The New-York Daily Tribune.

VOL. XXV....No. 7,797. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

FINANCIAL MEASURES IN THE SENATE

DISLOYALTY IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

NAVAL AFFAIRS IN THE HOUSE.

THE BROOKS-DODGE CASE.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court in the Indian Conspiracy Case.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Senator Wright from New-Jersey was so fatigued by his journey here that he was to-day unable to go to the Senate, and it is extremely doubtful if he can be got there when the vote on the Civil Rights comes up. Senator Dixon is somewhat better to-day. If it should be rainy when the vote is taken, neither can be relied on to be present.

THE BROOKS-DODGE CASE.

The Hon. James Brooks has been for several days preparing to move his headquarters back to New-York. The vote on his case will be reached to-morrow, when his expectations will be realized.

THE RICHMOND CELEBRATION.

Telegrams from Richmond this afternoon say that Gen. Terry had not taken advantage of the power given him to suppress the freedmen's parade, and it was progressing quietly, over 2,500 persons participating in it. The freedmen were very quiet and orderly.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day instructed Senator Sumner to report the House bill providing for a commission to visit the Paris Exposition. It will go back to the House with an amendment recommending that the appropriation be increased to $150,000, and that 20 Commissioners be appointed; but that they shall receive no compensation, and shall be appointed by the President.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Considerable commotion was caused about the Capitol to-day upon the rumor that the President had sent in the name of a Collector for New-York. An inquiry found the rumor premature. It seems conceded, however, among those who are supposed to have the President's confidence, that either Depew, William Orton, or D. C. Littlejohn will be sent in to-morrow—in all probability the former. Smythe's friends are still sanguine, but it is urged by potential names with the President that the nomination of either of the first three can be confirmed promptly, and will do a great deal toward restoring confidence in him with the Union party. Senator Morgan, however, to-day, expressed the opinion that the appointment would be delayed another week.

THE FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

During the month of March the business of the Fourth Auditor's Office was unusually large, in consequence of the settlement of the various naval prize claims, involving the sum of $8,130,855.

FREEDMEN'S AID FROM ENGLAND.

Another invoice of goods amounting in value to $3,000 from the Freedmen's Aid Society of Bradford, England, and consigned to the President of the National Freedmen's Relief Association in New-York, has just been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, who has directed their admission into port free of duty.

INTERNAL REVENUE

receipts to-day, $1,036,860. The receipts from this source since June 30, 1865, amount in the aggregate to $247,482,704.

DECISION OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. E. A. Rollins, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to-day decided that all persons who are required to take out licences under the Internal Revenue laws must give new bonds before receiving licenses for the ensuing year.

Another decision of Commissioner Rollins says:

The first Internal Revenue act took effect so far as related to stamp duties, Oct. 1, 1862. Instruments executed and delivered prior to that date, though they may be recorded afterward, are not chargeable with stamp duties. If any instrument subject to stamp duty was issued after Oct. 1, 1862 and prior to August 1, 1864, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, the appropriate stamp may be affixed in the presence of the Court Register, or Recorder, as provided by section 163 of the Act of June 30, 1864.

Any instrument issued since August 1, 1864, unstamped, or insufficiently stamped, may be stamped by the Collector upon payment for the proper stamp, and of a penalty of $50; and where the amount of the stamp duty exceeds $50, on payment also of interest on said duty, at the rate of 6 per cent from the day on which the stamp should have been affixed. If the instrument is presented to the Collector within twelve calendar months from its issue, the Collector is authorized to remit the penalty, provided it shall appear to his satisfaction that the omission to stamp it was by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence or urgent necessity, and without willful design to evade or defy the payment of stamp duty.

If the instrument is not presented within twelve calendar months, the penalty and interest must be paid to the Collector before he can render it valid by affixing the appropriate stamp, without regard to the cause of the omission to stamp it at the time of its issue. The Commissioner has no power to remit this penalty. Deputy Collectors, unless acting as Collectors under section 39, have no authority to affix stamps, or remit penalties, under section 158.

The stamp to be affixed to any instrument is that required by the law existing at the time when the instrument was made, signed and issued. When an instrument is properly stamped under either of said sections, the stamping relates back to the time when the instrument was issued, and renders it from the beginning as valid to all intents and purposes as if it had been duly stamped when made, signed and issued.

