New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXVI.....No. 7,832. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Jefferson Davis's Indictment and Trial.

MR. SEWARD VISITING SANTA ANNA.

The Maryland Political Campaign Opened.

THE FORT GOODWIN MASSACRE

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Stewart of Nevada Offers a Highly Important Proposition.

VARIOUS MATTERS OF SENATORIAL BUSINESS.

An Investigation of the Memphis Riots Ordered by the House.

Vote of Censure Upon Mr. Chanler of New-York—72 to 30.

Further Consideration of the Internal Revenue Bill.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 14, 1866.

THE DAVIS INDICTMENT AND TRIAL.

The indictment of Jeff. Davis has been made public but it contains nothing not in that published a year ago.

Chief Justice Chase has signified his willingness to preside over a court in Virginia on the condition that the President issue a proclamation abrogating martial law in the State so far as United States Courts are concerned. The Chief Justice had an interview with the President on the subject last week, and the probabilities are that the latter will listen to Mr. Chase's suggestions, as he expressed himself anxious for the immediate trial of the chief instigator of the Rebellion.

The House Committee is preparing a report in favor of his trial by a military commission for various violations of the articles of war, and the crowning guilt of complicity in the assassination conspiracy. The report is very voluminous and will contain a chain of circumstantial evidence, the various links of which were obtained out of the ruins of the Confederacy.

THE RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT.

The statements sent from here that the third section of the Constitutional Amendment will be stricken out in the Senate, and the entire amendment more or less emasculated, are, at least, premature, and the wish is father to the thought. A pretty solid column will be developed in the Senate in favor of the House resolutions. Although several attempts to amend will be made, their authors will not insist on their motions as *sine qua non*. A final vote may not be reached before the last of the week.

A RECONSTRUCTION CANDIDATE.

The reconstructed here seem determined to run a candidate for Mayor, and ex-Mayor Berrett, of Fort Lafayette notoriety, having concluded that his time had not yet come, Dr. Magruder is their next choice.

A VISIT TO ARLINGTON.

Senators Wilson, Wade and Howard, and Representatives Schenck, Blaine and Marston, on Saturday visited Arlington cemeteries in company with Col. Moore, and, after viewing Freedmen's Village, they drove over to the cemeteries at the Soldiers' Home, all of which are being handsomely cared for.

ANNIVERSARY OF STONEWALL JACKSON'S DEATH.

The anniversary of Stonewall Jackson's death, celebrated all over the South, was impressively observed in Raleigh, N. C., by the closing of the stores, a memorial oration in the Senate Chamber, and a procession to the Cemetery to decorate Rebel soldiers' graves with flowers. The grave of President Johnson's father was particularly honored in this way, as "a testimony of Raleigh's respect for the President, and their gratitude for his magnanimous Southern policy," as a Dixie newspaper phrases it.

GEN. GARFIELD.

It is reported, with mingled astonishment and amusement, among the Ohio delegation here, that an attempt is being made to injure Gen. Garfield's prospects of a renomination and election, by charging him with being a free trader. On the contrary he is one of the staunchest protectionists in Congress, and the iron interests of the whole country are especially indebted to him for watchful labors in their behalf.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were less than $250,000. Commissioner Rollins has decided that an individual attending to any business before any department for which he does not receive pay, and which is done as an act of friendship, does not make him a claim agent nor require a license.

JUDGE PETTIGRU'S LIBRARY.

A strenuous effort was made to-day to get a joint resolution passed through the Senate to purchase the law library of Judge Pettigru of South Carolina, who died a Union man during the war. The plea was made that his two daughters were destitute and they would get the money; one of them is Mrs. S. Pettigru King, who now holds a clerkship in the Treasury, and whose husband was killed in the Rebel army and whom a distinguished official pronounced disloyal when she applied for a position.

THE NEW COINAGE.

The bill for the coinage of the new five-cent pieces now only needs the President's signature to become a law.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Mr. Rousseau, of Kentucky, was confirmed Minister to Honduras by only three majority. Sloanaker, of Philadelphia, was confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue among a list of others, without being noticed by a number of Senators who were opposed to him.

