New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXVI.....No. 7,835. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Perfidious Reports Respecting the Colorado Veto.

Probabilities and Prospects of a Mexican Loan.

About the Connecticut Senatorial Contest.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

IMPORTANT PROPOSITION BY SENATOR WADE.

Debate on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, and Other Debates.

A BANKRUPT BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

Further Consideration of the Tax Bill.

Gen. Grant's Opinions About the Army, and the Need of Legislation for It.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17, 1866.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY.

The President to-day removed B. S. Brown, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, represented by Judge Kelley, and appointed J. W. Stokes, a clerk in one of the Departments. Mr. Brown was appointed by Mr. Lincoln about eighteen months since, and was very influential in the election of Lincoln and Johnson, but he does not support the policy of Mr. Johnson, and is not willing to strike down Kelley.

SLOANAKER.

The President to-day returned to the Senate, as was requested by them, the name of Sloanaker, Internal Revenue Collector of Philadelphia. His prospect of confirmation is exceedingly slim. The only men now willing to vote for him are the Democratic Senators and a few conservative Republicans.

ABOUT THE COLORADO VETO.

It is asserted to-day by reliable men that on Sunday night the President sent for the Colorado Senators. They were received by Mr. Cooper, his private Secretary, and were sounded as to their political views; and intimations made that if they were prepared to sustain the President's policy he could arrange to have the bill signed.

They declined to do so, and were finally ushered into the presence of the President, and the offer was there made directly to them; but they were unwilling to abandon their openly-avowed principles of a lifetime, and said that they preferred to let the bill be vetoed. If this statement is not correct, the Senators should deny it.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Internal revenue receipts to-day were $541,249.

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, of which Gen. Butler was yesterday chosen President, continued their meeting to-day, and agreed upon a code of regulations and by-laws. Proposals for sites of location and plans of buildings will be received up to the 20th of June. The next meeting of the Board takes place on the 12th of July, at which time locations, &c., will be decided upon.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

The Commission appointed to examine into the affairs of the Merchants' National Bank are of opinion that the institution will be able to pay about three per cent on the amount of its liabilities.

VISITING.

Senators Wilson and Poland are going to-morrow night to Fortress Monroe to visit their sons now on duty at that point.

BILLS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate will take up the Pension bill to-morrow as the special order, and the Finance bill of Senator Sherman will have to go over for a week, as the Constitutional amendments will come up on Monday next as the special order, and will occupy perhaps a week. The Consular and Diplomatic and West Point Appropriation bills were finished to-day in the Senate, and now return to the House, but there are no material amendments that will be objected to, except the creation of another Assistant Secretary of State, to be termed a Second Assistant. It is understood that Chief-Clerk Hunter will be designated, if the bill becomes a law.

HOUSE BUSINESS.

The House is still working industriously on the Tax bill, which will probably not be completed before the last of next week. To-morrow the tobaccointerest will be pretty thoroughly ventilated.

THE PROPOSED SERENADE.

The Marine Band had been ordered out to-night by the office-holders for a serenade to the President, to give him an opportunity to define his policy for the benefit of the country. They also proposed calling upon the Cabinet and calling for speeches, but the dampness of the evening affected the ardor of the faithful, and, only about 50 being on hand at the designated hour for the rally, the affair was postponed for the present.

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

Mexico was up in the House Committee to-day. In the discussion the Monroe doctrine was adhered to. Touching the solicited indorsement of the $50,000,000 of bonds, the opinion prevailed that it would be better to sell Mexico arms, munitions of war, or ships, even, not needed by our navy, and take her bonds in payment, than to guarantee any portion of her indebtedness. The House, probably, could not be brought to either indorse or sell on credit; the Senate surely could not.

CONNECTICUT.

Senator Dixon, in conversation to-day, declared that the dead-lock in the Connecticut Senatorial election was his work, and that he would take the responsibility of it. He will not be permitted to bear the burden of this responsibility undivided. His colleague is destined to share it. For, if the intrigue to defeat the popular will in Connecticut, and to send here a Copperhead Senator, shall be successful, it is the avowed purpose of the majority of the Senate to vote Mr. Foster out of the President's chair. The President's evening organ says the election of Ferry will probably be defeated, and Foster or some Conservative be elected.

MUSTERED OUT.

