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WASHINGTON.

THE SENATE CONCURS IN THE HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO THE NEBRASKA AND COLORADO BILLS—DEBATE IN THE HOUSE ON MR. STEVENS'S RECONSTRUCTION BILL—THE BANKING COMMITTEE AND RANDALL'S BILL—THE INTERNAL REVENUE BILL—IMPEACHMENT—PERSONAL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1867.

In the Senate to-day the House amendment to the Colorado and Nebraska bills was concurred in by 28 to 14. There were 10 absentees, of whom 6 are counted upon as certain to vote to pass the bills over the veto. As finally agreed upon by both Houses, the disputed provision attached to each bill is in the following language:

SECTION 3.—*And be it further enacted*, That this act shall go into effect with the fundamental and perpetual condition that within said State of Nebraska there shall be no abridgement or denial of the exercise of the elective franchise or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed, and upon the further fundamental consideration that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn oath, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authenticated copy of said act, upon the receipt whereof the President by proclamation shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as completed. The said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial Governor within 30 days after the passage of this Act, to act upon the condition submitted herein.

The remainder of the day was taken up in discussing the bill to regulate the tenure of office, without reaching any more definite result than a statement from Mr. Edmunds, who has it in charge, that he should press it to a vote to-morrow. The debate elicited no points of interest, except a statement from Mr. Cowan, compiled, he said, from official sources, of the number of removals from office during the past year. Mr. Cowan said there were 2,434 offices in the gift of the President. Out of these, there had been 446 removals, ten in the State Department out of 340, 179 in the Treasury Department out of 973, 21 in the Interior out of 210, 197 in the Post-Office out of 709, and 19 in the Attorney-General's Department out of 202. Mr. Sherman said if this statement was correct Ohio must have fallen in for more than her proportion of changes, as nearly every important Federal officer of that State had been removed, and for strictly political reasons.

The House remained in session nearly six hours to-day. Mr. Stevens's enabling bill for the Rebel States was taken up. Mr. Paine of Wisconsin opposed the second section of the bill, on the ground that it indorsed Andrew Johnson and Southern Governments. Mr. Bingham then addressed the House against it in a singular and erratic but withal able speech. He planted himself, much to the surprise of the House, squarely on the Constitutional Amendment as a basis of restoration, but was not able to definitely answer Mr. Stevens's question as to what he would do, now that every Southern State but one had rejected the amendment. Mr. Bingham's language in denunciation of Mr. Stevens's bill was severe. He characterized it as a measure of destruction instead of reconstruction, one of disunion in place of one for reunion. Full galleries and close attention on the floor were given the speaker. He was followed by Mr. Dawson of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, who made an elaborate speech in support of the President, and against the bill and Constitutional Amendment. Mr. Hill of Indiana pertinently inquired of Dawson if he supported for Vice-President the man he had just eulogized. Dawson replied, amid much laughter, that he did not. The Enabling bill was then laid aside, with a remark from Mr. Stevens that there were 20 members on the Speaker's list who desired to speak on the measure. The Legislative Appropriation Bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and finished, so that it will be reported to the House to-morrow for a final note. An amendment to pay the overland Telegraph Line a subsidy of $40,000, in accordance with an existing law, was stricken out on the ground that the Company had failed to comply with the contract. While Mr. Stevens had charge of this bill, Secretary Seward came into the hall, walked down the aisle, and, taking a seat beside him, entered into conversation. After remaining a short time, he left the hall in company with Mr. Bingham. But two other members approached his seat and spoke to Seward.

It is understood by those who have called upon the President within the last few days that he is opposed to the admission of Colorado as a State. It is further asserted by the same persons that he will sign the bill for the admission of Nebraska, she having, in his judgment, a sufficient population to entitle her to admission.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day resumed the consideration of Randall's bill providing for the substitution of Treasury Notes and the establishment of a Sinking Fund. They expect to finish it at their next meeting. It meets with little opposition in the Committee, and the chances are that it will be adopted by a majority of its members. Numerous letters have been received from leading bankers and financial men in different sections of the country commending it in the strongest terms.

The Ways and Means Committee are going on with the Internal Revenue bill, and are hearing delegations on various subjects. To-day a large delegation of brewers of malt liquors from Pennsylvania were before the Committee, asking for a reduction of tax on said articles. It is not at all likely that the Committee will make any reductions of the character asked, especially when the revenue is falling off at a fearful rate daily, as is shown by the receipts at the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The House Judiciary Committee are holding daily sessions, and it is understood that they are making some progress with the impeachment business. It is announced to-day by trustworthy persons that sufficient evidence has been laid before the Committee to justify Gen. Ashley's action looking toward impeachment.

