WASHINGTON.

Great Speech of General Banks on the Cuban Conflict.

President Grant's Message Severely Criticised.

Spanish Insolence---Minister Roberts Accused of Falsehood.

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WASHINGTON, June 14, 1870.

Thrilling Speech by General Banks on the Conflict in Cuba--Severe Criticism of President Grant's Message.

It is very refreshing to hear once in a very long while a speech from the heart—one of those spontaneous, unelaborated pieces of eloquence which a real orator, under the inspiration of the moment, gives free vent to. It is very seldom we get such luxuries here. Senators and members have got so much in the habit of reading sonnificous essays that it has come to be a sacred rule now almost never to attempt a speech, unless of the most ordinary kind, without the most extravagant destruction of foolscap in advance and, altogether, the most exhaustive preparation. The result is that generally one is most profoundly overcome by learning and sleep combined in the effort to follow debates in the Senate or House. But now and then these drowsy spells are broken; something comes up that sets the fullest preparation at defiance and we get a speech, a real one, such as rouses people and makes them recall the days of Clay and Webster, and Henry and Burke, and Cicero and Demosthenes. Grant's message yesterday on Cuba furnished such an occasion to-day, and General Banks delivered a speech which, though it may not read in print like a finished piece of oratory, was certainly in delivery the most effective thing I have heard here in over three years. It is not the habit of General Banks to write out his speeches in advance, but he generally studies up his subject beforehand and trusts to luck or inspiration for the rest. No doubt he had thus fortified himself to support his report on Cuba, but the message of Grant, of Fish, or Cushing, as the case may be, intervened and operated to modify his entire plan. The result was that when he spoke to-day before a full, excited and sympathizing gallery he found himself obliged to treat of the President's message more than of his own report. He found himself thrown upon his own native strength of intellect and fertility of resources, and, discarding all preconceived plans of argument, he launched into a strong impromptu address, which made up in fire and vigor what it may have lacked in study and preparation.

I have never seen the members themselves, as well as the spectators in the galleries, so thoroughly worked up. Several times the excitement and enthusiasm found freedom in applause, clapping of hands and stamping of feet, and murmurs of approbation from members themselves. This is a rare compliment in these days, but it was richly deserved by Banks. His address throughout was a very thinly concealed criticism of President Grant's message. It overflowed with sarcastic references to the authorship of the document, the singular similarity in thought and expression with diplomatic notes of the Spanish Minister, and the pusillanimity of our foreign policy. It referred to Caleb Cushing, not by name, but so plainly that everybody on the floor and many in the galleries knew who was meant. When the orator allowed to escape some bitter, deeply cutting words about a lawyer who might be in the employ of Spain, and Grant and Isabella at the same time it sent a shot, not an occasional one, at President Grant and Congress both. When it declared the administration was not to blame, because the national Legislature had taught it was dangerous to have a policy!" but for the American lawyer who could send such a document as the message of yesterday to Congress nothing but everlasting disgrace could follow him. It showed up the barbarities and outrages committed by Spain in Cuba, the insults to the American flag, the impunity with which our citizens were murdered there, and the protection enjoyed at the same time by the subjects of Great Britain, and then it declared that the cowardly policy of our government was the cause. In words of stirring import it threw forth the noble idea that to be safe as a nation we must be brave as a nation; we must be firm and just; only cowardly, pusillanimous peoples were imposed upon and abused. It shattered to atoms the pretence that the Cubans were not belligerents because they held no towns and had no seat of government, and brought down a hearty laugh by remarking that man made the town, but God made the country, and that no seat of government was needed or could be fixed by a people carrying on a struggle for independence, if, in dealing with international objections, it was equally fortunate, demonstrating that should we proclaim neutrality we would only be following in a juster and more discreet manner the example of Spain herself and all the nations of Europe.

When, at its conclusion, General Banks related an alleged remark of Minister Roberts, to the effect that he (Banks) was actuated in his advocacy of Cuba by improper motives, and when Banks declared that a minister who could say that deserved to be drummed out of the country, he had his listeners at a pitch of sympathy and enthusiasm that was quite remarkable. Cheering, which Speaker Blaine made little effort to suppress, greeted General Banks when he took his seat, and members of both sides of the House crowded about him to offer their congratulations.