Lieut. H. S. Morill, formerly Assistant-Quartermaster on the staff of Gens. Butler and Ord, and since the termination of the war Presiding Judge of the Freedmen's Court at Richmond, Va., was yesterday relieved from the duties of his position, and honorably mustered out of service.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17, 1866.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC FUNDS.

Brevet Major-Gen. Charles Thomas has issued a general order in relation to the deposits of public funds pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department for the government of disbursing officers. It is in the nature of a letter to him from Inspector-General James A. Hardie, stating that the Secretary of War directs that all deposits of public funds belonging to the Quartermaster's Department, for which officers of that Department are responsible, shall be made only with the Treasurer or Assistant-Treasurers of the United States. In connection with this, however, the Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter to the Secretary of War, advising that no change be made of deposits now resting in other places than those mentioned in the letter of the Inspector-General. The propriety of such action is plainly seen when it is considered that an immediate and summary withdrawal of all deposits placed in the various National depositories might lead to complications and cause great inconvenience, not only to the banks, but also to the officers making the deposits. Upon these and other reasons of a minor character, the letter from the Treasury Department relative to the matter is based.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINIONS ABOUT THE ARMY.

The President sent a message to the House to-day inclosing the following communication from Lieut.-Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1866.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

SIR: In view of the long delay in the lower House of Congress in agreeing upon a plan for the reorganization of the army, suitable to our present requirements, and the urgent necessity for early action, I am induced to present the matter to you officially, and to ask the attention of Congress to it, believing that when they have the matter fairly before them they will do what should be done speedily.

At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the district of country between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean, where heretofore the Indian was left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to those settlements, and to the gold fields of the Rocky Mountains, by every available highway. The people flocking to these regions are citizens of the United States, and are entitled to the protection of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country to its great advantage, thus making it the interest as well as duty to give them military protection. This makes as much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary, than was ever heretofore required. A small military force is required in all the States lately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary to enforce the laws, either State or National; but the difference of sentiment engendered by the great war, which has raged for four years, will make the presence of a military force necessary to give a feeling of security to the people. All classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike. To maintain order, the Government has been compelled to retain volunteers. All white volunteers have become dissatisfied and claim that the contract with them has been violated by retaining them after the war was over. By reason of dissatisfaction they are no longer of use, and every one now remaining in the service might as well be discharged at once. The colored volunteer has equal right to claim his discharge, but, as yet he has not done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain? The United States Senate passed promptly a bill for the reorganization of the army which, in my opinion, is as free from objection as any great measure could possibly be, and it would supply the minimum and requisite force. It gives but a few thousand additional men over the present organization, but gives a large number of additional battalions and companies. The public service, guarding routes over the Plains and giving protection in the Southern States, demands the occupation of a great number of posts. For many of them, a small company is just as efficient as one with more men in it it would be. The bill before Congress, or the one that has passed the Senate, gives an increased number of companies by diminishing the number of rank and file of each company. It is an exceedingly appropriate measure in this particular, for it provides for the increase when occasion requires more men. The company is the smallest unit of organization that can be used without materially injuring discipline and efficiency. The belief that Congress would act promptly on this matter, if their attention was called to it, has induced me to respectfully ask your attention to it. If you agree with me in this matter, I would also ask if you deem it proper that this, with such indorsement as you may be pleased to make, be laid before Congress through the Speaker of the House.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut.-General.

MR. SHERMAN'S FUNDING PLAN.

Toward the close of the Senate proceedings to-day, as to the order of business which should be pursued, Senator Sherman said the question as to a loan to be put on the market is awaiting the action of the Senate, on the bill to fund the public securities by which the Government would save twenty millions of dollars a year. There was no decision as to when this measure shall be considered.

MASSACRE OF INDIANS.

