New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXV....No. 7,786. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Congressional Proceedings.

The West India Telegraph Bill Passes the Senate.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

Passage by the House of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Sum of $671,476 43, with Interest, Asked For.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Cholera Reported in Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNION PARTY.

A committee of gentlemen from Connecticut, influenced by many extraordinary reports from this city circulating in that State, had an interview with the President to-day. Among the number was Major-Gen. Hawley, the Union candidate for Governor. The reports in circulation both in regard to the feelings and opinions of the President, and of the General, were referred to, and found to be in most respects either gross exaggerations, or wholesale fabrications.

The President, of course, desired to see his policy sustained wherever the issue was distinctly and fairly made; but he had not interfered, and did not propose to interfere, with the politics of the States. His friends there knew better than he what course it was proper for them to take to promote the great objects which all earnest Union men desired to see accomplished.

Gen. Hawley, with equal frankness, corrected the false impression which had been created in regard to himself, and the interview, on the whole, appeared to be satisfactory to the visitors, who left favorably impressed with the frankness of the President, and thoroughly convinced that all his hopes and sympathies are still with the great Union party of the country.

SECRETARY WELLES'S POSITION.

The Intelligencer insinuates that Secretary Welles is opposed to the election of Gen. Hawley as Governor of Connecticut. We have permission to say that this imputation is entirely untrue. Mr. Welles decidedly supports the policy of the President, and does not regard Gen. Hawley's position as antagonistic with it. He, therefore, believes that the President, and every member of his Cabinet, desires the success of the old Union organization with its candidates, including Gen. Hawley, and the defeat of the anti-War party and all the candidates that represent it.

SENATOR DIXON

was taken suddenly worse this afternoon, which caused considerable alarm among his friends. He is more comfortable this evening. His difficulty is disease of the heart.

SENATOR FOOT.

Senator Foot's condition is unchanged.

PRESIDENTIAL SIGNATURE.

The President is said to have signed to-day the Point Lookout bill, transferring the Government property there to the use of the Soldiers' National Asylum.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

Quite a number of loyal men from Louisiana are here. They represent the condition of affairs in their State as truly deplorable. White loyalists are leaving many parts of the State on account of the strong Rebel sentiment, and many outrages are daily perpetrated on the colored people. Dr. James Ready of New-Orleans is here, and is asking protection for the loyal people. Much complaint is made here at the course of Gen. Canby in appointing Mr. Rozier, a strong pro-Slavery Copperhead, as temporary Mayor of New-Orleans. It is represented that with the patronage of the Mayoralty in the hands of a good Union man the loyalists could carry the city.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S ORDERS.

We have authority for stating that in all the sales of gold and bonds, and in all purchases made by Secretary McCulloch, he has directed Assistant Treasurer Van Dyke to execute these orders, and has on no occasion designated any firm or firms or any person to whom Mr. Van Dyke should entrust the execution of his orders. Consequently all charges of favoritism, on grounds of bestowing patronage upon his relations, are groundless. Furthermore, he has no relations in any firm or firms in New-York City, where all these transactions have been had.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

The House to-day took up the bill to regulate the commerce between States, which gives the Raritan Bay and Camden Road a right to do business direct between New-York and Philadelphia, any law or laws of New-Jersey to the contrary notwithstanding, and passed it under the operation of the previous question. It has an amendment upon it that will prevent the Illinois Central or any other land grant railroad from claiming a right to receive pay for services they have agreed to do free on account of land grants received.

THE REWARDS FOR THE ASSASSINS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The President has finally approved of the awards of the Military Commission who were appointed to distribute the rewards for the arrest of Booth and the conspirators. These rewards amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and nothing now remains but for the Secretary of War to announce and pay out the money, so far as it is in his hands. This will be a great relief to many who are interested and have been here waiting anxiously for many months at heavy expense.

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH.

The Senate passed to-day a bill giving a New-York Company the sole right to lay a cable from Florida to Cuba, on a condition that it is done within three years. It is understood that the parties will complete it at once, and extend the line down the entire length of the Southern American States.

ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

Mr. Laflin did a good thing to-day in cutting down the order for printing the patent office reports, so that there will be saving to the Treasury in that one item of $128,000. He showed that the enormous quantity of white paper consumed by Government in printing useless books was what made it so high; and he proposes to withdraw the Government as such heavy consumer from the market. This will be bad news for several members who are preparing "Resolutions to print" various matters. It is especially bad to those men who are to engineer through an order "To print 20,000 books" and pay the owner a copyright of $1 per copy. Mr. Laflin will do well to prune off all these fat schemes.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

An amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill, abolishing the office of Assistant Chief of Ordnance to the Navy Department, has created quite a commotion, and an effort is being made to get the House to strike it out. The House, in liberal mood to-day, gave the State Department Solicitor a salary of $3,000.

REIMBURSEMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Thad. Stevens to-day endeavored to pass an appropriation to reimburse Pennsylvania for money paid out, at the request of the War Department, to pay troops engaged in repelling invasion. It was urged by Mr. Myers, but Mr. Blaine of Maine offered an amendment which, if adopted, will defeat the bill. It goes over to to-morrow, when it is understood that Mr. Blaine will withdraw his opposition and the bill will pass. The result is not certain, however.

MR. BROOKS TO BE OUSTED.

The House Committee on Elections this morning decided, by a vote of 6 to 3, to oust Mr. Brooks and give the seat to Mr. Dodge. The House will no doubt indorse the action of the Committee, on the ground that he was elected by fraudulent votes.

A BILL DEFEATED.

The Senate to-day killed a bill granting unusual privileges to a company of speculators to buy and sell lands and speculate generally in the South. The House had previously killed it, and it is now probably ended.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day confirmed a large list of nominations of second-lieutenants in the Regular Army.

The Post-Office Department, which shut off the gas to try petroleum, on the ground of economy, have thrown out the letter and will go back to gas again.

THE FINANCE BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee again discussed the Finance bill to-day, and again postponed a vote on the subject until to-morrow. It seems difficult to harmonize the contending opinions. Secretary McCulloch's friends insist upon absolute power to fund, and others deny the policy of funding plain legal tenders at present, and only limited privileges over the interest-bearing legal tenders. Any harmonious action seems as far off to-night as ever.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day amounted to $422,361.

CONTROLLER CLARKE AGAIN.

The Hon. Freeman Clarke, Controller of the Currency, to-day addressed a note to Treasurer Spinner, requesting a detailed statement of the deposits in designated depositories of public funds on June 30 last, as the report called for would demand the labor of half a dozen clerks for several days. Gen. Spinner has not yet determined to comply with the Controller's request.

THINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs for the State of North Carolina, reports to Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, under date of Raleigh, March 16, that a very slow improvement in the affairs of the freedmen of that State is manifest. But few cases of violent outrages are reported, but instances of petty annoyance and interference with the industry and enterprise of the freedmen, who are trying to do well, are numerous; their horses and mules are stolen, their fences torn down, their pigs killed, and their arms taken away.

The Assistant-Commissioner says that the perpetrators of such mean acts can rarely be detected, and when detected it is not an easy matter to bring them to justice. The freedmen of the State are not yet free from apprehension that their liberty will prove but a dream. They see so much ill-feeling exhibited toward them, and hear so often that they are an inferior race, and must always expect to be, that they are afraid to trust the white people.

The Assistant Commissioner thinks that, could the freedmen be sure of full protection everywhere they would exert themselves more earnestly to acquire property and improve their condition; and notwithstanding all the discouragements under which they labor, the Assistant Commissioner States there are many cheering signs of progress.

DEPOSITING OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

The Savannah National Bank of Georgia was to-day designated a depository of public funds.

TREASURY ORDER.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following order to officers of Customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 19, 1866.

Ordered, That before admitting to entry any importation under the provisions of the act of March 16, 1866, entitled "An act to further secure American citizens certain privileges under the treaty of Washington," Customs officers will require the presentation of a manifest, setting forth the description and quantity of such importations, being the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the St. John's River and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewn in the province of New-Brunswick by American citizens, and being unmanufactured in whole or in part, and specifying the place of original production, the place where the same was sawed or hewn, the name and residence of the owner or owners, the name of the person who sawed or hewed the same, and that he, as well as the owner, are citizens of the United States, on which manifest shall be indorsed a certificate on the United States Consul at St. Johns, N. B.; that he is satisfied from the oath from such owner and person who did the sawing or hewing, or other sufficient evidence that the same is true.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 21, 1866.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized F. A. Santers as Consul of Wirtemburg, at Galveston, Texas.