After thus congratulating General Banks the members scattered over the hall and went into the cloak rooms to discuss the merits of the speech. Judge Orth, who followed as the representative of the minority of the committee, advocated the bill of Senator Morton, which simply provides for a strict enforcement of the neutrality laws. He labored under great disadvantage, coming upon the heels of an effort like that of Banks. The members did not listen. Many of them went out of the hall, and others were standing here and there, in corners, discussing the points of Banks' speech. The audience in the galleries left, not seeming to wish to have the good effect of the speech to which they had listened disturbed. Orth was followed by Farnsworth, who made a rambling attempt to sustain the minority report. Governor Swann, of Maryland, who represents the democrats on the Foreign Affairs Committee, read an elaborate written speech in favor of Banks' report. Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, made a short speech in favor of the minority, after which the House took a recess until half-past seven.

An Excited Evening Session of the House.

The galleries of the House were well filled tonight, and a large number of members were in attendance, indicating increasing interest in the debate on the Cuban question. Several Senators were also upon the floor, apparently interested spectators. Mr. Ambler, of Ohio, finished his remarks, commenced just before recess, but there was nothing in them worthy of note. He was followed by Wilkinson, of Minnesota, a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in support of Banks' report. The speech of the evening was made by Paich, of Nevada, who took up the President's Message and criticised it from beginning to end, saying some very plain things about the foreign policy of the administration as regards Cuba. He charged home upon the Secretary of State, saying that he ought to either disprove the story that his son-in law, Sidney Webster, was the paid attorney for Spain, or else relieve the administration from embarrassment by resigning his place in the Cabinet. This was received with applause, as were also many strong points in the speech relative to the foreign policy of the government. Morgan, of Ohio, followed Paich, but yielded to a motion to adjourn. It is arranged that the debate shall continue all day to-morrow, the previous question to be called at four o'clock. It is the opinion of General Banks to-night that the resolution, with a slight modification, will pass the House by a majority of from forty to fifty. Butler, Logan, Lingham and other prominent republicans speak to-morrow. Logan and Bingham will support the resolutions. Butler, its understood, will oppose them. There is much excitement among members to-night over the debate to-day.

Outrages Upon Americans in Cuba.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations had no regular session to-day for want of a quorum. A prominent member of the committee stated to your correspondent to-day that he thought no action would be taken on the Cuban message, but that apart from the message some steps will be speedily taken with reference to the outrages committed upon American citizens. Mr. Casserly, the democratic member of the committee, to-day introduced a resolution asking of the Executive all information respecting atrocities practiced upon American citizens and vessels.

More Exposures Concerning the Dominican Negotiations—The Case of Mr. Hatch's Imprisonment.

The Senate Investigating Committee in the case of Hatch in St. Domingo continued the examination of General Babcock to-day. The testimony was chiefly in reply to Perry's statement that Babcock wrote to Baez to appoint Mr. Fabens to represent the Dominican government at Washington. This General Babcock denied, but admitted that he did suggest the appointment of M. Gautier, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. As further bearing upon the case of Hatch General Babcock presented the report of Commander W. W. Queen, of the cruise of the Tuscarora after the revolutionary steamer Telegraf, giving on extract as follows:—

The policy of the government of the Island Tortola, relinquishing the Telegrafo has been extremely vacillating, caused, no doubt, in a great measure by the persons interested in the vessel, many of whom are present here. Having accompanied Commander Queen from Anegada, the governor himself has developed that the sale of the vessel was a sham. The officer effecting the sale has been dismissed, and the money paid into the colonial treasury, and the company in which the vessel was enabled to exhibit at Tortola was a bill of health furnished by one Hatch, an American, at Barahona, a Dominican port, not a port of entry. A certificate dated August 1869, also states that the vessel put into Tortola under the Dominican colors, produced at the custom house a clearance and bill of health from the port of Barahona, St. Domingo, and no other papers were produced to prove her nationality and ownership were exhibited.

A letter was presented regarding some of Perry's transactions while acting as consul, that when the Tybee was in port at St. Domingo, in March last, a Danish subject prosecuted an American sailor belonging to that vessel; that Consul Perry went into the court room and during the trial of the case slapped the plaintiff, who was a colored man, in the face; that the court broke up and Consul Perry died to the consulate and hoisted his flag for protection. The letter of the Dominican government was produced in which the conduct of Consul Perry was complained of. The laws of the country in such cases required imprisonment and a fine. The government adopted a Pacific course, and merely requested the recall of Consul Perry. A very long letter from Mr. Hatch to General Babcock was also read.

In the above account of the committee I have given you the Babcock version. The Perrylites have a slightly varied account. They say that Babcock was cornered several times to-day, and that he admitted that he took Fabens with him to Samana, and told the men he left in charge of the American flag in that place to look to Colonel Fabens. They also say that it was proved that Babcock recommended the Navy Department to appoint Fabens to take charge of the coal station at Samana, and that he admitted having procured the release of an American sailor guilty of murder, although he refused to interfere in Hatch's case. The following is the note of Gautier, which admits that Hatch was confined for hostility to the annexation project:—

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Feb. 19, 1870.