The Governor of Idaho has addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, informing him of the massacre of some 16 friendly Indians on the 11th of March, 15 miles above this city, near the mouth of Moore's Creek, on the Boise River, by a party of citizens of Ido County. He concludes by saying:

There were but two grown males; the rest were women and children. The immediate settlers, miners, reported against the murder, and their statement I shall send you in a few days, showing that the Indians were defenseless and peaceable. If anything will serve to bring on a general Indian war it is such acts as these. I have gathered the rest of the tribe and placed them under the protection of the military of this post. The excitement runs high, and I have all I can do to carry out my instructions against the depraved moral sentiment evinced toward the poor savages. Things look stormy just now; but when the road to the Indian Country becomes passable I shall quit "the troubled waters." In no case that I have examined have I found the Red Man the aggressor; but invariably the trouble springs from some fiendish outrage of bad white men.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Post-Office Department has issued orders to discontinue the delivery of the mails at an early day at all offices in South Carolina, and perhaps in other States where there are no regularly appointed and commissioned postmasters. This order, the Governor of South Carolina says, will subject the press and the business community to very serious embarrassment unless steps are taken to secure the services at each post-office of such persons as can take the requisite oath as prescribed by Congress, and he therefore recommends that some person be selected at each office who can take the oath and give the bonds.

SOLDIERS' ASYLUMS.

Three or more Disabled Volunteer Soldiers' Asylums will be established. The managers invite proposals for sites by donation or sale—the premises to be situated in loyal States; must contain not less than 200 acres; must be in healthy locations, and easily accessible by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings upon the sites to be accepted, including detached cottages for soldiers with their families. Plans, specifications and estimates are invited for the asylum buildings and cottages to be submitted for the approval of the Board. A liberal compensation will be awarded to the successful plan—the Gotham style of architecture to be excluded. The Governors of States will be called on for statistics as to the probable number of disabled soldiers in their respective States who may claim the benefits of the asylum. Proposals, estimates and plans must be sent to Gen. Butler at Lowell, Mass., prior to June 1.

REPORT OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD—THE LIGHT-HOUSES ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has just received the following important report from the Chairman of the Light-house Board:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, May 2, 1866.

SIR: I have the honor to state that at the beginning of the Rebellion, Jan. 1, 1861, there were in operation on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States 367 lighthouses, light vessels and lighted beacons. Of this number 177 were within the limits of the seceding States, and by the 1st of June following were all either extinguished with more or less damage to buildings and apparatus or were totally destroyed. The only exceptions were the light stations on the eastern shore of Virginia, at Fortress Monroe and Alexandria, Va., and at Carysfort Reef, Dry Bank, Sand Key, Key West and Dry Tortugas, in Florida. By act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, the sum of $100,000 was appropriated "to enable the Lighthouse Board to reestablish lights and other aids to navigation which have been discontinued or destroyed on the Southern coast." The Board having thus placed at its disposal a special fund, though small in comparison with the work to be accomplished, did what it could to carry into effect the wishes of Congress. The object of this paper is to show how this has been done. As rapidly as our army advanced in repossessing the forts, arsenals and other public property of the United States the lighthouse establishment kept pace. Whenever the military authorities could give assurance that the work would be protected it was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The failure to appropriate for the lighthouse service at the second session of the XXXVIIth Congress somewhat retarded the work; but the following list shows the great progress made up to the 1st of May, 1866:

LIST OF LIGHTHOUSES, LIGHT VESSELS AND LIGHTED BEACONS DISCONTINUED OR DESTROYED ON THE SOUTHERN COAST, BUT WHICH HAVE BEEN RE-ESTABLISHED BY THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD UP TO MAY 1, 1866.

In Virginia—Cape Henry Lighthouse, Craney Island Lighthouse, Naval Hospital Lighthouse, White Shoals Lighthouse, Point of Shoals Lighthouse, Deepwater Shoals Lighthouse, Jordan's Point Lighthouse, Back River Lighthouse, New Point Comfort Lighthouse, Wolf Trap light vessel, Stingray Point Lighthouse, Upper Cedar Point light vessel, Lower Cedar Point light vessel, Smith's Point light vessel.

In North Carolina—Cape Hatteras Lighthouse, Cape Hatteras Beacon, Ocracoke Lighthouse, North-West Point Royal Shoal Lighthouse, Long Shoal light vessel, Roanoke Marshes Lighthouse, Croatan Lighthouse, Wade's Point Lighthouse, Cape Lookout Lighthouse, Federal Point Lighthouse, Frying-pan Shoals light vessel, Cape Fear Lighthouse, Oak Island Lighthouse, Price's Creek Lighthouse, Orton's Point Lighthouse, Campbell's Island Lighthouse.

South Carolina—Rattlesnake Shoals light vessel, Sullivan's Island Lighthouse, Fort Sumter Lighthouse, Castle Pinckney Lighthouse, Battery Beacon Lighthouse, Martin's Industry light vessel.

