character and services, the faith of the House to protect ... an assault unprecedented in itself and a violation of the ... of the House, and in the face of any intention to inflict a ... judicial injury upon Mr. Stewart, or other are of the opinion that ... a resolution of the House seems to him proper in the public interest ... The undersigned recommend the adoption of the following ... and ... Bill, with ... reported by the Committee ... from the House, Lovell H. Rousseau be summoned to the ... bar of the House, and be there publicly reprimanded for the wicked ... and profligacy of the House, if ... he was guilty in ... remarks reported by him upon the Hon. J. R. Doolittle ... in Boston.

... the adoption of the other resolutions reported by ... the undersigned fully concur.

HENRY J. RAYMOND.
JOHN HOGAN.

POLITICAL FEELING IN WISCONSIN.

A prominent Member of Congress has received a letter from a leading War Democrat in Wisconsin, giving a sketch of the political feeling in the above State. He says the contest next Fall will be very exciting, especially as ex-Doolittle and Randall come to stump the State for Johnson. The feeling against Doolittle is intense. Leading men ... Doolittle's warmest friends, vow they will have nothing to do with him, and will use all the means in their power to defeat his election.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The regular monthly statement of the public debt for the month ending June 30 will not be made public for the present. The Secretary of the Treasury is busy preparing a statement of the debt for the fiscal year ending last Saturday. Mr. McCulloch says the deduction of public debt since June 30, 1865, will reach $[illegible],000. The exact figures will appear shortly.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amounted to $2,[illegible]133 68.

NAVY STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for supplying the Navy Department with stationery has again been awarded to the firm of Blanchard & Mulford of this city.

PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue, for the week ending July 10, 202 new patents.

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN FAIR.

It is not yet determined when to bring the great Fair of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home Association to a close. The building is thronged nightly. The list of speakers ranges from Henry S. Lane and Theodore Tilton to George Francis Train and President Johnson. The receipts have been good, but the donations from the country at large have not been as numerous as they should be for so broad a national charity. The gift enterprise of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, by which it is proposed to realize $[illegible],000 for the Home, has been authorized, free of revenue tax, by Commissioner Rollins, in consideration of the evidence furnished him that the proceeds are to be devoted to a charitable object. The drawing of the prizes is to take place on the 31 of August.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

There is little or no probability of Congress at present appropriating a million and a half of dollars to rebuild the levees on the Lower Mississippi. There is a large pressure ... from the South to secure it.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Holden, who is here, looking after his confirmation as a foreign mission, says that affairs in North Carolina are in a very dubious state. No original Union man is safe in life and property. Since Fullerton and Steedman made their great tour through the State, the people have been worse in their bellicose feeling toward the Government.

THE CASE OF COLLECTOR ELMORE.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the Senate a reply to a resolution of that body requesting a duly certified copy of an official oath taken by Albert Elmore as Collector of Customs at Mobile, Ala. He incloses a copy of Mr. Elmore's official oath, from which it appears he swore that he has never voluntarily borne arms against the United States, and that he had never voluntarily given aid and comfort to persons engaged in armed rebellion, etc.

In reference to the preamble of the resolution that Mr. Elmore is alleged to have held office under the late Confederate Government, and also to have otherwise given aid and comfort to the same, so that he therefore could not honestly and truthfully take the oath prescribed by law, the Secretary directs it his duty to say that the Department was informed before the appointment that Mr. Elmore had never held office under the late Confederate Government was given the same aid and support, although a resident of Alabama during the war, and at one time a sub-officer of the Alabama Legislature, yet that he never took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and was uniformly and always opposed to the Rebellion.

HARPER'S FERRY AS AN ARSENAL.

A communication from the Secretary of War, in response to a resolution of the Senate, inclosed a report from Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, in which the latter says:

Harper's Ferry can not, in his opinion, be ever easily used to advantage for the manufacture of arms. The detention of the property by the United States at that point is not necessary or advantageous to the public interest beyond the temporary use of so much as may be required for the ordnance depot, and he recommends that as soon as the depot can be built up at the Rock Island Arsenal, and other property there be sold and the proceeds of the sale be applied to the construction of the armory at the West as now authorized by law, the Ferry be abandoned.