REMEDY FOR THE RINDERPEST.

A grazier of Germany has addressed a communication to the Department of State, suggesting a means of preventing the spread of the "Rinderpest." The theory is that the diseased cattle poison the atmosphere, hence they are to be separated from the healthy animals, and the latter lubricated with petroleum, and a small quantity of the oil mixed with their food. The communication has been sent to the House Committee on Agriculture.

ADMIRALTY CASES.

The Admiralty case now before the United States Supreme Court, on an appeal from a decree of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, is one of four from the Southern States now ready for argument, the determination of which was interrupted by the war. There are 60 odd cases pending from the same section, but they cannot be reached during the present term of the Court.

ARLINGTON.

It appears from official data that the Arlington estate, formerly the property of Gen. Lee, belongs to the Government, it having been purchased at a sale for non-payment of taxes.

EQUAL BOUNTIES.

The bill to equalize bounties introduced by Mr. Julian to-day, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, provides for the payment to every soldier and sailor who served during the late war, and who has been, or may be, honorably discharged a bounty of $8 33⅓ for every month of service so rendered, provided that in case of discharge on account of wounds received in action, the full bounty shall be paid for the term of service for which the enlistment was made. No bounty is to be paid to any soldier or sailor who was a prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment, or who had been discharged at his own request, unless for the purpose of reenlistment, or to accept promotion, nor to any sailor whose prize money would exceed the amount of bounty he would be entitled to.

CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Edward M. M. Cook of Colorado, minister resident at the Hawaiian Island; and to be Consuls: James Donalson Long of Maryland, at Montevideo; Hiram R. Hawkins of Nevada, at Tumbes, Charles A. Leas at Funchal; Andrew J. Stevens of Iowa, at Smyrna; Frederick F. Cavada of Pennsylvania, at Trinidad, De Cuba; William M. Jones of New-York, at Clifton, Canada; O. M. Spencer of Iowa, at Geneva; Samuel R. Campbell, at Bayonne; A. Grigg of Tennessee, at Kingston, Jamaica; John C. Walker of Tennessee, at St. Thomas; E. P. Gruth of New-York, to be Commissioner of Immigration; Lewis Blodgett, Appraiser at the port of Philadelphia; James Jones, Surveyor of Customs at Town Creek, Maryland; Charles F. Swift, Collector of Customs at Barnstable, Mass.; Byrneus Bliss, Surveyor of Customs for Tiverton, R. I.; Alvin W. Chapman, Collector of Customs at Apalachicola, Fla.; William E. Wells, Collector of Customs for Petersburg, Va.; William H. Barnhart of Oregon, to be Indian Agent for the Territory of Washington; Isaac Colman of Indiana, to be Agent for the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; Luther E. Webb of Wisconsin, Agent for the Chippewas of Lake Superior; Franklin H. Head of Utah, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Utah; Thomas Murphy of Kansas to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency; Edward B. Taylor of Nebraska, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Northern Superintendency; Joseph R. Harrison of Dakota Territory to be Agent for the Indians of the Upper Missouri River; Chaney H. Norris of Nebraska to be agent for the Iowa Sacs and Foxes of Missouri; Daniel C. Oakes of Colorado to be Agent of the Grand River and Wintah bands of Indians; B. L. Fairfield of California to be Agent for the Mound Valley Indians; Joab Houghton of New-Mexico to be Associate Justice of New-Mexico; James R. Dryhergh to be Chief-Engineer of the revenue cutter Sarins.

CONCERNING DESERTERS.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant has ordered that commanding officers of posts and depots will, as soon as possible after the arrival of deserters at their posts, forward charges to the Commanding General of the Department in which their posts or depots may be situated, who will, with as little delay as practicable, take measures to have the deserters brought to trial.

CHOLERA REPORTED AT MOBILE.