PERSONAL.

Chief-Justice Chase and Senator Sprague and wife left for New-York to-night. Mrs. Sprague takes the next steamer for Europe.

CUSTOMS CIRCULAR.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued a circular to customs officers, in which he states that as a large amount of spiritous liquor is imported into the United States purporting to be medicine, but in reality being but slightly tinctured with essences, they must exercise unusual vigilance in the detection and prevention of such frauds on the revenue, in every instance where such merchandise is entered; and that there must be thorough inspection to satisfy themselves that the liquors thus tinctured are intended for medicinal use.

PENSION CLAIMS.

In March, mothers', widows', and invalid claims, numbering 4,935, were settled by the Commissioner of Pensions.

THE VETO.

It has been agreed that Senator Trumbull will take up the veto to-morrow, and answer the President's objections. It is uncertain about taking a vote, though it probably will not be taken before Thursday. There are good reasons for believing (though not yet positively) that the bill will be passed over the veto, as the President has not yet secured the needed number to protect it.

THE DECISION IN THE INDIANA CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court that military commissions in time of peace are unconstitutional, has made quite a sensation to-day, as it was entirely unexpected; it is regarded as securing Jeff. Davis and Clement C. Clay immunity for their share in the assassination conspiracy, the autograph evidence of their guilt having been in the possession of a high official here for many months. The friends of Davis now anticipate his early release.

NO PAY FOR FORNEY.

An order issued by the State Department forbids the giving of any patronage to "J. W. Forney" without designating either of his papers, here, or in Philadelphia.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

The lack of a decision that the test oath as applied to lawyers who practice in United States Courts is unconstitutional, has disappointed many late Rebels who are here and who have convinced themselves that as injured patriots they deserve it.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

IMPORTANT SUPREME COURT BUSINESS.

A large number of decisions were delivered by the United States Supreme Court this afternoon. Chief-Justice Chase read a paper, of which the annexed is a copy, ex parte, in the matter of Lambdin P. Milligan, petitioner. The following order is directed by majority of the court to be entered in this cause, and the like order will be entered in No. 365, ex parte, in the matter of William A. Bowles, petitioner, and in No. 376, ex parte, in the matter of Stephen Horsey, petitioner. This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and on the points and questions on which the said Judges of the Circuit Court were opposed in opinions, and which were certified to this court for its opinion, agreeably to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided, and was argued by counsel. On consideration thereof, the Court is of the opinion—*First:* That on the facts stated in said petition and exhibits, a writ of habeas corpus ought to be issued according to the prayer of said petition. *Second:* That on the facts stated in the said petition and exhibits, the same Lambdin P. Milligan ought to be discharged from custody, as in said petition prayed, according to the act of Congress passed March 3, 1863, entitled "An act relating to the habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases;" and, *Third,* That on the facts stated in the said petition and exhibits, the military commission mentioned therein had no jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said Lambden P. Mulligan in the manner and form as in said petition and exhibits are stated. And it is thereupon now hereby ordered and adjudged by this Court, that it be so certified to the said Circuit Court. The Chief-Justice said he was instructed to say that the opinion of the Court in these cases will be read at the next term, when such of the dissenting Judges as see fit to do so will state their grounds of dissent. The petitioners, it will be recollected, were condemned to death by a Military Commission on the charge of conspiracy, but the sentences were commuted by the President to imprisonment for life. They are now in the Ohio Penitentiary. The case was heretofore argued by Judge McDonald of Indiana, Gen. J. A. Garfield of Ohio, the Hon. J. S. Black of Pennsylvania, and the Hon. David Dudley Field of New-York, for the petitioners, and by Gen. B. F. Butler, Henry Stanberry, esq., of Ohio, and Attorney-General Speed, for the United States. The arguments in this important case are soon to be published in pamphlet form.

The cases of ex-parte Garland of Arkansas, and Marr of Louisiana, asking to be readmitted to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court, and involving the constitutionality of the Congressional test oath, together with the Missouri State test oath case, and many others, are continued to the next term, the Court having to-day adjourned until that time.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The following official letter, addressed to Gen. Alvarez, is communicated by him from *La Providencia,* under date of March 1, 1866, to Minister Romero:

HUELTAMO, Feb. 28, 1866.