REIMBURSING MISSOURI.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the commissioners under the act to reimburse the State of Missouri for expenditures in enrolling and equipping and provisioning the militia force to aid in suppressing Rebellion, and also confirmed the nomination of Joseph M. Humphreys as a Collector of Customs at Richmond, Va.

PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. John A. Palmer, who for a long period was military commander in Kentucky, is in the city, en route to North Carolina, where he has been ordered to preside over the court-martial engaged in trying the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau who did not suit Fullerton and Steedman's ideas of reconstruction. Gen. Palmer is a firm Radical, indorses Congress, and believes in making treason odious.

The Hon. G. A. Grow, at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a candidate for Senator Cowan's seat in the Senate, from Pennsylvania, is in the city. His business is to see that the people of Northern Pennsylvania are protected in the Tariff bill now before Congress.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President this afternoon visited the Academy of the Visitation in Georgetown, on the occasion of the annual Commencement of the institution. He was accompanied by his daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover.

The President's reception was most gratifying and enthusiastic. He presented the premiums and conferred the honors upon the young ladies. Rev. Father Maguire delivered an address.

UNION CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning with a view to arrange the public business before them before fixing a time for the adjournment of the session.

TREASURY MATTERS.

John Jay Knox, formerly in charge of the Mint Department of the Treasury, has been dispatched by the Secretary of the Treasury to California, to investigate the affairs of the branch mint at San Francisco.

AN INDIAN TREATY.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a telegram this morning from E. B. Taylor, President of the Laramie Commission, dated Fort Laramie, June 29, announcing that a satisfactory treaty had been concluded with the Sioux and Cheyennes. The two tribes were largely represented, and the most cordial feeling prevailed.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.

STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS.

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.) introduced a bill for the removal of causes in certain cases from State courts, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee. It provides for such removal in cases involving $500, in which the defendant is an alien or citizen of another State, when the suit has been instituted for the purpose of restraining or enjoining said defendant, or when the suit is one in which there can be a final determination of the controversy, so far as concerns him, without the presence of other defendants as parties in the cause.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill to amend an act to establish the Judiciary Courts of the United States, approved Sept. 24, 1789. It provides that in cases in State Courts in which the matter in dispute is $500, either party may show to the Court that the trial will involve the determination of rights of such party under some act of Congress concerning the war against the United States, and such action may be removed to the proper United States Court.

LEVEES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. CLARK (N. H.) from the Select Committee on the Reconstruction of the Levees of the Mississippi River, reported a bill making an appropriation for the reconstruction and repair of the levees of that river in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, and for the improvement of the river.

The bill appropriates $1,500,000, as follows: $[illegible],000 in Louisiana; $[illegible],000 in Mississippi, and $[illegible],000 in Arkansas. It requires the Secretary of the Treasury to make a report to the next session of Congress, showing how much of the money has been expended, how expended, and by whom; the particular levees repaired, their condition, the area protected by them, and the amount of money remaining unexpended.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINES AND ORES—A SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

Mr. NYE (Nev.) introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining:

Resolved, &c. That the Secretary of State be and he is hereby requested and authorized to appoint such committee or association of scientific men as in his judgment may appear most competent for that purpose, to attend such exhibition and procure and forward thereto such specimens of ores and mineral products of this country as they may select, with such specimens and models of structures and machinery for the extraction, dressing and reduction of ores, and for the illustration of mineral products, and of mining and metallurgical appliances and constructions as may best tend to the result desired, and to defray, in whole or in part, the expenses of such arrangements, the sum of ten thousand dollars, and no more shall be paid to the committee or association to be appointed as aforesaid, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

He also introduced a resolution authorizing the American Bureau of Mining to make such arrangements and exhibit such collections.

PAYMENT OF OHIO AND MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON (Mass.) from the Military Committee, reported the House bill to provide for the payment of the 6th, 8th and 11th regiments of Ohio Volunteers, Militia, a company of Cavalry and a battery of Artillery called into the service to repel the Kirby Smith invasion in 1862. The bill was passed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Mo.) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution for the relief of certain Missouri volunteers, who served during the war.

TITLE TO LANDS IN BENICIA.

Mr. CONNESS called up and had to quiet the title to certain lands in Benicia, Cal., which was passed.