Advices from Montgomery, Ala., dated on the 16th instant, received by Dr. C. W. Homer, Chief Medical Officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, inform him that a report was in circulation there that the cholera had made its appearance at Mobile, Ala., although the report was not traced to any reliable source.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, March 21, 1866.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, connecting the Great Lakes, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas with Texas and the Gulf of Mexico, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for military, postal and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

This bill authorizes the above road to construct a road and telegraph line from the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division, at the mouth of the Kansas River, through the eastern tier of counties to Red River, to connect with the railway from Galveston to Preston, with a branch to Fort Smith, and gives the right of way for 200 feet in width, and for needed materials, from the public lands. It extends the original grant of land through the entire route, subject to the same conditions. It empowers the company to negotiate with the Indian tribes for the lands granted through their reservations. It authorizes the issue of construction bonds of $1,000 each, and guarantees that the interest upon said bonds for 30 years shall be guaranteed by the Government. The guaranty shall be on the condition that the Company pay the bonds at maturity, and keep the road in repair. All Government use of the road shall be applied in satisfaction of the interest. In default of such fulfillment, the Secretary of the Treasury may take possession of the road. The patents of the lands shall be issued upon the completion of each 20 miles of the road. The United States must extinguish, as rapidly as is compatible with public policy, the title of the Indians to the lands granted by this act. A connection is authorized by any other road chartered by the United States, or by any State, with this road.

HARBORS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

Mr. RAMSAY presented the memorial of the Minnesota Legislature asking an appropriation for the improvement of the harbors on Lake Superior; also, for the establishment of a port of entry at the head of Lake Superior. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER presented the petition of colored citizens of Virginia for equal rights, and also the petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking that the Constitution be amended so as to prohibit any State from making distinctions in civil rights on account of color. Both petitions were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. FESSENDEN presented the petition of New-York dress-makers for relief from the burdens of the present tax on their business, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COWAN presented two petitions for a protective tariff, numerously signed, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. COWAN also presented the petition of assistant assessors for an increase of pay, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

PUBLICATION OF THE STATUTES.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred a resolution of inquiry as to what legislation was necessary for the publication of the statutes of the United States, reported a joint resolution that the Secretary of State be authorized to renew the contract with Little, Brown & Co., who shall be required to publish the statutes within 70 days of the adjournment of Congress, and the cost to the United States not to exceed the actual expenditures of Little, Brown & Co., for printing, editing, &c., and 5 per cent added. The resolution was adopted.

NORTHERN KANSAS RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY called up the Senate bill to grant land to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas Railroad, which was passed.

DEFRAUDING THE UNITED STATES.

The following bill was called up by Mr. Poland and passed.

A BILL more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

SECTION 1. That if any person or persons shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting any bond, bid, proposal, guaranty, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guaranty, security, official bond, public record, affidavit or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered or counterfeited; or shall transmit to, or present unto, or cause or procure to be transmitted to or presented unto, the office of any officer of the United States, any such false, forged, altered or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, guaranty, security, official bond, public record, affidavit or other writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered or counterfeited for the purpose of defrauding the United States every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not exceeding ten years, or be fined not exceeding $1,000; or both of said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. That if any offense shall be committed in any place which has been or shall hereafter be ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offense is not prohibited or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for by any law of the United States, such offense shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States having cognizance thereof, be liable to and receive the same punishment as the laws of State in which such place is or may be situated, and now in force, provide for the like offense when committed within the jurisdiction of such State, and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall effect any prosecution for such offense in any of the Courts of the United States.

APPEALS, WRITS OF ERROR, ETC.

Mr. HARRIS reported from the Judiciary Committee the bill concerning appeals, writs of error and injunctions.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. STEWART reported from the Committee on the Judiciary the bill to provide for reports of decisions of the Supreme Court, with an amendment striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a provision for extending the term of six months allowed for the publication of reports to eight months.

LECTURE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to Mrs. M. C. Walling, a refugee from Texas, for the purpose of delivering a lecture, on Tuesday next.

Mr. GRIMES said that, as this was establishing a precedent for the future, he would call for the Yeas and Nays on its adoption.

The CHAIR stated that the resolution could only be considered by unanimous consent.

Mr. RIDDLE objected to the resolution, and it lies over.