I have now the pleasure of confirming the news of the defeat of the Imperial Gen. Mendez, which I gave in my last, having last night received the official dispatches. In a word the enemy lost all their reserve, their provisions, baggage-pack, clothing and the private correspondence of Mendez, together with his military chest, in which was some $12,000, which is now in our hands, and, what is more, the flags of the different corps and a large number of prisoners.

Pastcuaro was occupied on the following day.

In consequence of these successes we have obtained other small triumphs in Apebingua and Iranibo, all of which I hasten to communicate to you and to our companions in arms.

GREGORIES PEREZ JORDON.

The following extract from a letter from Paris has been received in this city:

PARIS, March 19, 1866.

The principal object of these lines is to let you know that 3,200 men left here a week ago for Vera Cruz, with the greatest secrecy. Among them are 400 Huzzars of Algiers, Brest and Cherbourg. The press has not mentioned anything about it, nor do they care to speak at all about the Mexican question, because they have been warned not to do so.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna published here the day before yesterday, informs us that an agreement has been concluded with Maximilian for the purpose of sending him 2,000 Austrians to fill up the losses of the Austrian contingent in Mexico. The necessary expense will of course be defrayed by the French Government.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MADAME JUAREZ.

The Secretary of State gave this evening a handsome entertainment to Madame Juarez, the wife of President Juarez. It is said that all the representatives of the Spanish-American Republics were present, as was also the Russian Minister, and that the party was one of the most brilliant of the season.

A. H. STEPHENS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Alexander H. Stephens was among the visitors at the Executive Mansion to-day, but did not obtain an audience with the President.

THE VERMONT SENATORSHIP.

Prominent Republicans say to-night that the Governor of Vermont has appointed Mr. Edmonds of Burlington, former Speaker of the Vermont House of Representatives, Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Foot, and that he will probably reach Washington to-morrow.

THE NEW-JERSEY CASE.

It is also stated by prominent Republicans that one or two Democrats of the New-Jersey Senate will to-morrow vote to go into joint meeting for the election of a Senator, thus destroying the balance of power now held by Mr. Scovel.

THE LATE COL. BOWERS—ORDER OF GEN. GRANT.

The annexed order has just been issued:

HD'QRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GEN.'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 30, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 19.—The Lieutenant-General, with deep regret, announces to the army the decease, at Garrison Station, opposite West Point, N. Y., on the 6th inst., of Major Theodore S. Bowers, of the Adjutant-General's Department, and Brevet-Colonel U. S. A., at the age of 34.

Col. Bowers began his military career as a private in Company "G," 45th Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, in October, 1861. He was commissioned first lieutenant of his company March 24, 1862, was made aid-de-camp to Gen. Grant April 26, 1862, and was appointed captain and aid-de-camp November 1, 1862. February 19, 1863, Capt. Bowers was appointed judge advocate for the Department of the Tennessee, with the rank of major. After the surrender of Vicksburg, Major Bowers was assigned in orders assistant adjutant-general with the rank lieutenant-colonel, July 29, 1864, Colonel Bowers was made captain and assistant-quartermaster in the regular army, and was appointed, January 6, 1865, to the Adjutant-General's Department, with the rank of major. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel, U. S. Army, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," March 13, 1865. His duties were continuously in the field with the Lieutenant-General until the surrender of Gen. Lee at Appomattox Court-House, and from that time forward at his headquarters at Washington, D. C.

The army generally has to mourn the loss of a brother officer, whose virtues as a man and whose soldierly qualities are worthy of emulation.

The officers of the Adjutant-General's department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, April, 3, 1866.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, praying for the publication, by the Government, of the medical and surgical history of the rebellion, which is in preparation under the direction of the Surgeon-General, urging, especially, its importance as showing the effect of Southern malarious locations upon Northern men, the result of the use of prophylactics against malarious diseases, the most successful treatment of diseases incidental to a crowded population, the effect of the exclusion of mercury and antimony under one administration of the Surgeon-General, and the facts relative to amputations of large joints, &c.

LIQUORS.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL it was resolved that the Committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of restraining, by law, the act of the 2d of March, 1863, so that the same shall not confer the right of removal from a court of any State, on indictments, for sales of spirituous liquors, under the laws of said States, to the Supreme Court of the United States, before trial of the same in said courts.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition for a constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights without distinction on account of color, which was referred to the Committee of Fifteen.