Georgia—Tybee Beacon, Cockspur Island Beacon, Oyster Beds Beacon, Pig Island Lighthouse, the Bay of Savannah light vessel, Amelia Island Beacon.

Florida—St. Joan's River Beacon, Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse, not quite ready, Cape Florida Lighthouse, Pensacola Lighthouse and Beacons.

Alabama—Sand Island Lighthouse and Beacons, Mobile Lighthouse.

Mississippi—Round Island Lighthouse, Ship Island Lighthouse, Merrill's Shell Bank Lighthouse, St. Joseph's Island Lighthouse.

Louisiana—West Rigolets Lighthouse, Port Pontchartrain Lighthouse, New Canal Lighthouse, Chandeleur Lighthouse, Pass L'Outre Lighthouse, South Pass Lighthouse, Head of Passes Lighthouse, Barataria Bay Lighthouse, Timbalier Lighthouse, Ship Shoal Lighthouse, South-West Reef Lighthouse, Shell Keys Lighthouse.

Texas—Sabine Pass Lighthouse, Bolivar Point Lighthouse, Padre Island Lighthouse, Point Isabel Lighthouse.

Above enumerated are 60 stations.

There yet remain 28 stations to be relighted, but many of them are only of slight importance to present commerce. The rule observed by the Board since the suppression of the Rebellion, is to relight the stations in the order of their importance as commerce seemed to demand. By act of Congress, approved April 7, 1866, another appropriation of $100,000 to continue these operations was made, and the bill now before Congress contains an estimate of $200,000 for the same object for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1866. With this amount of money the Board hopes to be able to restore every one of the lights now unlighted. The high prices of materials and labor may interfere, and it will then become necessary to ask for a further appropriation. Of course the amount stated will not serve to restore each of the light stations to its original condition, and the Board has not attempted this, but simply to put up such structures as would admit of the exhibition of lights of the same power and characteristics as formerly. For instance, to restore the first order light at Sand Island to the condition in which it was before the war would have required at least $80,000, which would have absorbed four-fifths of the amount appropriated. The Board consequently approved a cheaper and less enduring tower at a small proportion of the $80,000, but still sufficient for a first order apparatus for a few years. In other words the Board has endeavored to make the money appropriated go as far as possible.

Very respectfully, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Hon. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, May 17, 1866.

AMENDMENT PROPOSED BY MR. WADE.

Mr. WADE submitted an amendment intended to be appended to the House resolution No. 127, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It is as follows:

ARTICLE —. SECTION 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, 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. No class of persons, as to the right of any of whom to suffrage any discrimination shall be made, shall be included in the basis of representation, unless such discrimination be in virtue of impartial qualification founded on intelligence or property, or because of alienage, or for participation in the Rebellion or other crimes.

SEC. 3. The public debt of the United States, including all debts or obligations which have been or may hereafter be included in suppressing or in carrying on war in defense of the Union, or for payment of bounties or pensions incident to such war and provided by law, shall be inviolate and shall not be taxable by any State—but debts or obligations which have been or may hereafter be incurred in aid of insurrection or of war against the United States and claims for compensation for loss of involuntary or servile labor shall not be assured or paid by any State, nor by the United States.

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

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill prohibiting the carriage of nitro-glycerine on steamships, cars, vessels or wagons used in carrying passengers within the jurisdiction of the United States, under a penalty of five thousand dollars.

Section two provides that in case of death from accident by the explosion of nitro-glycerine, any person concerned in the transportation of it shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and if convicted shall be imprisoned not less than 10 years.

The bill was passed.

THE FRESH WATER BASIN.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the joint resolution for the appointment of Examiners to examine the site of the fresh water basin for the iron-clad navy at Portland, Maine.

The question was upon the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Foster, to add the words "and New-London, Connecticut."

The amendment was disagreed to.

The resolution was then passed.

AN OREGON RAILROAD.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in the State of Oregon, which was passed.

NAVAL PENSIONS.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a joint resolution, as follows, which was referrred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Resolved, That a resolution approved July 1, 1864, regulating the investment of the naval pension fund be and the same is hereby amended so as to require such portions of the said fund as are thereby ordered to be invested in registered securities of the United States to be made a permanent loan to the United States at six per cent interest per annum in coin, payable on the first day of January and on the first day of July of each year. *Provided*, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to amend or alter the aforesaid resolutions except as far as relates to the mode of investment.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

At 1 o'clock the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up.