PASSAGE OF THE MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Stewart, concurred in the House amendments to a bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota for railroad purposes.

IOWA WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. WILSON called up a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to investigate and settle Iowa war claims, which was passed.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the subject of the Paris Exposition of 1867, made a report. The Conference Committee struck out the words "in coin," which were in the Senate bill for all appropriations, and as thus amended the bill goes to the President.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL AGAIN POSTPONED.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill came up as the special order at 1 o'clock, but was, on motion of Mr. Howe (Wis.), postponed until to-morrow.

FORT RILEY RAILROAD AT LEAVENWORTH.

Mr. WILSON called up a bill authorizing the construction of a branch road through the military reservation of Leavenworth, Kansas, which was passed.

AMENDMENT OF TERRITORIAL ORGANIC ACTS.

The bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Washington, Arizona, Idaho, Utah and New Mexico was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Buckalew's amendment to strike out the section of the bill forbidding discrimination on account of color in the enjoyment of the elective franchise.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Del.) spoke in favor of the amendment. Half anything occurred to make it essential to the welfare of the white race that the negroes in these Territories should be granted the right of suffrage? If so, it ought to be made known to the Senate. It was asserted that the Declaration of Independence meant that negroes had equal rights with white men. Could George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, who were slaveholders, have meant such a thing? It was plain they meant no such thing, and until these modern days no such interpretation was put upon it. The founders of this Government meant to establish a white man's government, and while they lived no such proposition as was contained in the bill left for the Senate was brought before the halls of Congress. What had the negro race done for this country? Had they done anything for art, science or progress, that they had earned the reward now proposed to be bestowed upon them? He would advise Northern men, before enacting suffrage in the Territories, to go home to their own States, and get the right of suffrage for negroes there first. The time might, and he believed soon would, come, when the political complexion of the Senate would be changed. May God hasten that auspicious day. Not that he (Saulsbury) did not believe the present majority was composed of gentlemen of very fine personal qualifications, but that the public necessities demanded the change. Mr. Saulsbury referring to the right and prosecution of the war, alluded to Mr. Seward, and said to the opposite side of the chamber: He (Seward) belongs to your party and not mine. You may talk as you please, my party has nothing to do with him. The Democratic party has no such Captains. He has rung that little bell too often, even to be lieutenant in the conquering army which is to drive you out of power. Where are the three Northern people learn so much of the negro race? Was it from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a novel written by a strong-minded woman? Was it from the Northern press, whose editors stayed in their North ern homes inscribing to John Brown raids? Every man who has traveled through the South knows that for all practical purposes you might as well let the negroes and the cows vote as the Southern negroes.

Mr. STEWART (Nev.) replied to Mr. Saulsbury. Mr. Saulsbury had said that if the Northern people had known that the war must result in the abolition of Slavery, that they would not have enlisted in the army. He must ask that Senator whether if Jefferson Davis had known he was to be whipped, he (Davis) would have gone into the Rebellion.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that Mr. Stewart knew as much about Jeff. Davis as he did, and could answer that question quite as well as he. Mr. Stewart was a new convert to the Radical faith. It be understood his (Stewart's) political record, he was a Breckinridge Democrat, not Douglas.

Mr. STEWART said that he had patriotism enough to repudiate the Democratic party when it attempted to destroy the Government. He, with hundreds of thousands of other Democrats, became convinced that Buchanan and Davis were in a league to destroy the Government.

Mr. SAULSBURY said that it was a little strange that if Buchanan and Davis were so bad, Mr. Stewart should have voted for Breckinridge, who was Mr. Buchanan's Vice-President.

Mr. STEWART said the Democratic party had not openly betrayed the country. When he cast that vote he (Stewart) was one of the first men on the Pacific coast to desert the Democratic party after its treason.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.) moved the postponement of the bill under consideration.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Ind.) hoped that the bill would not be postponed; if it was the intention to pass it, it might as well be passed to-day as at any other time. He was opposed to granting the right of suffrage to negroes in the Territories. If he was in favor of the negroes of Indiana voting he would be in favor of this bill. He did not see any substitution I objected to the measure, as Congress had power over the subject. He supposed that in voting on this bill Senators who were in favor of negro suffrage in their own States would vote for it, and those who were opposed to it would vote the other way.