It being a disputed question whether the sums placed in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and distributed among his clerks are to be deducted from the 20 per cent advance pay of the clerks, Mr. Garfield has given the following opinion: "Congress cannot give presents. What was paid to clerks last year was an increase of pay, and it was the design of the late joint resolution to equalize the increase of pay, and the increase made last Winter will be deducted from the amount to be now paid."

The Naval Committee of the Senate held a session to-day, and had under consideration the project of making either New-London, Conn., or League Island, Pa., a site for an iron-clad Navy Yard. The Committee will report on the subject on Friday next.

The President has approved the bill suspending the payment of money to persons claiming the labor or service of colored volunteers or drafted men.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the facts concerning the killing of Union soldiers in South Carolina, and the discharge of those convicted of crime, are nearly ready to make their report. They to-day examined Major-Gen. Sickles.

The investigation which has been in progress by the House Committee on Indian Affairs, with regard to the subject of the late contract for furnishing goods to the Indians, is at an end. Commissioner Bogy of the Bureau of Indian Affairs has made his defense before the Committee, whose report will probably be forthcoming within a short time.

A settlement of the New-York Custom House difficulties is looked for within a few days.

There were to-day placed on exhibition, on a table near the hall of the House of Representatives, two specimens of silver ore, chloride and ruby, from the Owyhee district, Idaho Territory, weighing 200 pounds, and heavily charged with the precious metal. They are brought here, under the auspices of the United States Commission, by Prof. Egleston of the School of Mines of Columbia College, New-York, who will explain their value before the committees of the House and Senate, which are to meet specially for the purpose to-morrow and the day following.

Mr. S. B. Ruggles, United States Commissioner to Paris, is here urging additional legislation for showing the resources of our country at the coming Exposition.

It having been decided to make League Island, Pa., a naval station, the Secretary of the Navy has ordered that the sloop-of-war St. Louis, now laid up in ordinary at that station, be put in commission, and the officers and men on duty there be placed on board of her.

The contract for purchasing the waste paper from the Post-Office Department has been awarded to George Hill and Thomas Lucas of Washington, D. C.

Applicants for increase of pension under the acts of June 6 and July 25, 1866, and their attorneys are informed, by authority of the Commissioner of Pensions, that such applications filed after the first day of the present month cannot possibly be ajudicated before the fourth day of March next, when the semi-annual payments of pensions are due. The original certificate of all army pensioners should not be forwarded with the applications for increase filed between this date and the 4th day of March next, but should be retained by them, and surrendered only upon a call from the Pension Office; but its number should be given in all cases. The labor devolving upon the Department has been nearly doubled in consequence of the passage of the acts referred to, and no more clerical force has been allowed than was before employed.

The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration the propriety of suggesting to Congress the necessity of passing a bill for the relief of disbursing officers of the Government for expenditures made during the Rebellion for articles not authorized by army regulations, but which were absolutely necessary for the public service.

Senator Wilson returned to the city this morning from Natick, whither he had been to bury his son.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1867.

MEMORIALS AND PETITIONS.

Mr. YATES (Rep., Ill.) presented a memorial for the passage of the Tariff bill of last session, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition from the employés of the Government Printing-Office, asking that the 20 per cent increase of pay given to the clerks by the House bill, be given to them, which was referred to the Finance Committee. Also a petition for increased pay for army officers, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) presented the petition of the citizens of Detroit against the reduction of the volume of the national currency, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a similar petition, which was similarly referred; also, the petition of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting distinctions in political rights on account of color, and eleven petitions from the loyal colored men of North Carolina for the passage of Mr. Stevens's House bill for reconstructing North Carolina, which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep., N. Y.) presented a petition for a protective tariff, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) presented a similar petition, which was similarly disposed of.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) presented the memorial of the Oregon Legislature for the establishment of a branch mint in Oregon, which was ordered to lie upon the table.

A DISTRICT BILL PASSED.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington, with a recommendation that the Senate concur in the House amendments. The Senate concurred, and the bill goes to the President.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The bill to admit Nebraska, as amended in the House, was taken up. The amendment was read, as published in the House proceedings yesterday.

Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) moved that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) hoped the Senate would not concur. It was evident to his mind either that Congress had the right, in admitting the State, to impose conditions of universal suffrage, or else it must be left to the people of the territory in their original capacity to decide. There was no middle ground. The question might just as well be left to the City Council of the City of Washington as to the Legislature of the Territory.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.), agreed with Mr. Edmunds that either Congress had the right that he (Edmunds) claimed in the premises, or else it must be left to the people.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.), was opposed to all the conditions mentioned, but he believed if any were imposed they should be left to the people of the State to comply with.

The question was further discussed by Messrs. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.), MORRILL (Rep., Me.), and others, when the morning hour expired, and the regular order of business, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was called for.

Mr. WADE moved to suspend the regular order until the Nebraska bill was disposed of.

The motion was agreed to. Yeas, 24; Nays, 17.

Mr. HENDERSON resumed the floor on the bill to admit Nebraska. He offered—as a substitute for the House amendment—what was known as the Brown amendment when the bill was before the Senate, the difference between the two being that the one now proposed submits the question to the people instead of the Legislature.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered on Mr. Henderson's amendment, and it was disagreed to. Yeas, 18; Nays, 21.

The question was then upon concurring in the House amendment. On this the Yeas and Nays were demanded, and the amendment of the House was concurred in. Yeas, 28; Nays, 14, as follows: (Republicans, roman; Democrats, italic.)

YEAS.

Anthony,	Fowler,	Morgan,	Sumner,
Cattell,	Frelinghuysen,	Morrill,	*Van Winkle*,
Chandler,	Grimes,	Poland,	Wade,
Conness,	Henderson,	Ramsey,	Willey,
Cragin,	Howard,	Sherman,	Williams,
Pessenden,	Kirkwood,	Sprague,	Wilson,
Fogg,	Lane,	Stewart,	Yates—28.

NAYS.

Buckalew,	Edmunds,	*Johnson*,	*Patterson*,
Cowan,	Foster,	*Nesmith*,	*Ridille*,
Dixon,	Harris,	*Norton*,	*Saulsbury*—14.
Doolittle,	*Hendricks*,		

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING.

Brown,	*Guthrie*,	Nye,	Ross,
Cresswell,	Howe,	Pomeroy,	Trumbull—10.
Davis,	*McDougal*,		

So the bill has passed both Houses, and goes to the President.

THE COLORADO BILL.

The bill to admit Colorado was then taken up, and the House amendment, which was similar to that put upon the Nebraska bill, was adopted by Yeas 27, Nays 12, and the bill goes to the President.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported the bill to protect the rights of married women and for other purposes in the District of Columbia, with an amendment substituting a new bill, changing to some extent the provisions and details of the original measure introduced and referred last week.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend an act entitled "An Act to authorize the extension and use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company of a railroad from between Knoxville and the Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia."

THE COOLIE TRADE.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to.

"*Whereas*, The traffic in laborers transported from China and other Eastern countries, known as the "Coolie trade," is odious to the people of the United States as inhuman and immoral, and

"*Whereas*, It is abhorrent to the spirit of modern international law and policy, which have substantially extirpated the African slave trade, to permit the establishment in its place of a mode of enslaving men differing from the former in little else than the employment of fraud instead of force to make its victims captives, therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That it is the duty of this Government to give effect to the moral sentiment of the nation through all its agencies for the purpose of preventing the further introduction of coolies into this hemisphere or the adjacent islands."

PACIFIC COAST MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads:

"*Resolved*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby authorized to employ Ocean mail service between San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, three times per month in continuation of the service from New-York via Panama to San Francisco, provided that the cost of said service shall not exceed $25,000 per annum."