THE COLORADO VETO.

It is confidently asserted to-night that the veto on the Colorado bill will come in to-morrow, and that the Habeas Corpus bill will be sent in signed.

A FALSE REPORT.

The report telegraphed from here that some members of the Reconstruction Committee held an informal meeting on Saturday, and in conjunction with other members, agreed to the striking out of the third section, was unfounded. It probably arose from the efforts earnestly making by the President's friends to cause a disagreement between the Senate and the House. A labor likely to prove futile.

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SENATE.

A press of other matters prevented the Senate from taking up the Constitutional Amendment to-day, and it may not be reached before Thursday next.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House having barely a quorum, adjourned early today, having first passed a vote of censure on Mr. Chanler of New-York, for introducing a resolution derogatory to the House. It has heretofore been considered that a vote of censure rendered necessary the resignation of the censured member, but Mr. Chanler is not one of the kind to be affected in that manner.

SECRETARY SEWARD AND SANTA ANNA.

It is understood that Secretary Seward has gone to visit Santa Anna, via Auburn, N. Y., at which point he is expected to make a speech in defense of the President's policy.

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

The political campaign to save Maryland from the returned Rebels of Lee's army opened, in Hagerstown, on Saturday, with a mass meeting which was addressed by J. L. Thomas, jr., Senator Creswell, Gen. Garfield, Horace Maynard and Gov. Thomas. The issue is made upon the maintenance of the Registry law, and the reorganization of the State Central Committee. There are 10,000 returned Rebels in Baltimore alone. The breaking down of the Registry law would enable this division of soldiers to sweep Republican principles out of Maryland for twenty years. The President's policy was assailed boldly and unsparingly by Garfield and others in both the afternoon and evening meetings, and the speakers were cheered with a heartiness which argued favorably for the result of the contest.

THE ARMY BILL.

Members of the House interested in the passage of the Army bill regard it as hopeless, as there is a manifest feeling against an increase of our standing army, and the consequent increase of national expenses. This anticipated verdict is a sore disappointment to the hundreds waiting to be commissioned as officers.

SOUTH AMERICAN TROUBLES.

Rumors are afloat of a message indicating diplomatic difficulties with a South American power which may demand redress; this is the commencement, perhaps, of a promised series of foreign counter irritants, intended to divert attention from home difficulties.

CONSEQUENCES OF A VICIOUS PRINCIPLE.

The Irishmen at work at cleaning out the canal here, who were hired on the eight-hour system, and are expected to vote for Mayor Wallach, struck for higher wages today. A force of colored laborers put to work in their place were immediately attacked by the Irish, driven off with a shower of rocks, and would have suffered all the murderous horrors of what the Johnson papers call "a negro riot" if the armed police had not been marched up to their rescue. Under this protection the work deemed necessary to save Washington from the cholera was permitted to proceed.

THE FORT GOODWIN AFFAIR.

Gov. Goodwin of Arizona has obtained from the War Department the official data in regard to the number of troops at Fort Goodwin, Arizona, reported to have been captured by the Apache Indians, and the garrison massacred. The February return shows that the Fort was under command of Lieut.-Col. Pollock of the 2d California Infantry, with a garrison of three companies of that regiment, and Company I, 1st New-Mexican Infantry, Capt. Simpson. The 14th Regular Infantry, in California, had been ordered to the Territory, but it was not known whether they had reached it before the reported massacre occurred. Gen. John S. Mason, commanding that Subdistrict, had ordered three companies of the third battalion of the 14th Regiment to Fort Goodwin, to relieve the three California companies, leaving Company I of the New-Mexican force to be retained there.

To The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 14, 1866.

NO CHOLERA AT HALIFAX.