MR. CONSUL:—In virtue of the evidence produced yesterday in the trial of Mr. David Hatch, who condemned to death, when President Baez appealed to the honorable body of Senators, asking them by means of a special message for their co-operation to save the life of that individual, and for no other motive than that of his being a citizen of North America. According to our institutions the grace of life which is accorded to one condemned to death does not prevent, by any means, his being consigned to perpetual imprisonment; but the President directs that his passports may be given him as soon as circumstances will permit, so that he may enjoy full liberty in any place wherein his acts will be inoffensive to us. The repeated and urgent solicitations which you have made in favor of the same, and the United with the desire which my government has to please that of Washington, should have persuaded us to concede his passports at once had it not been for the unreasonable enmity which he shows towards the government in all of its acts through the newspapers and their agents, inventing calumnies to divert the public mind against annexation to the United States, which desire has been manifested so loudly and publicly by the people. I desire that you will be good enough to assure his Excellency, the Secretary of State, in Washington, the prolonged sojourn of Mr. Hatch here has been only to punish his hostile action in New York, assuring him, at the same time, that if this reason will not satisfy him, and that should he insist on his (Hatch) being permitted to go to the government which has had no other aim than that of preventing falsehood and the misleading of public opinion in the United States, we will be very glad to satisfy his wishes.

I avail myself of this occasion to reiterate to you the sentiments of my most distinguished consideration.

M. GAUTIER.

To RAYMOND H. PERRY, U. S. C. A.

This letter was written in answer to a peremptory demand for Hatch's release, made by Consul Perry. The latter made another demand after receiving this note, and failing to accomplish his object immediately sent for Admiral Poor, accompanied by whom he went to President Baez and requested the release of Hatch forthwith. This belligerent demand was instantly complied with. This letter of Gautier's was read before the special Senate committee and is said to have produced quite an impression.

The Georgia Bill.

The Reconstruction Committee had a meeting to-day, and once more amended the Georgia bill. At the previous meeting the committee had agreed to put on the Bingham amendment. It appears that at the meeting to-day Butler took advantage of the absence of some of the conservative members of the committee, and moved to amend the bill by striking out the Bingham amendment, and it was carried. It is probable that it will be reported in this shape.

Reduction of Revenue Under the New Tax Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury has sent to Senator Sherman, chairman of the Finance Committee, in compliance with his request, a tabular statement exhibiting the rates of duty now in force on foreign articles named in the bill which recently passed the House, and also the rates of duties it proposes, showing the aggregate amount of decrease to be twenty-five millions and a third. The estimate of reduction in the internal revenue part of the bill on incomes, special taxes, sales, gross receipts, legacies, successions, articles in "schedule A," gas and stamps is nearly $52,000,000, on the basis of the receipts for the year ending March 31 last, the aggregate of which amounted to $179,003,000. The letter also shows the receipts from spirits for the year ending April 30 were $52,863,000, and tobacco, $30,426,000.

The Taxes on Coal—The Committee Attempting to Dodge the Question.

The Ways and Means Committee have directed Mr. Maynard to report a bill repealing all the taxes on coal. He made an effort to get it in to-day, but some of the coal tariff men objected. Mr. Hooper, another member of the committee, has also prepared a bill, which he intends to present in the shape of a minority report. It looks very much as if the committee intended to get out of reporting any bill by making a farce of the whole thing. They profess to be unable to understand the resolution passed by the House directing them to report a free coal bill.

Call for National Bank Reports.

The Comptroller of the Currency has issued a call upon the national banking associations in accordance with the act of March, 1869, requiring them to forward immediately to his office, on the latest form of blanks furnished for that purpose, a report of the condition of the banks as shown the books of each at the close of its business on the 9th of June, 1870.

Subsidy for the Australian Steamship Line.

The Senate Committee on Commerce this morning agreed to report a bill subsidizing a line of steamships between San Francisco and Australia by the payment of $300,000 per annum.

Helen and Heloise Lincoln Pensioned.

The joint resolution for the relief of Helen and Heloise Lincoln has become a law without the President's signature, he having failed to return it with his signature to the House in which it originated within the time prescribed by the constitution. The Kiowa Indians, two years and a half ago, captured in Texas these two girls, aged respectively three and five years, after having murdered the parents and all the known relatives of the children, who are now in the care of J. H. Leavenworth. Five thousand dollars are to be reserved from the annuities of these Indians, the interest on which is to be given for the children's support.