THE WEST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill to authorize the establishment of telegraphic communication between the United States and the West Indies, was taken up, the pending question being upon Mr. Sherman's amendment to the last section authorizing Congress to fix the rate to be charged by the Company.

Mr. CHANDLER said the Committee on Commerce had bestowed more care on the pending bill than on any bill before it this session. He regarded it as the most important bill before the Senate. In the British Parliament, said he, all their bills are prepared in committee, and, when they are reported, those who know nothing of them must take the advice of those who do. He wished that was the practice here.

Mr. FESSENDEN said when the proper time came he intended to offer an amendment, striking out the provision giving a sole privilege to this Company, and inserting in lieu of it a provision that no company shall be authorized to establish telegraphic communication between the coast of the United States and any foreign country through the waters of the United States, without the consent of Congress. This he thought would be sufficient. If another company proposed to build a line Congress could take into consideration the question whether it would be just to the existing company to do so.

Mr. HARRIS was persuaded that no injury could result to the country even from the great monopoly, which Mr. Fessenden thought it was. The risk was great, and the expenditure was such as to justify a monopoly for the term of years specified in the bill.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded to Mr. Sherman's amendment, which was disapproved of by Yeas 17, Nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Bucklew, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Henderson, Hendricks, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey and Yates—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Cowan, Cragin, Cresswell, Davis, Guthrie, Harris, Johnson, Morrill, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Stewart, Sumner, Wade and Wilson—21.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend by requiring the completion of the work in three years instead of five, as in the bill originally. The amendment was adopted. The question then recurred in striking out the word "sole" before the word "privilege" in the section granting to the Company the privilege of establishing the line. The amendment was disagreed to, Yeas 13, Nays 22.

Mr. COWAN said he proposed to vote for the bill, though he did not know that Congress had jurisdiction except over the marine league. He believed the jurisdiction belonged to one of the States.

Mr. HARRIS said Congress had exclusive jurisdiction over the marine league. The company would have to get authority also from the State of Florida for jurisdiction over the territory between high and low waters.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF A CONSUL.

Mr. CHANDLER called up a bill for the relief of Thomas F. Wilson, United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil. It gives to Mr. Wilson $1,500 to compensate him for loss sustained by a mob at a place named, on the occasion of the capture of the Rebel pirate Florida.

The bill was passed.

CHOLERA LEGISLATION.

Mr. CHANDLER called up a House resolution authorizing the Secretary of War and of the Navy to place the hulks of certain United States vessels at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine in the ports of the United States, to aid in enforcing quarantine regulations.

Mr. GRIMES said this resolution was intended for the port of New-York alone. He moved to strike out the words "Secretary of the Navy," so as to have it applicable only to the Secretary of War, who, he said, had three or four vessels at his disposal, which he (Mr. Grimes) was willing should be used for the purpose named. He did not believe there were any vessels in the Navy that could be used for the purpose.

Mr. CHANDLER said that the Secretary of the Navy had told him that the North Carolina was a condemned vessel.

Mr. GRIMES said the North Carolina was in use as a receiving ship.

Mr. NYE spoke in favor of the resolution. He did not believe the navy of the United States could be better employed than in protecting the lives of the citizens of the United States. It was only asked that hulks be appropriated, and it was generally admitted that there were hulks enough in the navy. [Laughter.] There were many vessels in the navy that would not be safe even for cholera patients. [Laughter.]

Mr. RIDDLE believed that the Senate was inviting the cholera here by talking about it. The discussion was calculated to excite the fears of the people, and, in order to bring it to a close, he moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. CHANDLER inquired if Mr. Riddle meant to lay cholera and all on the table? [Laughter.]

Mr. CRESSWELL said if Mr. Riddle's motion carried the cholera with it he would vote for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Riddle's motion was disagreed to. The question then recurring on the amendment of Mr. Grimes, it was disagreed to—Yeas, 11; Nays, 17.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved a proviso that this resolution shall continue in force for one year after its passage, which was adopted. The resolution was then passed as amended by Mr. Buckalew. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendment.

COMMERCE BETWEEN STATES.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice that he would, at an early day, call up the bill to regulate commerce between the several States.

THE HABEAS CORPUS BILL.

The House bill relating to the habeas corpus was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

REPLACEMENT OF BONDS.