The question was upon Mr. Sumner's amendment to increase the salary of Mr. Hunter, chief clerk of the State Department, to $3,500 per annum.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew the above amendment and substituted in its stead one creating the office of Second Assistant Secretary of State at a salary of $3,500 per annum from the 1st of July next.

This was agreed to by Yeas 18, Nays 17.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to strike out a section of the bill providing for the office of Solicitor of the State Department at $3,000 per annum.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in explaining the above amendment, said he believed that the legal business of all the Departments could be best done under the direction of the Attorney-General.

In the course of a discussion on this subject, Mr. SUMNER, in opposing the amendment, said there were claims against Great Britain, amounting to millions, growing out of the depredations of the Alabama and other Rebel cruisers, which must be presented in some legal form, under the superintendence of the Secretary of State.

The amendment was agreed to by Yeas 18, Nays 14.

Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment that the salary of a Minister Plenipotentiary or Envoy Extraordinary shall be that of a Minister Resident, except in countries now represented by an Envoy Extraordinary.

The amendment was agreed to by Yeas 18, Nays 16.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend by striking out $80,000 as an appropriation for the contingent fund of the State Department, and insert $50,000.

Mr. BUCKALEW said the appropriation referred to was for the secret service of the State Department.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to reduce the appropriation for contingent expenses of all the missions abroad from $90,000 to $40,000.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to reconsider the vote on his amendment above given.

The motion was negatived.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

The West Point Academy bill was then taken up.

The Finance Committee recommended as an amendment the striking out of the following proviso:

Provided, That no part of the sums appropriated by the provisions of this act shall be expended in the violation of the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862."

And provided, further, That no part of the moneys appropriated by this or any other act shall be applied to the pay or subsistence of any cadet from any State declared to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States, appointed after the 1st day of January, 1866, until such State shall have been returned to its original relations to the Union, under and by virtue of an act or joint resolution of Congress for that case made and provided.

Mr. WILSON asked for an explanation of the above amendment.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was no necessity for the first proviso. Nearly all the cadets to which the South is entitled had already been appointed from the Northern States. There were but a few vacancies remaining, and the Finance Committee thought it best to leave these open for the few loyal men in the Southern States.

Mr. WILSON said the explanation of Mr. Fessenden was satisfactory to him.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RAMSEY inquired if there was any provision in the bill against the appointment as cadets of men who had been in the Rebel army. He understood a case of that kind had occurred in appointing to the Naval Academy.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was but a single case of the kind, and that mistake was not knowingly committed.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment prohibiting the appointment of men who have served in the Rebel army or navy, as cadets at West Point.

Mr. SHERMAN suggested that Mr. Wilson's amendment be amended so as to exclude those who have served in the Rebel army or navy from the Naval Academy.

Mr. WILSON accepted the above as an amendment to his amendment.

Mr. CONNESS suggested a modification so as to make the exclusion applicable to those already in the Academies who have been in the Rebel army or navy.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said there ought to be a distinction made between those who voluntarily went into the Rebel service and those who were forced in. He moved the insertion of the word "voluntarily."

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped it would not be so amended. If it was it would turn out that all were forced in.

Mr. DOOLILLE asked Mr. Fessenden if he meant to include those who were forced in.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he would rather not run the risk of getting Rebels into the Academies.

Mr. DOOLITTLE's amendment to insert the word "voluntarily" was disagreed to. Yeas 8; Nays 23. Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Dixon, Guthrie, Hendricks and Johnson voted in the affirmative.

Mr. TRUMBULL offered an amendment to Mr. Wilson's amendment, that no vacancy in States and districts not represented in Congress shall be filled while said States and districts are unrepresented.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the above bill was similar to the provision already stricken out.

Mr. Trumbull's amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Wilson's amendment was adopted, and the bill was then passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN wished an understanding as to a special order for the consideration of the Funding bill. It was an important matter that the Secretary of the Treasury should know what course to pursue in placing a loan upon the market. The Fortification bill, which the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fessenden) desired to take up, would of course be passed, and was of no present importance.

Mr. FESSENDEN expressed himself as opposed to the Funding bill, and urged the present consideration of the Fortification bill.

Without further proceedings, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

POLLETT VS. DELANO.