The Consul at Halifax, under date of May 7, writes to the Department of State that the cholera has entirely disappeared from the Quarantine Station, and that within the last week no case has occurred, either in the city or its vicinity.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the following nominations:

Richard H. Rousseau of Kentucky, to be Minister Resident at Honduras; and as Consuls—Edward Maynard of Tennessee at Turks Island, John Henry at Quebec, Charles Yates Roosevelt of New-York at Copenhagen, George F. Kettell of New-York at Carlsruhe.

The Senate has also confirmed Morris B. Brown as Indian Agent for Utah; E. C. Carrington, District Attorney for the District of Columbia; H. H. Henry, Marshal for the District of Vermont; John Blevins, Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi.

The following Internal Revenue officers were confirmed:

Albert B. Sloanaker, of Philadelphia, Collector for the first district of Pennsylvania; S. D. Guelick, Collector for the third district of Pennsylvania; Josiah Hellick of Easton, Collector of the eleventh district of Pennsylvania; also Herbert Williams, to be Surveyor of the port of Michigan City.

Also the following Postmasters:

M. S. Williams, at Balleton Spa, N. Y.; M. B. Haas, at Fort Leavenworth; Abraham Parker, at Potsdam, N. Y.; Almarin Young, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Waldo M. Potter, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Mrs. Esther L. Burton, Gloversville, N. Y.; Seth M. Gates, Warsaw, N. Y.; Jacob Lumster, Burlington, N. Y.; Joseph Hamman, Waterford, N. Y.; Abram Thompson, Delaware, Ohio; Joseph M. Patterson, Piqua, Ohio; James G. Robinson, Bucyrus, Ohio; Isaac Zeley, Great Barrington, Mass.; Samuel Harper, Houston, Texas; Chas. B. Griffin, Newark, Ohio; Samuel H. Fletcher, Topeka, Kansas; Martin G. Everts, Rutland, Vt.; O. G. Stevens, Nashua, N. H.; John R. Vedder, Schenectady, N. Y.; I. P. Fessenden, Lewiston, Me.; G. C. McGiven, Sandusky, Ohio; G. J. Thurston, Bristol, L. I.; Thomas Coggeshall, Newport, R. I.; Edwin Perrin, Pawtucket, R. I.; Charles W. Webster, Fort Plain, N. Y.

PARDONED.

The President granted a pardon to-day to Brig.-Gen. W. R. Cox of North Carolina, Confederate General, on the recommendations of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, Brig.-Gen. E. Whittlesey, Assistant of the Freedmen's Bureau for North and South Carolina, Geo. J. Worth and ex-Gov. W. W. Holden.

The pardon of Brig.-Gen. D. W. Cooper of Arkansas, who served in the Rebel army, was signed by the President this morning. Gen. Cooper was recommended for pardon by the following: Major-Gen. Hunt, Major-Gen. Blunt, U. S. A., Govs. Murphy of Arkansas, Throckmorton of Texas, Sharkey of Mississippi, Senator Lane of Kansas, Hon. D. N. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Choctaw and Chickasaw delegations.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE HAGUE MISSION.

It has been stated in some of the newspapers that Gen. Sickles has declined the mission to the Hague, but no such notification has reached the State Department.

STATEMENT FROM MR. BULL.

John Bull, bank examiner, in explanation of a portion of his recently published report concerning the affairs of the Merchants' National Bank, says in a card that it is due to Col. William B. Rochester and Col. J. B. M. Patten, Paymasters, to state that the amounts to their respective credits were merely transfers of funds already on deposit with the Merchants' National Bank, which transfers were made on the checks of Col. Paulding, Chief Paymaster on said Merchants' National Bank; that by an order of the Paymaster-General, dated May 30, 1865, they were requested to keep the funds on deposit in the same place until drawn out in the regular course of business, and that these funds were only paid out in a regular way so far as the same had been withdrawn.