TOBACCO.

Mr. CHANDLER presented the memorial of the Tobacco Growers' Convention of Michigan, asking for a modification of the tax on tobacco, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

DISLOYALTY IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. SUMNER called up the following resolution, presented by him yesterday:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General be instructed to report to the Senate, so far as the record of their respective Departments will allow, whether at any time since the report of December, any persons have been permitted to enter upon the duties of office and receive the emoluments thereof, without taking the oath prescribed by act of Congress, or if they have taken it by adding thereto explanations, or if they have altered the oath, then the alteration they have made; and if such things have been done, then to request the names of such persons, the oaths they have taken, and the reasons for allowing the same.

Mr. HENDRICKS inquired of Mr. Sumner if there was any reason for calling for such information.

Mr. SUMNER said that on last Saturday he called on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and was told by him that the oath had in many cases been modified to suit persons in the South.

Mr. HENDRICKS did not see the necessity for passing such a resolution. He believed the Secretary of the Treasury to have done his duty and to be an able and efficient officer.

Mr. SUMNER said there was a law requiring a certain oath from all officers in the employ of the Government, and no Cabinet officer had a right to dispense with it. The Yeas and Nays were demanded on the adoption, and it was adopted by Yeas 25, Nays 9.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cresswell, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Nye, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane (Ind.), Nesmith and Saulsbury—9.

GUNBOAT FOR LIBERIA.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to authorize the President of the United States to transfer upon a valuation to be fixed by the Secretary of the Navy, a gunboat to the Government of Liberia, which was passed.

WASHINGTON CANAL.

Two hours were consumed in considering a bill in relation to the Washington Canal, which was finally recommitted to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely on the following bill, which passed the House on the 28th of March:

AN ACT to amend an act entitled, "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay the interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864," and the Act amendatory thereof approved March 3, 1865.

Be it enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled; that all proceedings touching the levy and collection of the annual tax provided in Schedule A of Sec. 169 of the act entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864," and the act amendatory thereof approved March 3, 1865, and all proceedings for the levy, return, and collection of the income tax provided by said acts, be and the same are hereby postponed for the space of two months.

Provided, That all the provisions, remedies, and penalties of said acts shall remain in full force and effect in all respects except so far as the same are changed as to time by the postponement aforesaid.

ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER.

Mr. GUTHRIE called up the following bill, which was passed:

A BILL to facilitate the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, and to secure certain moneys to the people of the United States, or to the persons to whom they are due, and who are entitled to receive the same.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all amounts of moneys that are presented by certificates, drafts or checks issued by the Treasurer of the United States, or by any disbursing officer of any department of the Government of the United States, upon the Treasurer or any Assistant Treasurer, or designated depository of the United States, or upon any National Bank designated as a depository of the United States, and which shall be represented on the books of either of such officers as standing to the credit of any disbursing officer, and bearing date prior to July 1, 1863, and which were issued to facilitate the payment of warrants or for any other purpose in liquidation of debts due from the United States, which may remain outstanding on the 1st day of July, 1866, shall be deposited by the Treasurer of the United States to be converted into the Treasury by warrant, and to be carried to the credit of the parties in whose favor such certificates, drafts or checks were respectively issued, or to the persons who are entitled to receive pay therefor, and with an appropriation account to be denominated "outstanding liabilities."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the certificate of the Register of the Treasury stating that the amount of any draft issued by the Treasurer of the United States to facilitate the payment of a warrant directed to him for payment, and which may have so remained outstanding and unpaid for three years or more, as aforesaid, and which shall have been thus deposited and converted into the Treasury, shall be and the same is hereby authorized to be when attached to any such warrant a sufficient voucher in satisfaction of any such warrant, or part of any warrant the same as if the drafts correctly indorsed and fully satisfied, were attached to such warrant or part of warrant, and all such moneys mentioned in this and the preceding section shall remain as a permanent appropriation for the redemption and payment of all such outstanding and unpaid certificates, drafts and checks as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the payee or the bona-fide holder of any such draft or check, the amount of which has been so deposited and converted into the Treasury, shall, on presenting the same to the proper officer of the Treasury, be entitled to have it paid by the settlement of an account, and the issuing of a warrant in his favor according to the practice in other cases of authorized and liquidated claims against the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the termination of every fiscal year after this act shall begin to operate, the provisions thereof shall apply to all similar certificates, drafts and checks which shall then have for three years or more remained outstanding, unsatisfied and unpaid, and to all disbursing officers' accounts that shall have so remained unchanged, as in the next section provided for.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the amounts, except such as are provided for in the first section of this act of the accounts of every kind of disbursing officer of the Government of the United States which shall have remained unchanged, or which shall not have been increased by any new deposit thereto, nor decreased by drafts drawn thereon for the space of three years, shall in like manner be carried into the Treasury to the proper appropriation to which they may belong, and the amounts thereof shall, on the certificate of the Treasurer of the United States that such amount has been deposited in the Treasury, be credited by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury on the books of the Treasury Department, to the officer in whose name it had stood on the books of any agency of the Treasury, if it shall be made to appear that he is entitled to such credit.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That for the purpose of giving force and effect to the full intent and meaning of this act, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer, and of all Assistant Treasurers, and of all designated depositories of the United States, and of the Cashiers of all National Banks designated as such depositories, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, at the close of business on the 30th of June next, and in like manner at the close of business on every 30th of June thereafter, the condition of every such account so standing as in the preceding section is specified on the books of their respective offices, stating the name of each of the depositories respectively, with their official designation, the total amount remaining on deposits to his credit, and the dates, respectively, of the last credit and the last debit made to each of such accounts, and it shall be the duty of every and each disbursing officer in any and every department of the Government of the United States to make a like return of all checks issued by such officer, and which may then have been outstanding and unpaid for three years and more, stating fully in such report the name of the payee, for what purpose given, the office on which drawn, the number of the voucher received therefor, and the date, number and amount for which it was drawn, and, when known, the residence of the payee.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