Mr. DAWES gave notice that he would to-morrow, after the morning hour, call up the contested election case of Follett agt. Delano, from the Thirteenth Congressional District of Ohio, and if members would send for the printed report to-day and read it, he would not say a word on the subject to-morrow but ask the House to vote upon the resolution.

The morning hour was devoted to reports from the committees.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Mr. KASSON (Iowa), from the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, reported a bill to authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures. It enacts that after the passage of the act it shall be lawful throughout the United States to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and contains a schedule of such weights and measures assimilating those at present in use in this country to those in use in France. The measures of length are in meters, one of which is equal to 39 inches and 37-100ths of an inch. The measures of surface are in square meters or centars, 100 of which are denominated ares, 100 of the latter being denominated hectres, one of which is equivalent to two acres and 471,000ths of an acre. The measures of capacity are in litres, equal to one-quart and about one-seventieth of a quart. The weights are in grammes, 100 of which are denominated a hectogramme, equal to three ounces and 527,000ths of an ounce, avoirdupois. In other words, an ounce is equal to 28 grammes and 34-100ths of a gramme.

In reply to a question by Mr. NIBLACK, Mr. KASSON stated that the bill authorizing the use of the metric system would go into effect as a permissive measure merely. All the trades, arts and individuals who were willing and desirous to adopt it would do so after the passage of the act. It was not compulsory at any time. The Committee did not feel authorized to determine the time when this system should supersede exclusively the present system of weights and measures, but it is desired to legalize the system.

Mr. NIBLACK expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the explanation.

The bill was read three times and passed.

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. KASSON, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State, to be delivered to the Governor thereof, one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system, for the use of the States respectively.

The joint resolution was read three times and passed.

Mr. KASSON, from the same Committee, reported a bill to authorize the use in post-offices of weights of the denomination of grammes. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to furnish to the post-offices exchanging mails to foreign countries and to such other offices as he shall think expedient, postal balances, denominated in grammes of the metric system. Half an ounce avoirdupois is to be deemed equivalent to 15 grammes, and the rates of postage are to be applied accordingly.

The bill was read three times and passed.

STANDARD OF MONEY.

Mr. KASSON, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a special commission to negotiate with foreign Governments for the establishment of a common unit of money of identical value in all commercial countries adopting the same; the plan adopted to be submitted to Congress for approval before carried into effect in the United States, and the Commissioner to receive only his actual and proper expenses incurred in the execution of his duties.

This bill gave rise to some discussion, participated in by Messrs. LAWRENCE (Ohio), KASSON, and BANKS, the former opposing the bill on the ground that the duty should be performed by the United States Ministers or Consular agents abroad, or by one of the Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Finally, the House came to a vote, and the bill was passed by 65 to 38.

CONFIRMATION OF A CLERK.

On motion of Mr. KASSON, the Clerk of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures was allowed six dollars a day for forty days.

BANKRUPT LAW.

Mr. JENCKES (R. I.), from the Select Committee on the Bankrupt Law, reported a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. He explained that it was the bill originally reported as amended in the House with some other amendments, meeting the objections then made to it.

These latter were simply in reference to the duties and fees of legal officers.

Mr. DAVIS addressed the House in support of the bill.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till Tuesday next.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

After the morning hour, Mr. WILSON (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill amendatory of an act to provide for the reports of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was read the third time and passed.

WESTERN PACIFIC ROAD.

Mr. PRICE (Iowa), from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the Senate joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad, which was read the third time and passed.

STATE BANKS CURRENCY.

Mr. GARFIELD (Ohio) presented the petition of the citizens of Utica, asking an extension of time for State banks to retire their circulation, which was referred to the Committee on Banks.

FLAX.

Also, a petition of citizens of Oneida Co., N. Y., asking a readjustment of the tariff on flax, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. LAFLIN (N. Y.) presented a petition on the same subject, from citizens of Jefferson Co., N. Y.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio) presented the petition of 20 soldiers of Butler Co., O., for the equalization of bounties.

A TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, commencing with the clause "to impose a special tax on auctioneers."

The paragraph in regard to proprietors of gift enterprises was amended by increasing the special tax from $50 to $150.