Amendments to the Tariff Bill.

The Senate Committee on Finance met this morning and this afternoon on the amendments to the Tariff bill. The committee are hurrying up their work, in order to report as speedily as possible.

Nominations by the President.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day:—Charles T. Fleming, Postmaster at Freehold, N. J., and Joel H. Prescott, Postmaster at Newark, N. Y.

Personal.

A committee of the Cuban League has arrived here for the purpose of aiding in the Cuban movement in Congress.

General McMahon, late Minister to Paraguay, is in this city on business connected with the recent Fenian troubles on the border.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1870.

HOUSE RESOLUTION PASSED.

The House joint resolution relative to trade with British North America was passed.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., presented resolutions of the California Legislature for subsidizing the steamship line between San Francisco and Australia, asking some action by Congress to prevent the importation of Chinese females of immoral character, and to require passports in such cases from American Consuls at China ports.

Also for an appropriation to improve the harbor of Wilmington, Southern California.

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

Mr. FENTON, (rep.) of N. Y., presented memorials for repeal of legacy and succession taxes, and from the umbrella manufacturers of New York city for relief from unjust discrimination against them, in the present tariff on alpacca umbrellas imposes fifty per cent duty, while upon alpacca, of which they are manufactured, the duty is only thirty-five.

THE ARMY BILL.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., from the committee of conference on the Army bill, submitted the report, which was ordered to be printed.

SPANISH OUTRAGES UPON AMERICANS.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., offered a resolution requesting the President, if not incompatible with public interests, to transmit to the Senate all information in possession of the government showing that during hostilities in Cuba any American citizen has been executed without proper trial, any American vessel seized on the high seas or property of any American citizen confiscated, and if so, stating the full particulars in each case; and to state also what steps, if any, have been taken in reference thereto. Adopted.

BILLS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

At one o'clock, in pursuance of a previous arrangement, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of business from the Committee on Commerce.

The Vice PRESIDENT, pro tem., stated that by Mr. Ramsey, stated that the Pratking bill was the first of special orders, and would come up in order after to-day.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., chairman of the Committee on Commerce, called up the following bills, which were passed:—

Authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas river at Little Rock.

Authorizing water gauges to be established and observations to be made upon the Mississippi river and its principal tributaries, with a view of obtaining information important for the protection of the levees and lands against overflows, and for the improvement of navigation.

A resolution of inquiry entitled "An act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems of the United States, passed August 18, 1856, and for other purposes." The bill fixes the salaries of Consuls and Consuls General.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Committee on Commerce proposed to abolish the Consulates at Moscow and Havel, Prussia, and at Nantes, France, there being no business at those ports.

An amendment to that effect was passed.

Mr. COLE moved an amendment creating a Consulate at Pesth, Austria, at five hundred dollars.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., remarked that he had presented several memorials from our Hungarian fellow citizens for a Consulship, Pesth is a point of some interest, being the capital of Hungary. The State Department had communicated with the Austrian government on the subject, and the proposition was found not agreeable to that government.

Mr. COLE replied that he was not aware of any obligation upon the United States to consult the wishes of Austria.

Mr. CHANDLER explained that there were no fees connected with the Consulate at Pesth.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nev., moved an amendment establishing a Consulate at Port Said, Egypt, at $2,500.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Consulate was retained necessary by the completion of the Suez Canal. Adopted.

Mr. CASSERLY favored a diminution of the number of European consuls in view of the abolition of the passport system, the principal duty of consuls having been to grant passports. He criticised the salaries of these officials in various instances as too large, and advocated their reduction.

The bill then passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, was passed.

The bill for the relief of Harriet D. Parker, conferring upon her the rights acquired by her husband, now deceased, in the discovery of two islands in the Pacific Ocean, was discussed without action.

At quarter-past five o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 14, 1870

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. WOOD, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of New York merchants and others in favor of the abolition of the stamp tax.

Mr. WINCHESTER, (dem.) of Ky., presented a petition of two hundred citizens of Louisville, Ky., to tax distilled liquors at the distillery on the basis of capacity.