Mr. NESMITH called up a bill authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Messrs. Goldsmith Brothers of California and Oregon, $5,000 in 7.30 bonds, in lieu of a like amount lost at sea.

Mr. FESSENDEN had no objection to the bill, but thought it ought to contain a clause providing the Secretary of the Treasury shall first be satisfied of the actual loss of the bonds. He suggested to the Chairman of the Committee on Claims if it would not be better to pass a general law covering such cases, many of which were now pending.

Mr. CLARK said the Committee on Claims took great care, in examining those cases, to obtain all the information possible before coming to any conclusion. They were careful not to report in favor of the reissue of bonds until they were satisfied of the loss. He moved to strike out the words "and required" from the bill. The Secretary of the Treasury would then be simply authorized to make good the loss, and would undoubtedly do so when satisfied that it was incurred as stated.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

NATIONAL MUTUAL PROTECTION HOMESTEAD COMPANY.

Mr. MORRILL called up the bill to incorporate the National Mutual Protection Homestead Company.

It incorporates certain parties under the name and style of the National Mutual Protection Homestead Company, for the encouragement of settlements and the organization of the industry of the American States, with a capital of $3,000,000. The first three sections name the corporators and provide for the election of officers.

SEC. 4. That the capital stock shall be called in and paid in such installments, and proportions, and at such times and place, as the President and Directors, for the time being, may require and designate, who shall give fifteen days notice thereof in two or more daily papers of the City of Washington, and if any stockholder, subscriber, their assignee, or transferee, shall refuse, or neglect to pay, such proportion or installment at the time and place appointed, such stockholder, subscriber, transferee, or assignee, shall, at the option of the President and Directors, forfeit to the use of the Company, all his or their right, title and interest, in and to every share on which such installment has not been duly paid, and fresh subscriptions may be opened for the same, in such a manner as the by-laws prescribe, or the President or Directors may, at their option, commence suit for the same, and to recover against the holder of said stock for the amount of the installment, or proportions so unpaid, provided that no stockholder or subscriber shall be permitted to vote at any election for Directors, or at any general or special meeting of the Company on whose shares any installment or arrearages shall be due more than fifteen days previous thereto.

SEC. 5. That the President and Directors for the time being shall have power to ordain, establish and put in execution such rules, regulations, ordinances and by-laws as they may deem essential for the well-governing of the institution, not contrary to the Constitution of the United States or the provisions of this act, or to the constitution and laws of the State in which the same is located; and generally to do and perform all acts, matters and things which a corporation may or can lawfully do.

SEC. 6. That the President and Directors are hereby empowered and fully authorized, on behalf of the Company, to lease or purchase and hold lands, and sublet or sell and convey the same for use, settlement and cultivation, and may also lend money on mortgage of lands or pledges of growing crops with a view to promote the reorganization of labor on the basis of freedom, and to promote the obtaining homesteads by the landless. *Provided*, that all leases given or taken by said Company shall provide that the lessee may purchase the lands leased at a price stipulated in the lease at any time within the term thereof, which shall not in any case exceed the time when the corporation will expire by virtue of this act.

SEC. 7. That before said corporation commences business, the President, Treasurer, and a majority of the Directors shall sign, and swear to publish three times in some newspaper printed in the District of Columbia, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for said District, a certificate setting forth the amount of capital stock, the amount paid in; and within 30 days after the payment of any installment called for by the Directors, a certificate thereof shall in like manner be signed and sworn to, and published and recorded.

SEC. 8. That in the month of January of each year the President, Treasurer and majority of the Directors, shall sign, swear to and publish three times in each of two newspapers printed in the District of Columbia, a full statement of the amount of capital stock actually paid in, the amount invested in real estate, and the amount of existing demands against said corporation.

SEC. 9. That the President and Directors shall make a yearly dividend of so much of the profits of said Company as to them may appear advisable, first deducting all expenses, and pay the same to the respective stockholders, or their agents, duly empowered, within ten days after such dividend shall have been declared.

SEC. 10. That the stock of said Company shall be transferred on the books of the Company, in such manner as the by-laws of the Company shall direct.