The paragraph in regard to miners gave rise to considerable debate, Messrs. Stevens, Kelley, McRuer, Bidwell and Hooper taking ground against the tax, and Messrs. Morrill, Blaine and Schenck defending it. Finally debate was closed on the paragraph, and the Committee was brought to a vote, which was, on motion of Mr. Stevens, to strike out the paragraph.

The motion was agreed to, and the paragraph was struck out.

The paragraph in regard to express carriers was amended by adding the words "and agents," by increasing the minimum limitation of business from $600 to $1,000 per annum, and by exempting teamsters and draymen, who own one dray or team.

The following was inserted as a new paragraph:

Grinders of coffee or spices shall pay $100; any person who manufactures or prepares for use and sale by grinding or other process coffee, spices or mustard, or adulterated coffee, spices or mustard, or any article or compound intended for use in the adulteration of or as substitute for coffee, spices or mustard, shall be regarded as a grinder of coffee or spice under this act; provided that any person who shall roast coffee for use and sale shall be required to pay the special tax herein imposed upon grinders of coffee or spices.

At the close of the portion of the bill imposing the special tax, the following proviso was added:

Provided, That the payment of any tax in this act levied or provided shall not be held or construed to exempt any person carrying on any trade, business or profession herein specified from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any State for carrying on such trade, business or profession within such State, or in any manner to authorize the commencement or continuation of such trade, business or profession contrary to the laws of such State or in places prohibited by municipal law; nor shall the payment of any tax be held or construed to prohibit any State from placing a duty or tax for State or other purposes on any trade, business, or profession taxed by this act.

On motion of Mr. THAYER (Pa.), the paragraph amending section 90 of the present law was amended by adding the following:

In any port of entry, within which is embraced more than one collection district, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to put all the bonded warehouses in such port under the charge of one Collector of Internal Revenue, to be by him designated, and the Collector so designated shall have entire charge and control of all matters connected with such bonded warehouses, and the property stored therein.

No other material amendments were adopted.

GEN. GRANT ON THE ARMY BILL.

The Committee, after disposing of 23 pages of the bill, rose, when the Speaker presented a Message of the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War, and a letter from Lieut.-Gen. Grant, relative to the necessity for legislation on the subject of the army. The Lieutenant-General's letter to the Secretary of War was read, after which the Message and letters were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THAYER desired to instruct that Committee to report back the Senate bill, but the House refused to consider the vote referring the Message, so as to enable him to move to refer with instructions.

The House at 4:30 adjourned.

MEXICO.

Official Account of a Republican Victory—Surrender of the French Garrison of Jonuta—The Whole State of Tabasco in the Hands of the Liberals.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 17, 1866.

The Mexican Minister received to-day official dispatches from San Juan Bautista, the Capital of the State of Tabasco, containing the official report of Col. Mendez, the Governor of the State, of a victory which he obtained over the French at the town of Jonuta on the 17th of April. After a short battle the garrison of Jonuta surrendered to Col. Mendez with their cannon, arms, ammunition, etc. The French have lost in that way the only point they held in the State of Tabasco.

Imperial Reports—The Liberals Again Defeated—Imperial Occupation of Tamistaro.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 16, 1866.

The Imperial Consul of Mexico in this city has received official dispatches via Acapulco announcing that the Liberals after their defeat in Michoacan endeavored to rally, but were surprised and completely routed. The occupation of Tanistaro by the Imperials is officially reported.

The Winooski at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Thursday, May 17, 1866.

The gunboat Winooski, from Eastport, arrived here this noon.

GENS. STEADMAN AND FULLERTON AT NORFOLK.

INTERVIEW WITH COLORED CITIZENS.

Their Estimate of the Freedmen's Bureau.

SUFFRAGE THE ONLY SUBSTITUTE.

Report of an interview between Gens. Steadman and Fullerton with the leading colored citizens of Norfolk, Va., held at the Court-room of the Freedmen's Bureau, corner Fox Church and Marsh-sts., Norfolk, Va., on Sunday afternoon, April 22, 1866, at 3½ o'clock.

Nearly all the seats being filled and the hour having arrived, the audience was addressed by Capt. A. S. Flagg, in charge of First District R. F. and A. L. He stated in a brief and eloquent manner the object of the meeting to be, that Gens. Steadman and Fullerton wish to converse with the colored freemen and get their ideas concerning the wants and necessities of the people relative to the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, and also obtain from them their views as to existing state of affairs here and the best way to adjust the difficulties between the whites and blacks in the States lately in rebellion. Capt. Flagg referred to the idea entertained by some gentlemen that "the agents of the Bureau were mere sticks of wood" and incapable of rendering any assistance to the colored freemen.