RANK OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) introduced "a bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy," which provides that the Vice-Admiral shall be the ranking officer of the Navy, shall be considered repealed by the act approved July 26, 1866, establishing the grade of Admiral, which latter shall be the ranking officer of the Navy; and the sixth section of said act is so amended that the Secretary of the Admiral shall be entitled to the rank, sea pay and allowances of a Lieutenant-Commander of the Navy, to date from the acceptance of his appointment. Section 2 repeals acts of August 5, 1856, and March 3, 1859, giving force of law to certain general orders of the Navy Department establishing relative rank of staff officers, and provides that the same shall be established by regulations of said Department. Section 3 provides that the number of midshipmen authorized by law at the Naval Academy shall be exclusive of such as are in the graduating class on the 5th of March of each year, and repeals the law requiring that cadet engineers shall be under 18 years of age when appointed, and have been employed two years in fabrication of steam machinery. Section 4 provides that officers of the volunteer naval service transferred to the regular navy shall be credited with the services performed by them, the same as if they had been in the Regular navy. Section 5 requires that hereafter the storekeeper of the Naval Academy shall be detailed from the paymasters' corps of the navy, and prescribes his duties. Section 6 amends Section 4 of the act to provide a more efficient discipline for the navy, so that the authority therein given to the commander of any vessel of the navy to convene summary court-martials shall require the previous order of the Secretary of the Navy, and may be suspended or withheld by the commander of the squadron to which the vessel may belong if without the United States. Section 7 authorizes the payment, out of the naval pension fund, to every person who from age or infirmity is disabled from sea service, but who has served as an enlisted person in the Navy or Marine Corps 20 years, and has not been discharged for misconduct in that time, in lieu of a home in the Philadelphia Naval Asylum (if he shall select), a sum equal to one-half the pay of his rating when discharged, to be paid quarterly under the direction of the Commissioner of Pensions, upon certificate from the Secretary of the Navy, to whom application must be made. And it is also provided that disabled persons of a similar class who have served ten years may be aided from the same fund. Section 8 gives to the Commandant of the Marine Corps the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General of the Army.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE MEXICAN RESOLUTION.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) moved that the Senate take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to make certain inquiries, and make a report on Mexican affairs.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) hoped the Senate would proceed with the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the terms of office.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) said he had no objection to the passage of Mr. Howard's resolution, provided it was amended so as to leave it to the discretion of the Committee to report if in their judgment expedient. He believed the inquiry altogether unnecessary, as there was every evidence that the French troops were now leaving Mexico. There could be no doubt of this. He had official and unofficial confirmation of the fact.

Mr. HOWARD did not believe all these rumors about the departure of French troops. At any rate it was a subject upon which he would like to have a report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The question being taken on Mr. Howard's motion, it was disagreed to.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) said it was originally his intention to call up the Tariff bill to-morrow, but he had concluded not to do so. He would now give notice that he would call it up on Monday, and expect to keep it before the Senate until it was disposed of.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE BILL.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of Mr. Sumner as an additional section, that all officers and agents of the Government, except Department Clerks whose salaries exceed $1,000 per annum, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of—as many of such officers are now—appointed by the Heads of Departments alone.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) took the floor in advocacy of the amendment and the proposition was further discussed by Messrs. SUMNER, (Rep., Mass.) FESSENDEN, (Rep., Me.) EDMUNDS, (Rep., Vt.) and others. In the course of some remarks, Mr. COWAN (Dem., Pa.) said that the whole number of offices in the gift of the President was 2,434. The whole number of removals made during the year was 446.

Mr. SUMNER asked Mr. Cowan if he could inform the Senate the number of offices in the gift of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. COWAN said he thought he could. He would come to the Treasury presently. All the removals he knew to have been made by the President were of men who had no respect, not only for the Chief Magistrate, but for the country, and he might say, for themselves. There was a great deal of improper and disrespectful language used toward the President in the last campaign. No man was removed who had refrained from indulgence in this language. He presumed no Senator would advocate the retention of men who used disrespectful language toward the President. There were 340 appointments in the State Department; of these there were 10 removed. In the Treasury Department, out of 973 appointments there had been 197 changes. In the Interior Department there were 210 appointments and 21 changes. In the Attorney-General's Office, 202 appointments and 19 changes. As to the allegation of Mr. Sherman, a few days ago, that scarcely any of the recent appointments of the President had been sent to the Senate, he (Cowan) would say that out of the 446 appointments and removals made by the President, 357 had been sent to the Senate, and the Senate had acted upon five of them.

Mr. SHERMAN said if what Mr. Cowan had said was correct he must have been treated exceptionally by the President, for in that State he could not think of a single permanent officer of the Government who had not been removed for political purposes. Circulars had been sent around to them ordering them to attend the Philadelphia-Johnson Convention. In many cases, removals and appointments were made upon the recommendation of Democratic candidates for Congress. Men had been removed for refusing to contribute money to carry on the Democratic canvass. He knew of one man who had been appointed to an important post-office, who was editor of a Democratic paper, and who had been arrested and imprisoned during the war for disloyalty. Throughout the entire State of Ohio Federal officers were compelled to support the opposition to the Republican party, or they were removed. He did not know how it was in other States, but if the proposition of removals elsewhere was as great as it had been there, the aggregate must be greater than Mr. Cowan had stated.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) referred to the recently-published letter of the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to the Norfolk Navy-Yard and the appointment to that place, and advocated the amendment of Mr. Sumner.