COMPENSATION OF JURORS.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill fixing the compensation of grand and petit jurors in United States courts—allowing three dollars a day and five cents a mile travelled—and providing that jurors shall not be summoned more than once in ten years. Passed.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The House proceeded in the morning hour to the consideration of the Senate bill to provide a national currency for the people and to provide for the distribution of circulating notes, to which Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, had offered the following as a substitute:—

That $60,000,000 in notes for circulation may be issued to national banking associations in addition to the $300,000,000 authorized by the twenty-second section of the "Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and the amount of notes so issued shall be apportioned to banking associations organized or to be organized, in those States or Territories having less than their proportion under the apportionment contemplated by the provisions of the "Act to amend an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865; and the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure the additional circulating notes herein authorized shall be of any description of bonds of the United States bearing interest in coin: provided that if applications for the circulation herein authorized shall not be made within one year after the passage of this act by any banking associations organized or to be organized in States having less than their proportion it shall be lawful for the Comptroller of the Currency to issue such circulation to banking associations in other States or Territories, not in excess, applying for the same, giving the preference to such as have the greatest sufficiency; and provided further, that no banking association hereafter organized shall have a circulation in excess of $500,000.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That at the end of each month, after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount of circulating notes issued, under the provisions of the preceding section, to national banking associations during the previous month; whereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem and cancel an amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates issued under the act of March 2, 1867, and July 23, 1868, not less than the amount of circulating notes so reported, and may, if necessary, in order to secure the presentation of said temporary loan certificates for redemption, give notice to the holder thereof, by publication or otherwise, that certain of said certificates (which shall be designated by number, date and amounts shall cease to bear interest from and after a day to be designated in such notice, and that the certificates so designated shall no longer be available as any portion of the lawful money reserve in possession of any national banking association; and after the day designated in such notice no interest shall be paid on such certificates, and they shall not thereafter be counted as a part of the reserve of any banking association. And when the whole amount of additional circulating notes issued in accordance with the provisions of the preceding section of this act shall exceed the amount of the three per centum temporary loan certificates the Secretary of the Treasury shall at the beginning of each month redeem and cancel an amount of United States notes equal to eighty per centum of the amount of additional circulating notes issued to national banking associations during the preceding month, in accordance with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That to secure a more equitable distribution of the national currency there may be issued circulating notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having less than their proportion as herein set forth; and the amount of circulation in this section authorized shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as it may be required for the purpose, be withdrawn as herein provided from banking associations organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act approved June 3, 1864, entitled "An act to provide for a national banking currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved March 3, 1865; but the amount so withdrawn shall not exceed $3,000,000. A Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, make a statement showing the amount of circulation in each State and Territory and the amount held by each national banking association, in accordance with this section, and shall, when such redistribution of circulation is required, make a requisition for such amount from such banks, commencing with the banks having a circulation exceeding $1,000,000 and having an excess of circulation, and withdrawing their circulation in excess of $1,000,000, and thereafter, if the sum thus withdrawn shall not be sufficient, proceeding pro rata with other banks having a circulation exceeding $500,000 in States having the largest excess of circulation, and reducing the circulation of such banks in States having the greatest proportion in excess, leaving undisturbed the banks in States having a smaller proportion, until those in greater excess have been reduced to the same grade, and continuing thus to make requisition provided for by this act until the full amount of $25,000,000 herein provided for shall be withdrawn; and the circulation so withdrawn shall be distributed among the States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, forthwith to make a requisition of the amount thereof upon the banks above indicated, as herein directed. And upon the failure of such associations, or any of them, to return the amount so required within one year it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to declare the charter of such banks having given twenty days' notice thereof in one daily newspaper printed in Washington and one in New York city, and the amount of bonds deposited by said association, as security for said circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from said association and not returned in compliance with such requisition; and the Comptroller of the Currency shall with the proceeds redeem so many of the bonds of said banking association as may come into the Treasury as will equal the amount required and so returned, and shall pay the balance, if any, to such banking association; provided that no circulation shall be withdrawn under the provisions of this section until after the ninety five millions granted in the first section shall have been taken up.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That after the expiration of six months from the passage of this act any banking association in any State having less than its proportion of circulation may be removed to any State having less than its proportion of circulation, under rules and regulations as the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may require; provided that the amount of bonds held to secure such circulation shall not be deducted from the amount of new issue provided for in this act.

Mr. GARFIELD allowed various amendments to be offered and voted upon before the vote should be taken on the substitute, and then moved the previous question on these amendments.

The first vote was on an amendment by Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., in reference to the distribution of the notes of the banks organized in States not having the amount of circulation. Rejected—47 to 80.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., as a substitute, authorizing the issue of three hundred million of legal tender notes, to be exchanged for national bank notes, and would have prevented the issue of bonds. The substitute was rejected by yeas 51 to nays 111.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. MONGER, (dem.) of Ohio, authorizing the issue of four hundred millions of legal tender notes, directing the payment of matured bonds deposited by national banks at par in greenbacks and making greenbacks receivable in payment of all internal revenue taxes and imposts. Rejected by yeas 37 to nays 127.