At the close of his remarks, he enjoined that the colored people work quietly, orderly and industriously to bring about the desired results.

Gens. Steadman and Fullerton arrived, accompanied by Gen. O. Brown, Capt. C. E. Johnson and others, who took seats on the platform.

Capt. FLAGG then introduced Gens. Steadman and Fullerton. The audience received them by rising on their feet.

Gen. STEADMAN stated that his mission was to converse with them as to the general state of feeling between the whites and blacks in this community, and said that he was with them in an official capacity, with Gen. Fullerton as a Commissioner, sent by President Johnson to inquire into the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, and to obtain information as to the benefit derived from the Bureau by the people. He said that he could not talk to all of them, but if they would appoint a delegation, that he would talk with them in behalf of the people.

Accordingly, the following gentlemen were chosen said delegation, viz.: Wm. Keiling, J. T. Wilson, J. G. Selden, A. A. Portlock, N. Barbour and James Bryant.

Mr. KEILING—I hope the Freedmen's Bureau will not be abolished until law and order is restored here, and to the whole country; were the Government to remove it now, while we are not recognized as men by the whites of the South, it would be leaving us and the white Union men at the mercy of the ignorant and still rampant Rebels and enemies of the Government.

I claim that it is unsafe to abolish the Bureau until the Government declares that we are men, and we have the enjoyment of *all* our rights as American freemen.

It is unsafe to remove the military forces until we are put on an equality with *all* other citizens.

I hope the Bureau will be allowed to remain until the laws of the State are modified and remodeled so that we can have justice before the civil courts—so that we can choose our rulers—so that we can have a say as to who shall receive the taxes that we pay to support the State and Municipal Governments.

The people of the South must be taught that we *are* men like unto themselves, and that we must be respected as such.

The people of the South must be educated and instructed as to the fundamental principles of our Government. We will assist to pay for their education. We have extended to them the right hand of friendship, and they have spurned it with scorn and contempt.

We are quiet and orderly, and are law-abiding citizens; but we wish to be consulted as to the making of the laws that govern us.

We are directly interested in *all* things the same as the white man. We treat the whites as we would have them treat us. We respect them, and they must learn to do likewise. We do not molest the whites, but they are continually interfering with us. In many cases when we work for them they will not pay us for our labor until forced to do so by the law, and if the whites alone have a voice in making the laws, they will not provide for us in those laws. Much prejudice still exists against us by the whites, but we do not feel any animosity against them.

We are willing to cast off the past, and unite to harmonize for the future, but they refuse to come up to the standard of right and justice.

If the Bureau must be removed, let us have a good military to supply its place.

But the Bureau, as it stands, *must* be supported, protected and assisted by the military.

To have peace, we must have a republican form of government; then, if we have good officers, we will have justice before the Civil Courts of the State.

It is very doubtful that a white jury can be found here that will do us justice.

I hope and pray that the Bureau may remain and be strengthened, and that peace may be soon restored.

J. T. WILSON—I see no provision made by the Legislature of Virginia by which the blacks, with the white loyalists, are protected from the disloyal whites.

The whites fear the military, and, I believe, judging the future by the past, that they will not give us justice unless forced to do so by the military.

Give the black man a voice in the Government, and we are *all* safe. Make him a responsible citizen—I mean give him the use of the ballot, the exercise of this right as a freeman, the exercise of the same rights as his forefathers had in the formation of the Government.

When we vote, we will then, and not *until* then, feel safe; then we will feel that we have come to the age of maturity, and that we are no longer incapable of protecting ourselves.

Gen. STEADMAN—If the laws of Virginia were duly executed, would you not *then* have justice shown you?

Mr. WILSON—We have not yet seen these laws executed *justly*.

Gen. STEADMAN—Do not the civil magistrates duly execute these laws?

Mr. WILSON—They have not. The laws of Virginia do not allow us to make contracts for a term longer than two months.

Gen. STEADMAN—I am not posted as to the laws of Virginia. Are the whites *more* hostile to the blacks than they were some time previous.

Mr. WILSON—They seem to get worse every day, especially since the passage of the