The motion of Mr. Conness prevailed, and the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the Freedmen's Bureau bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

The report sustains the Senate proposition relative to the South Carolina lands occupied by freedmen. It authorizes the Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina and Georgia to determine the validity of all titles of lands claimed under Gen. Sherman's special field order, and to give each person having a valid claim a warrant on the Direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina for 20 acres of land, which will entitle him to a lease for six years, at the end of which time, on the payment of a sum not exceeding $1 50 per acre, a certificate of sale may be obtained. Upon the completion of transfers of these lands, the former owners shall have restored to them the lands occupied under Gen. Sherman's order.

MAIL SERVICE TO CHINA.

Mr. CONNESS called up the bill to amend the bill establishing mail service between the United States and China, so as to relieve the Steamship Company performing the service from the obligation of touching at Honolulu.

Mr. CONNESS explained the necessity of the provision. It would save six or seven days' time in the trip to China.

Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) opposed the bill on the protest of naval officers stationed at the Sandwich Islands. It was the most important part of this mail contract to take care of the American interests on the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) spoke against the bill.

Mr. WILSON offered as an amendment a substitute authorizing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to establish a monthly steamship line between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, instead of touching at Honolulu, as required by law, with their steamships engaged in carrying the mail between the United States and China.

Mr. NYE hoped that Mr. Wilson's substitute would not be adopted, and spoke against it.

After further debate, in which Messrs. Grimes, Fessenden and Stewart participated, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, the following were introduced and referred:

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LYNCH—A bill to protect the public credit and to prevent bribery and corruption.

By Mr. PRICE (Me.)—To amend the acts incorporating the Guardian Society for Reforming Juvenile Offenders in the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BINGHAM—To aid in the construction of a canal in California.

MAINE AND GEORGIA.

Under the call of States for resolutions, a resolution offered last Monday by Mr. PERHAM, came up, reciting certain outrages committed in Georgia upon citizens from Maine, and calling upon the President to inform this House whether the personal rights of citizens of the United States are at present sufficiently protected in said States, and whether any further legislation is necessary to clothe him with sufficient authority to protect all the loyal citizens of States recently in rebellion in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights.

After some debate, the resolution was agreed to.

ADDITIONAL REPORTER.

Mr. RICE (Me.) offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint an additional reporter to the Committees of the House, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a statement showing the necessity of the appointment.

A short debate arose which was participated in by Messrs. HALE and ROLLINS against and by Messrs. RICE and CONKLING in favor of the resolution.

Mr. RICHES moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

The resolution offered by Mr. RAYMOND on the 24 of April and then laid over under the rules, providing for a commission of five upon a railroad between the Western States and the Atlantic seaboard, came up and was again postponed.

THE FENIANS.

The next resolution that came up in order was that offered by Mr. CLARK (Ohio) on June 4, as follows:

Resolved, That whereas the recent successes which have attended the demonstrations of the Fenian organizations, with the avowed purpose of liberating Ireland from the oppressive rule of Great Britain, according to the laws of nations as interpreted by the British authorities entitle the said Fenian organization to be treated with respect, and as entitled to the rights of belligerents, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be requested to inquire into the propriety of recommending such action as may be proper to secure that object.

The resolution was rejected without division.

THE REBELS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The next resolution that came up in order was that offered by Mr. Coffroth on the 11th of June, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of appointing commissioners to ascertain what damages have been sustained by citizens of the XVI Congressional District of Pennsylvania by Rebel raids.

On motion of Mr. McKEE, the resolution was laid on the table.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. ROLLINS offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing that all motions and resolutions for the increase of pay of officers and employés of the House be referred to the Committee on Accounts without debate.

Mr. DEMING presented resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature in favor of a donation of lands to endow Female Colleges in the several States; which were laid on the table.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) asked and obtained leave to record his vote in favor of the Senate amendment to the Constitutional amendment, agreed to by the House on the 13th of June.