Mr. GARFIELD proposed to let the bill go over till to-morrow morning so as not to encroach further on the time assigned for the consideration of Cuban matters.

Objection was made by Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., and so the House continued to vote on the pending amendments.

The next amendment was one offered by Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., authorizing the issue of $44,000,000 of greenbacks, and the redemption of the gold interest bearing bonds to that amount. The yeas and nays were ordered thereon.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., made the point of order that where, under the suspension of the rules, a day is specially set apart for the consideration of a subject it cannot be postponed by the operation of the previous question.

The SPEAKER admitted that that seemed the equity of the case, but was not the practice of the House.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was willing to bring up the amendments go over till to-morrow, so that the Cuban matter might now come up.

Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind., proposed an additional section, to repeal the act of March, 1869, greenbacks as a substitute for the three per cent certificates now held as reserves by the national banks.

Mr. BUTLER of Mass. withdrew his objection to Mr. Garfield's proposition, and no other objection was proposed.

THE CONFLICT IN CUBA.

The House then at forty minutes past twelve o'clock, at the request of Mr. Garfield, resumed the consideration of the joint resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain, as follows:—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized and requested to instruct the diplomatic and consular officers of the United States to use their influence for impartial neutrality on the part of the government of the United States in the contest now pending between the people of Cuba and the government of the Kingdom of Spain.

SEC. 2. And be it further resolved, That all the provisions of the act approved April 20, 1818, commonly called the act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States and to repeal the acts therein mentioned, shall be construed to apply equally to each of the parties in the existing contest between the people of Cuba and the government of Spain.

SEC. 3. And be it further resolved That the President is hereby authorized and requested to remonstrate against the barbarous manner in which the war between Spain is conducted, and if he shall deem it expedient, to solicit the co-operation of other governments in such a manner as he may deem proper, to induce the contending parties to observe the usages of the laws of war recognized by all civilized nations.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Orth and Logan, the latter being to the second sections, to make it be construed so as to give to both contending parties the same privileges in the purchase and trade with the United States consistent with the law of nations, which have been or may be according to the government of Spain.

Mr. BANKS rose to address the House in support of the joint resolution. He had listened yesterday to the message of the President without having his views on the subject changed or modified. There never was a time when it was more important that the relations of Cuba to the United States were definitely settled. He knew that the people of the United States had been religiously faithful to their duties, although they had the provocation of a civil war in their borders. No state in the world had so clear and honorable a record in that regard as the United States had. The present movement in Cuba originated out of the American Civil War. Cuba was naturally expected to share in the benefits of the revolution, but Captain General Lersundi checked the idea, and intimated that the sacrifice of a few lives would save great effusion of blood. The result was the uprising of Cuba had thereupon risen against the government of Spain and established a government for themselves. They had adopted a constitution as free, and in some respects more liberal than that of the United States. They held three out of the four States into which the island is divided, and had fought from October, 1868, until now with a persistency, pluck and fidelity that had never been excelled. He had heard the mention made in the President's message yesterday of losses by the Spaniards from "an occasional bullet" and recognized the source from which it was expected. There were both sides "an occasional bullet" that cost the lives of fifty thousand Spanish soldiers. There had been 107,000 men employed to suppress the insurrection. Of the exact military force in the field at the present time he supposed to be about 55,000 men against ten or twenty thousand Cubans. The conflict had been carried on in a guerrilla manner, the people equalled, which was an additional reason for the interference of the United States government.

The propositions submitted were simple. They gave offence to no nation, interfered with the rights of neither party to the contest, and were in consonance with the precedents established by all the European governments in the late rebellion in the United States. Spain had recognized the rebellion with sixty-five days after the firing at Fort Sumter. He proposed to do only that for the island of Cuba, not within sixty-five days after the beginning of the conflict, but after months and years, and after hundreds of lives had fallen in war. He reminded the House of the insecurity of United States citizens and officers in Cuba. He had seen a letter yesterday stating that a United States Consul (whose name he would not repeat, was preparing to leave the island in the belief that his life was not safe there. There was no indignity and no wrong which was not imposed upon Americans there. An Admiral of the United States Navy had been sent there some time ago to inquire into the circumstances of the murder of a young man from Pennsylvania, after the sham and farce of a trial; and the Admiral reported that the man had been brutally murdered, and to that report the President assented. The Admiral had also reported to the United States government that power to protect its subjects, and that they suffered no violence whatever from the anarchy in Cuba. The Secretary of State wrote to an American Consul there inquiring what there was in British Honduras, that gave to their subjects the protection which American citizens had not; and the Consul could not answer the question, but he (Mr. Banks) could tell. It was because they had been willing to protect their own subjects, and never took the side of the oppressor and of the tyrant against its own people, as the United States government had too merely done. Murmurs of applause came from the galleries). The British government did not assail its people as liars and cowards, but protected them, whether they were right or wrong. Whenever the American government took that ground American citizens would be as perfectly protected as Englishmen, Frenchmen, Swedes, Danes, Russians or Prussians are protected. He wanted that protection given to American citizens and the flag of the country unmolested on the seas, and especially in the Gulf of Mexico.