EXTENSIVE SABBATH-SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

The Sabbath School Union, composed of 38 Protestant schools, 878 teachers, and 7,000 scholars, celebrated their anniversary to-day with six bands of music, national flags, emblems, floral decorations, &c. They proceeded to the Capitol grounds, where they were entertained with vocal and instrumental music, and an address. The spectacle was beautiful and interesting.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 14, 1866.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. SPRAGUE presented a petition for the exemption of savings bank deposits from taxation, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

MISSISSIPPI COURTS.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to change the places of holding the United States District Court of Northern Mississippi to the town of Oxford, which was passed.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' FAIR.

Mr. MORRILL presented a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to grant the use of lumber not immediately demanded for use by the Government for the erection of buildings for the National Fair of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, which was passed.

MR. PETTIGRU'S LIBRARY.

Mr. HOWE called up a joint resolution, authorizing the purchase for $5,000 of the law library of the late James L. Pettigru of South Carolina, for the library of Congress. After a discussion, further consideration was postponed till to-morrow.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. NORTON called up the bill to authorize the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the Mississippi at Winona, which after a discussion was postponed.

MR. STEWART'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART submitted the following amendment, intended to be proposed to the Senate bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, and also intended as a substitute for the joint resolution to secure the rights of citizens of the United States. It reads as follows:

Whereas, It is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day, consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights; and,

Whereas, The Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the Legislatures of the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit:

SECTION 1. All persons, Indians not taxed excepted, born within the limits or within the jurisdiction of the United States, and all persons naturalized under its laws, are, and shall be, both citizens of the United States, and citizens of the several States within which they reside, and no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of such citizens, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than 21 years of age, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than 21 years of age.

SEC. 3. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or of war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

SEC. 4. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Now, therefore, be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That until the fourth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.

SEC. 2. That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the following classes, namely:

First, the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, so-called, and the heads of departments thereof; second, those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so-called; third, heads of departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated at the Military or Naval Academy of the United States; judges of the courts of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid or comfort to the late Rebellion; fourth, those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so-called, above the grade of Colonel in the army, or Master in the navy, and any one who, as Governor of either of the so-called Confederate States, gave aid and comfort to the late Rebellion; fifth, those who have treated officers, or soldiers, or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

SEC. 3. That whenever the above recited amendment shall have become part of the Constitution of the United States, and any State lately in insurrection shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and shall have consented by an ordinance irrevokable to the conditions of the first and second sections of this act, Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, that instead of the terms and conditions named in the first, second and third sections of this act, the following alternative is hereby submitted, viz.: That each of said States whose people were lately in insurrection as aforesaid, shall be recognized as having fully and validly resumed its former relations with this Government, and its chosen representatives shall be admitted into the two Houses of the National Legislature, and a general amnesty shall be proclaimed in regard to all persons in such State, who were in any way connected with armed opposition to the Government of the United States, and they shall be wholly exonerated from all pains, test oaths, penalties, or other disabilities, to which they may have become liable by reason of their connection with the Rebellion, whenever said State shall have ratified the said above-recited amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and shall have modified its Constitutions and laws in conformity therewith, and shall also have extended the elective franchise, by an amendment to its Constitution and laws, to all classes of citizens, without discrimination because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, upon the same terms and conditions; *provided*, that in case any State shall impose other restrictive qualifications on suffrage than such as are provided upon race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such restrictions shall not apply to persons now voters, unless such State shall elect to make such qualifications applicable to all persons. And provided further, that no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the following classes, namely: First, the President and Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, so called; second, heads of Departments of the United States, and members of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, who gave aid and comfort to the late Rebellion; third, those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the Army or Navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war.

Mr. STEWART said that he proposed to amend the first section of the article amending the Constitution, reported by the Committee, so as to define the word "citizen." Without this the construction of both the first and second sections would depend upon the party in power. He also proposed to strike out the third section, disfranchising Rebels, and make it the first section of a law, which he proposed as a substitute for the several bills reported. He would then make the bill reported by the Committee, excluding Rebels from office, the second section, and require each State, in addition to the requirement of the Committee, to consent to the proposed exclusion from office and disfranchisement. He said the remainder of his proposed substitute gave the alternative to the South to ratify the Constitutional amendment with the proposed modifications, conform their constitutions and laws thereto, and extend by amendments to their own constitutions and laws impartial suffrage as in his former propositions. This done by any State, such state is to be admitted at once without waiting for the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution by the other States; and universal amnesty is then to be extended to the people of that State excepting only the President of the so-called Confederate States, heads of departments of the United States and the members of the Congress who went into the Rebellion, and those who maltreated Union prisoners.