SEC. 11. That nothing in this act shall be construed as making it perpetual, but the same shall terminate and cease at the expiration of 10 years from the organization of said Company, and may at any time be amended, altered, or repealed by Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON called attention to the privileges granted by the bill, to go into any State under a charter granted by Congress. He believed Congress had the right to charter corporations in the District, but not for operation in the States.

Mr. CLARK said the bill proposed to erect a grand land speculation company. It was proposed, under a law of Congress, for a party of gentlemen to go into the several States to speculate in lands.

Mr. MORRILL spoke in favor of the bill, advocating it as a commendable measure, and believing that under the corporators named its effects would be good.

Mr. CONNESS said the corporation might pass out of the hands of the corporators named in less than a year, and it might pass into the hands of men who would use it in such a way as to produce results quite different from what appeared on the face of the bill.

Mr. CRESSWELL objected to the bill, as an attempt to authorize land speculations. This he declared to be its avowed object.

Mr. CLARK said it was proposed for the Company to operate in the District. There was no pretence that there were lands here to sell. It was designed to create a company and authorize it to go into any of the States to buy and sell lands. It was better to have it for the States to grant charters, if they desired to do so.

On motion of Mr. Clark further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

AN INTERNATIONAL MATTER.

Mr. DOOLITTLE called up a bill to carry into effect the fourth article of the treaty of Washington, concluded between Great Britain and the United States on the 9th day of August, 1842, which was passed. It provides for the purpose of executing the fourth article of the treaty that "the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to pay out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, to the State of Massachusetts the sum of $22,698, and to the State of Maine the sum of $117,980, being at the rate of $1 25 per acre for the amount of the public lands of these two States in the possession of the classes of persons described in said fourth article of said treaty as ascertained by a joint commission instituted by Massachusetts and Maine in 1843, and by a commission instituted by Maine in 1854. The said money to be paid as soon as the State of Maine shall by resolution of the Legislature thereof agree to quiet by good and sufficient releases all the occupants of the public lands in Massachusetts and Maine, whether holding under grants from New-Brunswick or holding by possessory titles according to the reports of the aforesaid commission, so far as they have not been already quieted by such releases, and shall further undertake at its own expense to quiet in like manner any other possessory rights under the said fourth article of said treaty which may hereafter be discovered to exist upon the public lands of said State of Maine, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may at his discretion make the payments directed by this section in any of the six per centum securities of the United States, which are or may be authorized by law.

COMMODORE RADFORD.

Mr. SHERMAN called up a joint resolution authorizing Commodore William Radford to accept a decoration from the King of Italy, which was passed.

It provides that "the assent of Congress be, and the same is hereby given to Commodore William Radford of the navy of the United States, to accept a decoration from the King of Italy as a reward for the assistance rendered by him to the Italian frigate Re d'Italia, when she got ashore near Long Branch."

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. BROWN called up the bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River, at St. Louis, but gave way on the consideration of it to Mr. WILSON, who moved an Executive session.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NORTHERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Mr. PRICE (Iowa), from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back a bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Line, &c., which was recommitted and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. JULIAN (Ind.) introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers and sailors who served in the United States during the late Rebellion, which was read twice and restored to the Committee on Military Affairs.

OREGON WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. HENDERSON (Oregon) presented the joint resolutions of the Legislatures of Oregon in regard to Oregon war claims.

ARLINGTON CEMETERY.

Mr. WARD (New-York) made a statement to the House that he had received numerous letters from friends and relatives of deceased soldiers buried in the Cemetery of Arlington Heights, as to the title which the Government had to the property, fearing that the bones of the soldiers there might revert to the heirs of the arch-traitors. He had addressed a communication to the Secretary of War on the subject, and had received an answer, which he deemed of sufficient public importance to have read. The letter from the Secretary of War was read, stating that at a sale of lands for unpaid tax on the 11th of January, 1864, the Arlington estate, including the grounds referred to, had been bidden for the United States for the sum of $26,800, and afterward turned over to the military authorities. The certificate of sale was in the hands of the United States Tax Commissioner at Alexandria, but would be soon placed on file in the Treasury Department.

IOWA CENTRAL ROAD.

Mr. HUBBARD (Iowa) introduced a bill granting lands to the State of Iowa in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of the Iowa Central Railroad, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL BUREAU.