After the consideration of a number of bills from the Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. HARRIS called up the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, which was pending yesterday when the Senate adjourned, and was published in full in yesterday's proceedings. The pending question was an amendment to strike out $10,000 in the following section and insert $5,000 instead:

SECTION 17.—That the decision of the Court of Appeals upon questions of fact, shall in all cases be final and conclusive, but a review upon the law may be had upon a writ of error or appeal in the manner now provided by law to the Supreme Court of the United States. From every final judgment or decree rendered upon any decision of a Court of Appeals where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of $10,000, or where the adjudication involves a question on the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or any treaty, the revenue or patent laws of the United States, or where the court shall certify that the adjudicature involves a legal question of sufficient importance to require that the final decision thereof should be made by the Supreme Court; such writ of error or appeal shall be sued out, or taken within one year of the entry of the judgment or decree sought to be reversed. The Supreme Court may affirm, or ratify, or reverse the judgment or decree brought before it for its review, or may direct judgment or decree to be rendered, or such further proceedings to be had as the justice of the case may require. The judgment or decision shall be remitted to the proper District Court, to be enforced according to law.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded on the adoption of the above amendment, and it was defeated, Yeas 13, Nays 22.

Mr. HOWARD offered an amendment to the seventh section, that final process from said District Courts may run into any Judicial District of the United States, and shall be executed by the proper Marshal of said District, whose duty it shall be to execute the same, and make due return thereof to the court from whence such process was passed.

Pending the consideration of the above, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) stated that the Committee on Military Affairs, which was first on the list, had agreed to change places with the Committee on Naval Affairs, which was next on the list. The House agreed to the said arrangement.

APPOINTMENT OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Mr. RICE (Mass.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back, with a substitute, the House bill further to regulate the appointment of volunteer officers for the regular navy. The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. RICE, from the same Committee, also reported back in the amendments the House bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

RESTORATION.

Mr. RICE, from the same Committee, also reported back the Senate joint resolution for the restoration of Commander Wm. Reynolds and M. C. Woolsey to the active list from the resume list of the Navy, which was considered and passed.

RELIEF OF SEAMEN.

Mr. RICE, from the Senate Committee, also reported back the Senate bill to amend the act of July 4, 1864, for the relief of seamen and others borne on the books of vessels wrecked or lost in the naval service, which was considered and passed.

NEW GRADE IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Mr. DARLING (N. Y.) from the Committee, reported back the House bill to create the grade of Brigadier-General Commandant in the Marine Corps. The bill provides that the grade is to be filled by selection from the officers of the corps. The pay and allowances to be the same as those of officers of like grade in the army, the present grade of Colonel Commandant to be abolished.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) inquired as to the necessity of the bill.