The propositions submitted were ordered to be printed.

TO FACILITATE INTERCOURSE.

Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the bill to facilitate commercial and postal intercourse between the States, known, he said, as the Camden and Amboy Railroad bill.

SMUGGLING.

Mr. MORRILL moved to take up the bill to prevent smuggling, which motion prevailed.

The bill was taken up and read at length. It consisted of 40 sections, and is designed to prevent smuggling on the Northern frontier, by providing for a rigid system of search and examination of all vessels plying between the United States and foreign countries. It provides that the term "vessel" shall be held to include every description of water craft capable of being used as a means of transportation by water; and the term "vehicle" shall include, in like manner, any auxiliary, whatever, of land transportation. The second section provides that any officer of Customs shall have power to go on board of any vessel and examine the same for any person or package on board, using force if necessary, and seize goods liable to forfeiture.

Section third provides that any vehicle, beast or person on whom goods subject to duty are introduced into the United States contrary to law, or suspected to be, may be stopped by officers and searched, and if such articles are found they shall be subject to forfeiture; and if any person shall refuse to stop, he shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding $1,000 or less than $50; and the Secretary may appoint female inspectors for the examination and search of persons of their own sex.

Section fourth fines persons receiving and concealing goods or importing the same contrary to law not less than $50 nor more than $5,000, and inflicts imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Section fifth authorizes searches of lands and buildings other than dwelling-houses at any hour of the day or night.

Section sixth provides a penalty for resisting or interfering with a Customs officer, in the sum of $2,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, and if such person shall use a deadly weapon, he shall, upon conviction, be deemed guilty of felony, and subject to imprisonment for from one to ten years.

Section seventh prescribes the duties of Collectors of Customs.

Section tenth provides that any person refusing to assist an officer shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished accordingly.

It is provided in other sections that claimants of goods seized may prevent summary sale by giving bonds for costs; that licensed vessels on the northern frontiers adjacent to the British Provinces, and purchasing goods there, must report the same to officers of the Customs at the first port at which they arrive; that foreign vessels shall be subject to provisions relative to manifests in the act of 1799; that no domestic goods shall be landed on the frontier adjacent to British territories without permit. It also provides stringent penalties against bribery.

After a discussion, in which Messrs. Edmunds, Morrill, Johnson, Howe, and Conness took part, further consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate at 4 o'clock went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The States and Territories were called for bills and resolutions to be referred to committees.

GRANT OF LAND.

Mr. HIGBY introduced a bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the Sierra Nevada and Contra Costa Navigation and Canal Co. of California, which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

VARIOUS BILLS.

Mr. BIDWELL introduced a bill for the relief of the representative of Brigadier-Gen. George Wright of the U. S. Army, which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also a bill to quit the title to the public lands in the town of Santa Barbara, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. Also a bill to authorize the Ocean Mail Steamship Company service between the United States and the Sandwich Islands, which was read twice and referred to the Post-Office Committee.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill to amend the Agricultural College bill so as to extend its benefits to the States lately in rebellion, on condition that the grants of lands should be confined to the lands in their own States, and that the proceeds thereof should be applied to the support of public schools instead of agricultural or scientific colleges. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE TELEGRAPH.

Mr. CLARK (Kansas) introduced a bill to amend the act of July 1, 1862, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to establish civil government in the Indian Territory, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. STEARNS introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy for six months from the 1st of June next. He explained that the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was about to proceed to Europe to examine the navies and navy-yards, and that an additional Assistant would be required during his absence.