He referred to the arguments on international law in the President's message yesterday, and contrasted them with similar arguments communicated some time ago by the Secretary of State, and said that he could not but feel, instinctively, on hearing the message read, that the person who had prepared them for the one party had done it also for the other, and that that same person might be in the pay of the exiled Queen of Spain, in the pay of the Spanish government and in the pay of the government of the United States. That might be an error on his part, and he hoped to God it was; but he was inclined to believe it.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Will the gentleman state to whom he alludes?

Mr. BANKS—No, sir; not at all.

Mr. INGERSOLL—I would like to be informed on that point.

Mr. BANKS proceeded to refer to that part of the President's message relating to the brutalities committed on both sides, all of which, he said, might have come from the Spanish Minister. (Sensation.) It would become the Spanish Minister better than the American Minister of State. He would say for the Cubans, who were instinct with the character of the American people, that if they had been left to conduct their contest under the rules of civilized warfare not one man would have been butchered by them in a cruel and unjustifiable manner. He would not attempt to justify the reported murder in wholesale of 600 prisoners of war by one of the chiefs of the insurgent troops; he could do nothing else but retaliate or see the country depopulated by the Spaniards. He did not blame the President for not interfering. Congress had taught the President that it was dangerous for him to entertain an opinion or do an act that might be called a policy (laughter on the democratic side) and that, if he saw fit to do anything of a character, and therefore, if he saw fit to do anything of a character, if he saw fit to do anything done of Congress would claim absolute and unlimited power in the administration, and if the government saw these things and permitted them and justified them or gloated over them, they would be to be numbered among the damned forever and forever; the curse of God should rest upon them. (Applause suppressed by the Speaker.) They were responsible for these things. He had not been a prisoner of war butchered in Cuba, not a woman or child sent to eternity, for which Congress was not responsible; for it had the power to check such barbarity and did not exercise it. He had heard with millions of people would join the United States in the cry of condemnation against it; but Congress dared not to utter a word against such wholesale butchery of the defenceless people of Cuba and now they were told that so long as the Spaniards murdered women and children so long there was no war; the United States had no right to interfere with them in any way. That was what was called law. He did not blame the President for it, not at all; but a lawyer who for anything but pay would lend to the Representatives of the people a doctrine like that for them to act upon ought to be forever reprimanded and forbidden the presence of civilized men. (Applause in the gallery and laughter among the democratic members.)

The SPEAKER stated that any manifestation of applause was positively forbidden by the rules.

Mr. INGERSOLL—Let us have a little liberty today.

Mr. BANKS went on to say that there were some other passages which he noticed in the President's Message which had a familiar ring to his ear, and which he had also found in the Spanish Minister's instructions to the Committee on Foreign Affairs through the Secretary of State. He said that the Cubans had no town, no city, and, there are, no rights. Where did a doctrine or authority like that come from? It had been said in reply that God made the country and men made the town. The Cubans had a country and could defend it, and if left to themselves could govern it in peace, prosperity and happiness. The information given by the President that the Cubans had not ten thousand stand of arms, reminded him of the statement of Edmund Burke, two years after the declaration of American independence that the American grand army did not number more than ten thousand men, and though declined a general engagement, and that an army which was obliged at all times and in all situations to decline engagements might delay their ruin, but could never defend their country. But the American army was in the last sentence, "it did it, it did it devilish well." (Laughter.) And what such an army did for the United States it will do for Cuba; and nothing else will do it.