Mr. KASSON from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back an act to reorganize the clerical force of the Department of the Interior; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. HALE offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, The financial condition of the United States demands the exercise of a rigid economy in all the Departments of the Government in order to sustain the credit of the nation, and to relieve the people at the earliest day from excessive taxation; and, whereas, there is reason to believe that in many departments of the civil service abuses have for a long time existed, and still exist, in the perpetuation of useless offices and sinecures, in extravagant salaries and allowances, and in other unnecessary and wasteful expenditures; therefore,

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That a Joint Committee be appointed, to consist of two members of the Senate and three members of the House, to be styled the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment; that said Committee be instructed to inquire into the expenditures into all the branches of the civil service of the United States, and to report whether any and what offices ought to be abolished; whether any and what salaries ought to be reduced, and generally how and to what extent the expenses of the civil service of the country may and ought to be curtailed; that said Committee be authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, and to report before or otherwise, and that said Committee may appoint a Clerk for the term of six months, and no more.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. SCHENCK (Pa.) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill; the first question being on the paragraph taxing ore 15 per centum ad valorem.

A considerable debate arose on the subject of copper ore, Messrs. Longyear (Mich.), and Beaman (Mich.), supporting an increase of the duty, and Mr. Phelps (Md.), and John L. Thomas (Md.) favoring a reduction or removal of it. None of the amendments prevailed, and copper ore remained as in the bill at 15 per centum.

On motion of Mr. MOORHEAD (Pa.), the ad valorem duty on copper in pigs, ingots, &c., was increased from 30 to 45 cents.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER (N. J.), a paragraph was added imposing a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on copper and brass wire cloth.

Mr. JOHNSON (Pa.) suggested hereafter a proviso that copper proceeds shall be admitted free of duty as heretofore.

Mr. RAIRDON (N. Y.) moved to remove the specific duty on copper from six to three cents per pound. Rejected.

Mr. O'NEILL (Pa.) moved to increase the duty on harness and saddlery hardware from 50 to 60 per cent ad valorem. Rejected.

Mr. RICE (Mass.) moved to reduce the duty on lead in pigs or bars, from three to two and a half cents per pound.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) argued sarcastically that inasmuch as it was the argument of protectionists that the higher the duty the less the price, the gentleman from Massachusetts should rather move to increase the duty on lead if he wished the people to have it at cheaper rates.

Mr. COX moved to amend the amendment, by making the duty 4 cents, arguing that lead mining did not pay 3 per cent on the capital and labor invested.

Both amendments were rejected.

Lead one was left in the bill at 2½ cents per pound.

On motion of Mr. COX the duty on lead in sheets, pipes, or shot, was increased from 3½ to 4 cents per pound.

On motion of Mr. BEAMAN, a paragraph was added, putting a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on regulus of copper.

Mr. COX moved to increase the duty on zinc in blocks from 2½ to 4 cents per pound. Rejected.

The question of Canadian coal being reached, Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS moved to amend the paragraph by striking out that part which makes the duty on bituminous coal mined and imported from any place not more than 30 degrees of longitude east of Washington 50 cents, instead of 61 50, per ton. He addressed the Committee in support of the amendment for over an hour, the House having extended his time for that purpose.

The Committee then rose, having disposed of less than a page, as follows:

On copper ore, 15 per centum ad valorem; on copper regulus, 20 per centum ad valorem; on copper in pigs, ingots, or bars, 5 cents per pound; on copper sheathing for vessels and yellow metal sheathing, 6 cents per pound; on copper in plates, sheets, rods, pipes and copper bottoms, and all other manufactures of copper, or of which copper shall be a component material of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, 45 per centum ad valorem.

On copper and brass wire cloth of a texture finer than thirty-six wires to the running inch, 35 per centum ad valorem; on zinc, in pigs and bars, 30 per centum ad valorem; on lead, in pigs, sheets, or bars, 20 per centum ad valorem. On all manufactures or articles of zinc or copper of which zinc shall be a component material of chief value, not otherwise herein provided for, 40 per centum ad valorem. On

REPORT OF THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL COMMITTEE.

Mr. SPALDING (Ohio), from the Special Committee upon the alleged violation of the privileges of the House by Mr. Rousseau in committing an assault upon Mr. Grinnell, presented a report, accompanied by the testimony. The report closed by recommending the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau, a Representative from the State of Kentucky, by committing an assault on the person of the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, a Representative of the state of Iowa, for words spoken in debate, has justly forfeited his privileges as a member of the House, and is hereby expelled.