Some opposition having been manifested, the joint resolution was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pa., referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The call of States for bills being concluded, the States were called for resolutions.

TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Pa.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of altering the laws so as to abrogate the tenure of office at the pleasure of the appointing power, and to make all official trusts to be terminated at times certain, subject only to the condition of good behavior.

THE MEMPHIS RIOT.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) offered the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to proceed, without unnecessary delay, to Memphis, in the State of Tennessee, to make an investigation into all matters connected with the recent bloody riots in that city which began on the 1st instant, and particularly to inquire into the origin, progress and termination of the riotous proceedings, the names of the parties engaged in them, the acts of atrocity perpetrated, the number of killed and wounded, the amount and character of the property destroyed, and report all the facts to the House; and the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his deputy, and stenographer of the House are directed to accompany the said Committee. All the expenses of the investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and the said Committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under oath.

Mr. HARDING (Ill.) desired to amend the resolution so as to extend the investigation to Chattanooga.

Mr. CHANLER (N. Y.) desired to extend it to the recent massacre by the Indians in Fort Goodwin, Arizona.

Neither of the two last propositions were pressed, and the resolution as offered was adopted, by Yeas, 87; Nays, 22.

MR. CHANLER'S RESOLVES.

Mr. CHANLER (N. Y.) offered the following:

Resolved, That the independent, patriotic, and constitutional course of the President of the United States, in seeking to protect by the veto power the rights of the people of this Union against the wicked and revolutionary acts of a few malignant and mischievous men, meets with the approval of this House, and deserves the cordial support of all loyal citizens of the United States.

Resolved, That this House believes the Freedmen's Bureau unnecessary and unconstitutional, and hereby directs the chairman of the committee having charge of the Bureau to bring in a bill to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this resolution.

Mr. SCHENCK raised the question of order, that the first resolution contained an insulting attack on Congress, for which the Member offering it deserved to be dealt with by the House.

The SPEAKER decided that the resolution could not be ruled out of order on that ground; it was a question for the House to decide whether the resolution should or should not be considered or adopted. The argument of the gentleman from Ohio was an argument to the House, but did not touch the question of parliamentary law.

Mr. STEVENS raised the question of the reception of the resolutions.

The SPEAKER stated that that question came under the forty-first rule of the House, and that the question would be, "Shall the resolutions be received and considered?"

Mr. ROGERS moved that the resolutions be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER stated that the resolutions were not before the House.

The question was taken, and the House refused to receive the resolutions—Yeas, 30; Nays, 82.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that as soon as the morning hour should expire he would move a resolution of censure against Mr. Chanler.

Mr. CHANLER retorted that he would offer a like resolution censuring Mr. Schenck.

STATE BANKS

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the Committee on Banks and Banking to inquire into the expediency of repealing the whole or in part the tax imposed by law on the circulating notes of State banks, after July 1, 1866.

The resolution was rejected—Yeas 45, Nays 64.

THE OHIO CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case of Follett agt. Delano, from the Thirteenth District of Ohio, ending with a resolution declaring Mr. Delano entitled to his seat; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CENSURE OF MR. CHANLER.

Mr. SCHENCK, as a question of privilege, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. John W. Chanler, a Representative from the Seventh District of the State of New-York, by presenting this day a resolution to be considered by this House, in the following terms (quoting the first resolution), has thereby attempted a gross insult to the House, and is hereby censured therefor.

Mr. SCHENCK added that he should, perhaps, have proposed a resolution of expulsion, but that he hardly believed the gentleman from New-York understood the character of the language he had used. He moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. ROGERS (N. J.) intimated that the majority had better expel Mr. Chanler so that they might have members enough to do as they liked without any opposition whatever.

Mr. Rogers, Mr. Chanler, Mr. Ross, and others were on the floor at once addressing the Chair, but the Speaker announced that, the previous question having been demanded, no debate was in order.

Mr. LE BLOND (Ohio) appealed to Mr. Schenck to let the resolution be printed in order that it might be fairly discussed.