Mr. DARLING explained that it did not increase the emoluments of the officer who was now Colonel Commandant, except to a very small amount, not exceeding $600 per year. It seemed proper that the head of that corps should be a Brigadier-General, as was the rule in the English and French service. He had two colonels and three lieutenant-colonels under him, and there were 3,000 men in the organization.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) inquired whether there was any propriety in paying the head of the Marine Corps more than the head of the Navy.

Mr. DARLING admitted there was not, but this bill proposed no such thing, the pay of the Vice-Admiral of the Navy being $7,000 a year. He was perfectly willing, however, that the bill should be amended so that the pay should not be increased.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) did not favor that plan. If the rank was created, the pay would follow.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) supported the bill, regarding it simply as changing the title of Colonel Commandant to that of Brigadier-General of the Marine Corps.

Mr. SPALDING (Ohio) inquired whether there were ever three hundred of these marines present at any time.

Mr. KELLEY replied that there were three hundred of them now on the Western waters near Cairo, guarding valuable ordnance and other stores.

Mr. O'NEILL (Pa.) spoke in support of the bill. He alluded to the honorable history of the Marine Corps. The head of that corps, which consisted of 3,000 or 4,000 men, should certainly have the rank of Brigadier-General.

Mr. PIKE (Me.) expressed himself in favor of equalizing the pay of the Army and Navy, and spoke of the impossibility of ascertaining the "demnition total" of the pay and emoluments of army officers. As nearly as could be ascertained, the amount paid to a Brigadier-General stationed in Washington was $6,200.

Mr. BALDWIN inquired whether the Committee on Naval Affairs had considered the expediency of abolishing the Marine Corps, or of transferring it to the army. He considered it useless.

Mr. PIKE replied that the fact that the bill was reported proved that the Naval Committee did not think so.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) expressed himself as inclined to vote for the bill. He informed the House that a bill which he introduced yesterday, and which was referred to the Military Committee, was intended to do away with the irregularities in the pay of army officers. He mentioned, as an instance, the fact that a Brigadier-General in the field received about $3,700 a year, while an officer of like rank in Washington received by the addition of commutation allowances, $6,299 75; and also the fact that Gen. Grant's Chief of Staff in Washington received over $2,000 more than Major-Generals Sherman or Sheridan. This bill proposed to pay actual salaries to the military, the same as to naval and civil officers, that of Brigadier-General being fixed at $5,000.

The previous question was moved and seconded, and the House, by a vote of 49 to 47, ordered the bill to a third reading, when, on motion of Mr. UPSON, the bill was laid on the table.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.), from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island in the River Delaware for naval purposes; which was read twice, and postponed till Wednesday, 11th of April.

ADMIRAL PAULDING.

Mr. PHELPS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to refund to Rear-Admiral Paulding his expenditures in entertaining citizens and officers of foreign governments on board the frigate St. Lawrence in 1848, 1849 and 1850, amounting to $3,653 92.

As the rule requires appropriation bills to be first considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. ROSS objected to the bill being considered in the House. It was, therefore, recommitted to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. WRIGHT (N. J.) presented a memorial from the people of his district, asking Congress to pass a law giving the benefit of the eight-hour system to all mechanics and laborers employed under the Government, a proposition which he said he approved.

Mr. HART presented petitions of citizens of Yates, Clarendon and Orleans Counties, New-York, on the same subject, and the petition of 1,000 citizens and workingmen of Rochester, N. Y., asking that eight hours be established as the regular time of day's work, and in future have it so fixed as to apply to workingmen, artisans, &c., in the employment of the Government. Appropriately referred.

WOOL.

Mr. PAINE (Wis.) introduced a resolution adopted by a convention of wool-growers of Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, held at Burlington, Wis.; which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. VAN HORN (N. Y.) presented petitions from Niagara and Wyoming Counties, numerously signed, asking for an increase of duty on wool. Same reference.