Mr. GRINNELL (Iowa) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Iowa in reference to a Bureau of National Education, which was referred to a Select Committee.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole. The vote on the amendment authorizing the appointment of a Solicitor to the State Department, at a salary of $3,000, was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as follows: Yeas 72, Nays 39.

The other amendments were also agreed to, and the bill was passed.

INTER-STATE COMMUNICATION.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the act to facilitate commercial, postal and military communication among the several States, which had been recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, for such amendment as would prevent land granted to railroads, such as the Illinois Central, from receiving pay from the Government.

The bill was passed. Yeas, 69; Nays, 46.

Mr. O'NEILL (Pa.) desired to have a proviso inserted to the effect that the law should be so constructed as to give railroad companies the right to make connections with railroads in other States without the consent of their Legislatures.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) declined to consent to such an amendment being offered, but he would consent to an amendment being offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield) to secure railroad companies to make connections at the boundaries of States, so that there should be no break in transportation.

Mr. O'NEILL thought that the bill had better be again postponed and time allowed for its consideration. He did not suppose that the gentleman from Iowa (Wilson) intended that States separated by broad rivers should have railroad connection except under State legislation. Years ago the great Pennsylvania Railroad had to wait several years before it was permitted to make connection across the Pan-Handle in the State of Virginia.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa)—Yes, and the State of Iowa does not want connections made now between other roads similarly circumstanced.

Mr. O'NEILL—The people of Pennsylvania do not want their interests destroyed by such legislation as this.

Mr. WILSON—That was the objection made by the people of Virginia, and now the gentleman is on the other side of that question. I move the previous question.

Mr. ROGERS (N. J.)—My State is the only State interested in this bill, and I desire to say a word.

Mr. WILSON—It is not interested at all. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio to offer an amendment.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) offered an amendment to insert as follows: "And to connect with roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination."

Mr. GARFIELD explained the object of his amendment. All he meant was that where roads met at a State line, there should be no law forbidding them to connect. There were several instances where laws had been attempted to be got through Legislatures, and some where such laws had been got through, preventing railroad companies making connections with the companies of other States, and necessitating the transhipment of freight from the one to the cars of the other. There was an instance of that kind in the case of a road which ran through his own district to a neighboring State. His amendment provided that connections might be made across the line of a State.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Ill.) inquired whether the amendment compelled railroads to make connections.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that it did not, but it gave them permission to do so, so that a State law should not prevent them.

The previous question was renewed and seconded, and then Mr. WILSON (Iowa), who was entitled to the floor, yielded it to Mr. THAYER, who said that if the object of the amendment was what it was alleged to be, it was very unskillfully worded. He was opposed to any legislation that would step outside of a fair construction of the constitutional power under which it was proposed to pass this law. He was not in favor of taking under the protection of Congress the whole railway system of the United States. He would not say whether or not he would vote for the bill as it came from the Committee; but he would say, most emphatically, that he would not vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio; and, if that amendment were adopted, it would transcend the powers of Congress.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) then yielded five minutes to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS said it was well known that the original bill on this subject was intended to apply only to the State of New-Jersey. It was no authority to railroads in that State, incorporated to do local business, to overrun or to override their charter and connect their roads so as to do business between Philadelphia and New-York. He appealed to the House to wait till the termination of the charter granted to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, which would be in 1869. If this bill were passed now the State of New-Jersey would be deprived of an annual tax of over $200,000, which that corporation now paid for its exclusive privileges. This bill could have no application to any other State in the Union. There were two small corporations, the Camden and Amboy and the Delaware and Raritan Bay, asking for this legislation, so as to authorize them to do in the State of New-Jersey what they had, under their charters, no authority to do. He protested against legislation giving the General Government the power to enter a State and undertake to control its railroad communication.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) stated that the question which the gentleman from New-Jersey had been discussing had been pronounced upon by the House when it passed the bill originally. He would, therefore, occupy no time in discussing it.

The proviso reported by the Judiciary Committee was agreed to.

The question recurred on Mr. Garfield's amendment, on which Mr. THAYER demanded the Yeas and Nays.

The vote was taken, and resulted Yeas 73, Nays 62. So the amendment was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, on which Mr. RO