Mr. SCHENCK said there was no discussion possible that could make the thing clearer than it was. It was an attempt at a gross insult upon Congress, though he doubted whether the gentleman (Chanler) comprehended it.

Three of the House seconded the demand for the previous question.

Mr. BLAIR suggested that the resolutions certainly admitted of a construction different from what Mr. Schenck had given them, and he asked whether it was fair for the majority to press the question to a vote now without giving Mr. Chanler a fair hearing in the matter.

Mr. DARLING (N. Y.) joined in the demand that his colleague (Chanler) should be heard.

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that by unanimous consent Mr. Chanler could be permitted to make any explanation he chose.

Unanimous consent having been given, Mr. CHANLER addressed the House.

Mr. CHANLER said it was impossible for him or the House to discern what motive actuated the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) in making his motion, but the motive which actuated himself (Chanler) in the resolutions which he had offered he (Chanler) alone knew. The assertion of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) put the insult upon himself, and if he felt the sting let him suffer. He (Chanler) was not called upon to retract one word, and he should not retract one word, but he had no intention of insulting the House. Had the President of the United States been a member of this House he would have been expelled, as he was now threatened with assassination and threatened with impeachment. He (Chanler) had not meant to thrust himself into a prominence which he did not feel capable of maintaining. He cared nothing for the paper pellet resolutions of any political organization or of any Congressional body, if he was conscious of discharging his duties as a Representative, and he proudly claimed in that capacity to stand without stain or reproach. But the action of those who now controlled Congress was worthy of the severest denunciation, worthy of the deepest anathema, and if he had the power he would seek to crush the majority.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether in the resolutions complained of the gentleman from New-York (Chanler) intended to malign the House.

Mr. CHANLER replied in the negative. He said that not a word in the resolutions applied to any organization or any set of men. He had taken special pains in drawing the resolutions to avoid giving offense. Nothing but malignancy of disposition could have prompted the motion of the gentleman from Ohio (Schenck). If the majority continued to show such thin-skinned sensitiveness, there would be no minority worthy of the name in the system of the American Government.

Mr. DAWES (Mass.) inquired what Mr. Chanler meant by the words "The wicked and revolutionary acts of a few malignant and mischievous men—"?

Mr. CHANLER replied that he meant to apply those words to every malignant and malicious individual [laughter] connected with this Government, or any other government, that interferes with the exercise of the President's powers in protecting the people, without distinction of race or color.

Mr. DAWES repeated his question, with several changes of phraseology, without succeeding in extracting a more definite response.

In conclusion, Mr. CHANLER declared that he shrank from no consequence, and cared not for persecution either by the malignant member from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) or by the majority of the Republican party. If by his defiance he could crush them—if he could drive them out of power—he would do so. He would put them, with the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), in that hell surrounded by bayonets to which he (Mr. Stevens) would consign hundreds of thousands of his fellow-citizens; and now they might vote for the resolution.

The question was then taken, and the resolution of censure was adopted. Yeas 72, Nays 30.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Baldwin, Barker, Baxter, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Blow, Boutwell, Brownell, Broomall, Bundy, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Davis, Deming, Eckley, Garfield, Harding (Ill.), Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbard (N. Y.), Hurlburd, Jenckes, Lawrence (Penn.), Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marsten, McClurg, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Rice (Mass.), Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Spalding, Stevens, Van Aernam, Walker, Warner, Washburne (Ill.), Washburne (Mass.), Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Penn.), Woodbridge.

NAYS—Messrs. Berger, Darling, Dawes, Dawson, Dennison, Finck, Goodyear, Grider, Harding (Ky.), Hogan, Kerr, Laflin, LeBlond, Marshall, Niblack, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Strouse, Taber, Trimble, Van Horn (N. Y.); Ward, Washburne (Ind.).

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

The SPEAKER announced the Special Committee on the Memphis Riots, provided for by Mr. Stevens's resolution adopted to-day. It consists of Messrs. Washburne (Ill.), Boutwell and Le Blond.