Resolved, That the personal reflections made by Mr. Grinnell, a Representative of the State of Iowa, in presence of the House, upon the character of Mr. Rousseau, a Representative from the State of Kentucky, were in violation of the rules regulating debate and the privileges of its members founded thereon, and much the disapproval of the House.

Resolved, That Charles D. Pennybaker of Kentucky, L. P. Shepley of Kentucky, and John L. Mellvoy of Ohio, by their presence and participation in a premeditated personal assault between the Hon. Mr. Rousseau of Kentucky and the Hon. Mr. Grinnell of Iowa, set at naught the words spoken in debate, in which the persons and the lives of members of this House were imperiled, were guilty of a violation of its privileges, and they are hereby ordered to be brought to the bar of this House to answer for their contempt of its privileges.

The majority report is signed by Messrs. Spalding, Banks and Thayer.

Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.) presented the minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Hogan and recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau be summoned to the bar of the House and be there publicly reprimanded by the Speaker for a violation of the rights and privileges of the House of which he was a member in the personal assault committed by him upon the Hon. J. B. Grinnell for words spoken in debate.

The reports and testimony were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

MUSTER OUT OF MICHIGAN CAVALRY IN UTAH.

Mr. URSOM (Mich.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the detention in service of the 1st Michigan Cavalry for two months, and its muster out and payment in Utah.

RELIEF OF MRS. SANDERSON.

Mr. ROUSSEAU (Ky.) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to pay $[illegible] to Ellen Sanderson, the widow of Col. John P. Sanderson, late Provost-Marshal General of Missouri, in full for special labor and services in detecting and exposing an organized conspiracy in the loyal States against the Government. A long report in support of the bill was read.

Mr. JOHNSON protested against taking advantage of the courtesy of the House to have a report of a partisan character read. Whatever Col. Sanderson might have been in Missouri, he was a man of bad character in Pennsylvania. The records at Harrisburg prove him to have been guilty of fraud and corruption in 1863. Though he (Johnson) was willing to let his ashes rest in peace, he would not allow such an injustice to be perpetrated on an organization to which he belonged.

Mr. ROUSSEAU protested there was nothing further from his mind in preparing the report than to produce any political effect. He had hoped that no man on this floor would claim an affinity to the infamous order which Col. Sanderson had expased.

Mr. JOHNSON said he knew nothing of the particular organization known as "Knights of the Golden Circle" or "Sons of Liberty," but he knew that the Democratic party, to which he belonged, was charged in a general way with belonging to that association and being controlled by it, and therefore he claimed that the report read was a fling at that party.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) moved to lay the bill on the table. This was negatived—Yeas, 58; Nays, 74.

The bill was then rejected—Yeas, 57; Nays, 69.

THE CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. MCRUER (Cal.) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back a substitute for the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon.

This was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. PAINE (Wis.) from the Committee on Elections, gave notice that he would call up to-morrow the contested election case of Foiler against Dawson from the Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WILSON (Iowa) introduced a bill explanatory of the Pacific Railroad act of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. The bill was read twice, ordered to be printed, and made the special order for to-morrow.

It enacts that nothing contained in the acts referred to shall be so construed as to enlarge the grant of land made to the Union Pacific Railroad Company's Eastern Division, nor to entitle that Company to receive United States bonds on a greater number of miles than are embraced in its line of road between the Missouri and the 100th meridian of Western longitude, as indicated by the maps filed by the Company in the Interior Department, nor in any way to interfere with the right of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to receive the bonds of the United States referred to.

ASSESSING THE SALARIES OF POST-OFFICE EMPLOYES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. KELLEY (Pa.) asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be requested to inform the House by virtue of what order or provision of law the Postmaster at Philadelphia has assessed upon each of his employés a tax equal to one and a half per cent on the annual salary of each of said employés, and is proceeding to collect the same.

Mr. ROSS (Ill.) objected.

