35 the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 2d.

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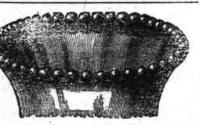
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