NEW COINAGE.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, the Senate amendments to the act to authorize the coinage of five cent pieces were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

On motion of Mr. DARLING the Senate amendments to the joint resolution relative to the Courts and Post-Office in New-York City were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

NATIONAL BANKS.

M. BLAINE (Me.) offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, By the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States the stock of National Banks is made subject to the same rate of taxation as other property by State and municipal authority.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing all taxes levied by the National Government on said banks, except the half per cent per annum on the average amount of their deposits.

Mr. HOLMES introduced a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to Wm. Joselyn of Vermont bonds of the United States to the amount of $5,250, in lieu of an equal amount of bonds alleged to have been destroyed by fire while in his possession as owner or trustee. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the Senate amendments to the Post-Office Appropriation bill were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

MISSISSIPPI COURTS.

On motion of Mr. WILSON (Iowa) the Senate bill to change the place of holding the Courts of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi, was taken from the Speaker's table, read three times and passed.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The SPEAKER presented a letter from the Secretary of War in reply to the House resolution of the 10th of April, relative to artificial limbs furnished to soldiers at the expense of the Government. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THE TAX BILL.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, the clause under consideration being that amending Section 22 of the present act.

The clause was amended in the following aspects: Providing that the Assessors and Assistant-Assessors shall invite bids for stationery and blanks; striking Missouri from, and adding Nevada to, the States in reference to which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to fix additional rates of compensation for Assessors, limiting the maximum of such compensation to $5,000 per annum; striking out the words "in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants," which restricted the places in which Assistant-Assessors were to be allowed not exceeding $300 per annum for office-rent; inserting in that correction the words "such sum as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall approve."

On motion of Mr. ALLISON the following clause was inserted:

Amend section 25 by adding the following at the end of said section: Provided further that in calculating the commissions of Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue in districts where cotton or distilled spirits are shipped on bond to be sold in another district, half the amount of tax received on the quantity of cotton or spirits so shipped shall be added to the amount on which the commissions of such assessors and collectors are collected, and a corresponding amount shall be deducted from the amount on which the commissions of the assessors and collectors of the districts to which such cotton or spirits are shipped are calculated.

Several amendments of an unimportant character were made to the clause amending section 28 of the present law.

The Committee rose after disposing of down to the 29th page of the bill.

COLLECTING TAXES AT THE SOUTH.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary in reference to the collection of the direct tax in the States lately in rebellion.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the Senate bill to enable the New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands not now in the market was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ILLINOIS RIVER.

Mr. ROSS (Ill.) introduced a bill to improve the navigation of the Illinois River. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

MAILS TO BRAZIL.

Mr. ALLEY offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Postmaster-General to report to the House the conditions of the contract made for the transportation of the mails between the United States and Brazil, whether such conditions have been complied with by the Company, and whether the steamships employed have been such as was required by law; also, whether the Department has any information of the contract having been assented to and executed by the Brazilian Government, and further directing that no part of the subsidy be paid unless the contract has been fully complied with on the part of the Company and has been duly assented to by the Brazilian Government.

PASCHALL'S COPY-RIGHT.

Mr. COOK offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of purchasing from George W. Paschall his copyright of the Constitution of the United States, with his notes of judicial and legislative decisions thereon, together with the copious index thereto.

At 4 o'clock the House adjourned.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

An Indictment Against Jeff. Davis—Billiards—Personal—The Case and Condition of Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, May 12, 1866.

Immediately on the adjournment of the United States Circuit Court in Norfolk, on last Thursday afternoon, Judge Underwood left for Washington, D. C., and gave particular instructions to the Clerk of the Court to exhibit to no person or persons the indictment brought against Jefferson Davis. The various attaches of the press endeavored in vain to obtain permission to copy it, the Clerk of the Court, acting under the peremptory orders of Judge Underwood, positively refusing to allow any one to see it.

An interesting billiard tournament took place last evening in Norfolk, and a large audience was present to witness the match, which was between the champion players of