ADMISSION OF THE BRITISH PROVINCES INTO THE UNION.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill establishing conditions for the admission of the States of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and for the organization of Territorial Governments.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The first section provides that whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Governments of Great Britain and of the Provinces have accepted the propositions made in the second section, the President of the United States shall publish by proclamation that the States of Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West, and the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan and Columbia are constituted and admitted as States and Territories of the United States. Among the propositions is one that the United States will assume the Provincial debt at not exceeding five per centum interest as follows: Canada West, $[illegible],500,000; Canada East, $[illegible],000,000; Nova Scotia, $[illegible],000,000; New-Brunswick, $7,000,000; Newfoundland, $[illegible],000; Prince Edward's Island, $[illegible],000. The United States are also to pay $10,000,000 to the Hudson Bay Company.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill amendatory of the Habeas Corpus Act of May 11, 1863. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

OCCUPATION OF MINERAL LANDS.

On motion of Mr. HIGBY (Cal.), the Senate bill to legalize the occupation of mineral lands, and to extend the right of preemption thereto, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

EVENING SESSION—ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) gave notice that he would ask to have an evening session to-morrow, in order to finish the Tariff bill.

The House adjourned at 4:45 p. m.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

EXPORTS—WHEAT PROSPECTS—CAPITALISTS INVESTING IN CALIFORNIA MINES—TREASURE FROM OREGON—MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 29, 1866.

The total amount of exports from San Francisco, since January 1st, exceeds $32,000,000, including specie and merchandize with duties added. The exports of produce was greater than at any former period.

The new crop of wheat opens about 50 cents lower than at the corresponding period last year. Want of tonnage prevents large exports.

There is an increased disposition among San Francisco capitalists to invest in California mines. Three claims in Nevada County are reported sold, amounting in the aggregate to $830,000.

Mining shares are better; Ophir, $213; Imperial, $105; Savage, $800; Yellow Jacket, $690; Chollar Potosi, $175; Legal Tenders, 71c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 30, 1866.

The steamer Oriflamme, from Portland, brings $89,700 in treasure.

The disposition to speculate in gold affects mining stocks seriously. Money is in active demand and abundant at the usual rates.

The steamer Golden City sailed for Panama to-day, carrying $2,445,700 in treasure, of which $1,551,000 is for New-York.

The tendency of mining shares is upward: Ophir, $220; Savage, $900; Imperial, $103; Belcher, $166; Chollar-Potosi, $193; Yellow Jacket, $695; Gould & Curry, $700. Legal Tenders, 71.

From St. Louis—Political—Gold.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, July 2, 1866.

Senator Brown publishes and address to the people of Missouri, declining a reelection to the United States Senate.

Some $300,000 in gold dust have arrived here from Fort Benton in the last three days.

SENATOR LANE OF KANSAS.

He Shoots Himself Through the Head.

PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

THE REASONS FOR THE ACT.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, July 2, 1866.

Senator Lane of this State, shot himself last evening, inflicting a wound, which resulted fatally at 9 o'clock to-day. He had been acting strangely for several days, and a careful watch had been kept over him, but while riding last evening with his brother-in-law, Mr. McCall, and Capt. Adams, brother of his son-in-law, got out of the wagon, which stopped at the gate of the Government farm residence of Mr. McCall, and stepping to the rear, drew a pistol and shot himself in the mouth, the ball passing out through the top of the skull. The deed was undoubtedly the result of a temporary mental derangement. This is the third member of the family who has destroyed himself. The occurrence created an unusual sadness here.

THE REPORT OF HIS DEATH CONTRADICTED.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 2, 1866.

Representative Clarke of Kansas, who had previously received a dispatch announcing Mr. Lane's death, received a third dispatch to-day from D. R. Anthony, dated Leavenworth July 2, as follows:

"Judge Delahay reported Mr. Lane dead. He is alive, but unconscious. Have just seen him. The surgeons unanimously decide the case fatal."

HIS DETERMINED EFFORTS TO KILL HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 2, 1866.