ABROGATION OF EXCISE.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the memorial of a large number of manufacturers of clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, umbrellas, cloaks, shirts, &c., of the cities of New-York, Troy, Rochester, Utica, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Danbury, Norwalk and New-Haven, praying for an abrogation of the excise on the products of their manufacture, and the substitution of a manufacturer's license therefor; also, the memorial of the Bank for Savings in the City of New-York, and six other Savings Banks in the said city and Brooklyn, praying for the repeal of the law subjecting the depositors in said banks to taxation. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Mr. INGERSOLL reported back from the Committee for the District of Columbia, the Senate joint resolution, appropriating $25,000 for the relief of destitute people in the District.

A letter from the Superintendent of Police was read, giving a terrible description of the condition of the contrabands in the District, after which the bill was postponed till Thursday.

Mr. PIKE asked consent to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of providing for the postponement of the assessment of 10 per cent tax on State banks circulation, or to provide for all owning them to become National Banks any time before the 1st of October next.

Mr. ANCONA objected.

RETROCESSION OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution, directing the Committee of the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of July 9, 1864, to retrocede the County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia.

Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) objected.

THE BROOKS-DODGE CASE.

The House next proceeded to the consideration of the contested election case from the Eighth Congressional District of New-York, Dodge against Brooks.

Mr. DAWES (Mass), Chairman of the Committee on Elections, addressed the House in support of the report of the committee, the conclusion of which is that Brooks is not, and that Dodge is, entitled to represent the district. He spoke for nearly two hours, going over much of the matter covered in the testimony. By reference to the report it appears that the official canvass showed the following result: for Brooks 8,583, for Dodge 8,435, for Thomas J. Barr 4,544, giving Brooks a plurality of 148 votes. The report represents the allegations of the contestant as very vague and uncertain, and the answer of the sitting member as equally vague and uncertain and abounding in irrelevant matter. The contestant, however, had confined his proofs to allegations affecting only four precincts: the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Districts of the Eighteenth Ward, and the Third and Seventh Districts of the Twenty-first Ward. The allegations of the contestant in reference to the Fifteenth District of the Eighteenth Ward, commonly known as Mackerelville, were that the Fifteenth District was not legally created and established; that it was not known to the bona fide residents of the district; that the Inspectors of Election themselves ascertained the same only by persistent inquiry on the morning of election day, and that the register was fraudulently and irregularly filled with the names of the partisans of Brooks, most of whom do not reside in the district; that the majority of the names therein were copied from lists handed in by a barkeeper on the premises, an ardent Democrat; that the clerk who acted for the Board of Registry was neither sworn nor appointed; that the district—only a portion of the original Twelfth District, from which it was separated—gave more votes than the whole of the Twelfth District at the election last year; that the population of the district for the twelvemonth had not increased materially; that of these votes there cast for Brooks, one-third and upward were given by parties not qualified to vote. The Committee were of the opinion that there was no registry at this district; that neither of the persons appointed as Registrars was competent to hold the office; that the man acting as clerk acted without authority; that the mode of making up the registry itself was a fraud upon the registry law, and in no manner a compliance with its provisions; that the use of such registry at the polls, as a guide to the Inspectors of Election, contributed directly to the polling of fraudulent votes, and that the large and unaccounted for increase of votes at the poll is directly attributed to these departures from, and violations of, plain provisions of law. The Committee, therefore, held that the entire vote of the District, 221 for Mr. Brooks and 57 for Mr. Dodge, should be set aside.

Mr. Dawes's argument was confined almost exclusively to the discussion of the question of the Mackerelville District, and supporting the position taken by the committee. It will be seen that it gave a majority of 164 votes to Mr. Brooks, exceeding his official majority by 16 votes, and that the exclusion of the vote of that district would, of itself, give the seat to Mr. Dodge. In regard to the Seventh District of the Twenty-first Ward, the committee believed that at least 116 illegal votes were cast, but there was no means of discovering for whom such fraudulent votes were cast. The committee, therefore, saw no alternative but to reject the return of that district altogether. The official canvass in that district showed for Mr. Brooks 160, for Mr. Dodge 71, for Mr. Barr 158, giving Brooks a plurality of 89 votes over Dodge. In regard to the Thirteenth District of the Eighteenth Ward, in which the contestant charged that the voting was of a grossly fraudulent character; that one of the inspectors was bribed, and exchanged places with another partisan of Brooks, who, unsworn, acted as inspector; that one of the inspectors refused to receive votes for Dodge, and that the greatest frauds were perpetrated in canvassing the votes, &c., the committee held that the allegations were not sustained. The committee decided also not to disturb the returns of the Third District of the Twenty-first Ward.