Mr. BANKS then referred to the President's allusion to the use of Cuban bonds and the intimation that their bonds were expected to influence Congress. He did not believe that any such attempt had been made, and he knew that any such attempt to transmit to Congress an argument against a report made by a committee. He, himself, did not propose either to be humiliated or driven out of the party in that way. He then went on to argue in favor of the report of the committee, taking the ground that the island of Cuba should belong to the United States, and that the government should strike forth its arms and seize all these West Indian islands and control their commerce. He referred to the letter of October 13, 1869, from Secretary Fish to the Spanish Minister, as a compact between the two governments, yesterday, declaring that there was no war in Cuba. Secretary Fish had said in that letter:—"The civil war in Cuba has continued for a year, battle after battle has been fought and thousands of lives have been sacrificed." And now came the President and said:—"There is no war, and you were very great fools to believe one word of what Fish wrote to the Spanish Minister." Had there been a change of facts in Cuba to warrant this change of views on the part of the administration? Not at all. The murders still went on there. There were no more pretensions manifested by the Cuban flag as had followed General Scott to the hall of the Montezumas. He scouted the idea of the government's being restrained in its action through fear of war, and said he would rather see the country in a war with a hundred times over—yes, with Spain and France combined—than that this government should abate one jot or tittle of its republican liberty. He argued that the continued policy of maintaining control of the West Indies and Mexico, and mentioned the fact of General Rosecrans saying to him the other day that the United States ought to control the commerce of Mexico, and that when he was Minister to Mexico he had eaten Westphalia hams at one dollar per pound, when hams from Cincinnati and St. Louis ought to have been sold at twenty-five twenty-five cents per pound, and yet the government would not aid General Rosecrans to go down there and seize hold of the commerce of Mexico in a legitimate way. Referring to the President's allusion to Cuban bonds, he remarked that that was a contradiction to the rest of the message. If there was no government in Cuba what could these bonds be but a myth? Who could be bribed by them? But it naturally raised the question whether there was any influence of this same kind used in the other side of the question. He should like to know whether the sub-committee that was inquiring into the use of Cuban bonds had made any inquiry into the amount of money expended by the Spanish Minister in order to prevent the recognition of Cuba. He admitted that he knew nothing about it except hearsay; but whenever the cry of mad dog or stop thief was raised, it might be safely calculated that there was something in the background which might be developed if properly inquired into.

Mr. FIELD, (rep.) of Ky., advocated the report of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and criticised and combated the arguments made in the President's message. The friends of Cuba did not want to make any entanglings alliances with European Powers. He was in a humiliation that had already made a practical and disgraceful alliance with Spain to assist in the suppression of the Cuban insurrection. As to the President's suggestion that a declaration of neutrality would subject American vessels to search by Spanish cruisers in the Caribbean Sea, he remarked that they were subject to such search and seizure now, and instanced the case of the Floyd Hopkins wall and Mary Lowell, in which cases the administration had had the largest amount of diplomacy, the smallest amount of apology and no compensation at all. As to the institution of Cuban bonds, if the President meant that the House ought to be careful of its reputation lest the world should think it had Cuban bonds depending on its action he would point out the fact that there was still passed current and unchallenged the story that Sydney Webster, a son-in-law of the Secretary of State, had received a very large fee in gold for his professional services in inducing his father-in-law to order the release of the Spanish gunboats, and that a decent respect for the opinion of mankind ought to have suggested to Mr. Hamilton Fish the propriety of stopping that slander either by denial or admission. He was filled with shame and regret at the course of the administration towards the struggling people of Cuba. He warned the President that the people of this country would wither if he trusted them to the guardianship of those who had advised him on the Cuban question, and that the American people would pass swift and fierce judgment on those who had disappointed them in this matter. If the House yielded to the behest of the Executive power, if they disregarded the demands of justice, and changed their policy into the policy of helping the oppressor, and if trod the flame of liberty went out forever in Cuba, they must answer it to their constituents—they must answer it to their consciences—they must answer it at the day of judgment. (Applause.)

Mr. MUNGEN addressed the House in advocacy of the report, and then the House, at twenty minutes to ten o'clock, adjourned.

Mittee on Foreign Affairs, advocated the majority report. He had witnessed the proceedings of yesterday with profound astonishment. The President of the United States, forgetting what was due to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and to the House, and for the purpose of anticipating its action, had sent to Congress a message that was without precedent in the past legislative history of the country; it was a deliberate attempt to influence the action of the House; it was an insult to its members and to the country; it was an attempt to intimidate the American Congress was incapable of forming a judgment of its own on a great question of public policy without the advice and dictation of the Executive; it was gratuitous and uncalled for. He went on to argue at length the report of the majority declaring the sympathies of the American people were with Cuba and against Spain, and that the sooner Spain realized that fact the better.

The debate was interrupted for a few moments, when Mr. ELDRIDGE, (rep.) of Ill., gave notice he would to-morrow call up the question the Senate amendments to the Apportionment bill.

WRITS OF ERROR IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, re