Gen. J. H. Lane, United States Senator from this State, returned from St. Louis to his brother-in-law's, on the Government Farm. On Saturday he attempted to jump out of a window in the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis. He had been invited out to ride, and took a pistol before he started. Arriving here, he stopped with his brother-in-law, McCall, and on Sunday night McCall and Capt. Adams invited him to go to ride. He said he wanted his cane, but got a pistol. Going through the Government Farm he got out of the buggy to open the gate. He said, "Good-by, Mac," as he got out and opened the gate; the buggy passed on, when he put the revolver in his mouth and shot himself, the ball passing through the head, scattering the brains profusely. He lingered through the night, his friends keeping watch with him. His physicians report the paralytic attack as lumbago. Fear of exposure and exclusion from the United States Senate said to be the cause. He died about 9 o'clock this morning. Lane's brother stabbed himself years since in Indiana. This is the second attempt he has made to commit suicide since he has left Washington. There is great commotion among the politicians here; great excitement among Lane's friends as to the prospects. Politics are now terribly muddled. This will cause the election of another United States Senator in Lane's place.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Lane still lingers, but cannot recover. His physicians have given up all hopes. He may survive until morning. He is unconscious. His wife and friends are with him. Gov. Crawford will probably appoint ex-Gov. and Mayor Thomas Carney to represent Lane's term until the Legislature meets.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY—HOW THE DEED WAS COMMITTED—THE NATURE OF THE WOUND—THE PATIENT MAY LINGER BUT CANNOT RECOVER.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, July 2, 1866.

Senator Lane came up from St. Louis on Friday last and went directly to the residence of Mr. McCall upon the Government Farms. Before leaving St. Louis his conversation intimated a determination to suicide, causing him to be closely watched. His friends getting possession of his pocket knife, fearing it might be used for the fatal purpose.

On Sabbath afternoon he desired to ride out. Mr. McCall brought up his carriage and invited Mr. Adams to ride with them. After getting to the carriage Lane expressed a desire to return to his room for his cane, refusing to allow any one to go for him. Returning with his cane they drove upon the heights overlooking the fort and city. Lane entered freely and cheerfully into the conversation, remarking upon the beauty of the city and landscape.

On returning they had to pass through a gate that separated two fields. McCall alighted to open the gate. Lane stepped down from the carriage at the same time, passing around to its rear, said "Good-bye, gentlemen," and instantly discharged a pistol with its muzzle in his mouth. The ball passed out at the top of his head, near the center of his skull, producing a fatal wound.

There has been a consultation of six physicians at Lane's room to-day. Nothing can be done for him. All hope is gone. Mrs. Lane is with him. He may linger two or three days yet, but it is doubtful.

He has not opened his eyes since last night but presses his wife's hand, and is furnished with small pieces of ice when he puts his tongue out, this being the only sign of consciousness he shows.

There is much feeling here, and more against Lane at present than ever shown.

THE CAUSE OF THE SUICIDE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 2, 1866.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Jim Lane died of Andy Johnson. He went from here to Kansas, impressed with the delusion that his support of the President was so acceptable to the people of that State, that he could carry it for Johnson's policy by 5,000 majority. His first appearance upon the streets of Lawrence shocked him with a sense of his terrible error. In the town where he had once walked a Monarch, no man spoke to him. Old friends passed him without recognition on the sidewalk. On horseback, in the principal street, he rode unrecognized and rejected. He went to his house and sent for many of his old friends to come and see him. They returned answer that they wished to have no intercourse with him. Two days after his arrival Representative Clark came from Washington. What a contrast and what a lesson! A vast crowd met and welcomed him with music and flags. A public meeting applauded his votes, honored him for his fidelity and pledged to him the love and the support of Kansas. Humiliated, smitten with remorse, and utterly desperate, Lane terminated at once his life and his career in Johnson politics.

Board of Aldermen.

THE ACCOMMODATIONS IN THE CITY PRISON—THE SITE FOR THE NEW POST-OFFICE—THE WIDENING OF FIFTH-AVE.

The Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the President, JOHN BRICE, esq., in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor, indorsing a presentment from the Grand Jury setting forth that the accommodations for prisoners in the Tombs were in no way adequate to the wants of the inmates of the Prison. Ordered on file.

A report was received from the Joint Committee of the Common Council, tendering a site for the new Post-Office, and recommending for adoption a resolution to the effect that the lower portion of the City Hall Park be sold to the United States Government, for the site of a new Post-Office, at the cost of $500,000, which was laid over.

A report was also received from the Committee on "Widening Fifth-ave.," in which, after recapitulating the previous action of the Board of Common Council in the matter, they submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the following ordinance be and hereby is adopted.

SEC. 1. In streets or avenues, where court yards now exist beyond the line on the street, authorized by existing ordinances, the