The result of the case, as summed up by the Committee, is as follows: The official return for Mr. Brooks was 8,583; deduct illegal return from the Fifteenth District, Eighteenth Ward, 221; deduct illegal return from the Seventh District of the Twenty-first Ward, 160; whole number of legal votes cast for Mr. Brooks, 8,202. The official return for Mr. Dodge was 8,435; deduct illegal return from the Fifteenth District of the Eighteenth Ward, 57; deduct illegal return from the Seventh District of the Twenty-first Ward, 71; number of legal votes cast for Mr. Dodge, 8,307. Majority for Mr. Dodge, 105.

Mr. MARSHALL, who, with Mr. Radford, had made a minority report, next addressed the House in support of Mr. Brooks's right to retain his seat. The minority report sets out that the irregularities charged, if they existed, are not shown to have been produced by the procurement or connivance of Mr. Brooks, to have inured in any way to his benefit. In all the districts assailed by the contestant, a clear majority of the officers of the election, including registers and inspectors, were his own party friends, while none of them are shown to have been personal or party friends to Mr. Brooks. In all the vast array of evidence, there is no proof whatever that illegal votes were given or returned for the sitting member. Vast sums of money were used in the most shameless and scandalous manner to control the election by direct and indirect bribery; but this was done by the contestant or his friends and not by Mr. Brooks. There is no attempt by proof to show any wrong or fraud on the part of the sitting member. There is no pretense that Mr. Dodge could, under any possible circumstances, obtain a majority of the votes of the District he claims to represent. It is, indeed, admitted that he would, upon a fair vote, fall short of a majority by several thousand votes. If these were irregularities, they were not produced by the connivance or procurement of Mr. Brooks. If there were frauds and bribery, they are chargable exclusively to Mr. Dodge and his agents. In reference to the defects in the registry arrangements of Mackerelville, the minority state that the registers were Republicans, and were appointed by a Republican party organization. Decency and honor forbade the assertion that Republican registers were purposely appointed by the Republican party, residing out of the the XVth District, with the deliberate object of disfranchising the district. Contrasted with the gubernatorial vote of 1865, the Congressional vote of Mackerelville in 1864 showed an increase of only 18 votes, while the Fifth-ave. districts which gave Dodge 511 votes and Brooks only 192, showed an increase of 202. This tended to show that if these frauds were perpetrated they were committed in Dodge's district, not Brooks's. The minority report refers to the fact of the large outlay of money made by Dodge and Dodge's friends to influence the election, amounting to $11,120 according to facts ascertained, and to $15,508 according to the statement of Brooks; and to the fact that a bargain was made by Dodge's friends with Barr, the Tammany Hall candidate, by which Barr was to get and did get $2,000 for running against Brooks. The result arrived at by the minority report is that, deducting seven votes lost in three districts thrown out, there was a majority for Brooks of 141. Without finishing his remarks, Mr. Marshall yielded to a motion to adjourn.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Elections, reported back with a substitute the bill to establish a national bureau of Education, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

It provides for the establishment of a bureau with one commissioner and five clerks; the commissioner to publish an annual report of the condition of education in the United States, showing the school systems of the States, &c. He is also required in his first annual report to give a history of all the grants of lands made by the General Government for educational purposes and the disposition made thereof; the design of the bill being not to attempt any control of the school systems of States, but rather to assist and foster them.

THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

Mr. O'NEILL (Pa.) presented resolutions of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, approving of the acceptance, by the Government of the United States, of the invitation of the Emperor of the French to participate in the Paris Exhibition of 1867, and hoping for a liberal appropriation, so that a proper display may be made in it of the products of our country; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

INTER-STATE INSURANCE.

Mr. KETCHAM (N. Y.) presented the petition of citizens of Columbia County, N. Y., for the passage of a law to regulate inter-State insurance.

At 4½ p. m. the House adjourned.

The Case of Bradley T. Johnson.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 3, 1866.

In the case of Bradley T. Johnson of Maryland, late of the Rebel army, and who participated with Police Marshal Kane at the commencement of the war in the effort to repel the National troops, and who was recently held to bail in the United States District Court in this city, to answer an indictment for treason, the President has interposed, ordering his bail to be discharged and the abandonment of his case. Johnson claims exemption under