ADJOURNMENT.

After further debate the Senate, at 4:45, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to prepare and report to the House an opinion in writing respecting the necessity of obtaining any further sanction to the Constitutional Amendment than three-fourths of the States actually represented in Congress.

Mr. FINCK (Dem., Ohio) objected, and the resolution was not received.

A NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

On motion of Mr. WARD (Rep., N. Y.) the Committee on Naval Affairs was directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to nominate, and by and with the consent of the Senate to appoint, Commander Aaron A. K. Hughes to the active list of the Navy.

COURT RECORDS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

On motion of Mr. COOK (Rep., Ill.) the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to report in reference to the accommodations for the Clerk of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in North Carolina, and whether any legislation is necessary to secure the records of that office, &c.

UNITED STATES BONDS.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON (Rep., Iowa) the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to furnish the House with information in reference to the disposal of United States bonds, &c., as required by the act of 12th of April, 1866. That act requires the Secretary to report to Congress the amount of exchanges made or money forward under it, of whom and on what terms. Also the amount and character of indebtedness retired under it with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.

DISTRICT BILLS.

The Senate bills to incorporate the National Life and Accident Insurance Company of the District of Columbia came up, and after being amended was laid on the table.

The House bill fixing the compensation of the bailiffs and criers of the courts of the District of Columbia, and also relating to notaries public, was taken up and passed.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the laws of the District in reference to appeals, remedies of landlords, &c., which was amended and passed; also, the Senate bill to incorporate the Washington County Horse Railroad Company in the District of Columbia.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.), on leave, introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act of August 4, 1862, granting the right of way for all rail and plank-roads for five years. Which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MR. STEVENS'S RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House then took up the bill introduced by Mr. Stevens for the reconstruction of the Rebel States.

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio), being entitled to the floor, yielded to Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.), who spoke at length in opposition to the second section. He declared that he could not vote for the second section of the bill recognizing the present State Governments for municipal purposes, and if that section were not struck out he would vote against the bill. He denounced them as piratical governments, which up to this time had rested on the souls of Andrew Johnson and his Northern and Southern satellites, but would henceforth rest on the soul of the rash young gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens). Why was that gentleman so anxious to share the responsibility and guilt of Andrew Johnson? The diabolical outrages perpetrated under those piratical Governments were daily ventilated in this Hall; and yet there was an offer to recognize them. If this had been proposed 18 months ago there might have been some excuse for it; but now there was none. That gentleman had intimated something about Presidential expectations by Mr. Spalding, but it would really seem that that gentleman, Stevens himself, had some longing for the Presidential bread and butter. [Laughter.] Mr. Bingham called the attention of the House to the departure by the proposed measures from what had hitherto been done, and sanctioned by the Committee on Reconstruction, by Congress, and by the people. He would not limit the power of the people to establish guarantees and safeguards. It was because he recognized the right that he opposed the measures proposed by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) and his own colleague (Mr. Ashley). The Committee on Reconstruction, representing the judgment of the loyal people, came to the conclusion there was no safety for the future of the Government, except by such an amendment of the Constitution as made all men born in the country citizens of the Republic, as deprived States of the right to deny persons within its jurisdiction, the equal protection of the laws, as placed representation upon population, as disfranchised Rebels, as made the National debt inviolable, and as authorized Congress to enforce those provisions. He believed that the safety of the people depended upon the incorporation into the Constitution of that great amendment. He stood upon the proposition that Congress, by its vote, did give out that amendment as the basis of restoration, and the people of the United States accepted it. Many members owed their reélection to the fact that State Republican Conventions accepted the amendment as such basis of restoration. That, however, did not restrict Congress from further legislation in regard to those States, not unconstitutional with the Constitution. But this bill neither stood with the Constitutional Amendment, nor with the duty of Congress to give due protection to citizens of the United States within the disorganized States. This bill gave no such protection to anybody, loyal or disloyal, therefore he opposed it, and he opposed it also because it was at variance with the Constitutional Amendment. Let the future safety of the Republic rest upon irrepealable guarantees imbedded in the constitution, and not upon repealable legislation in the insurgent States. The American nationality, as a political organization, never existed an hour except through the government of regularly organized States, organized Constitutional State Governments. There could be no representative branch of legislation, save through organized States. He repeated, there was no American nationality, save through the States. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had stated the other day that it was absurd to suppose that one of the lately Rebel States could take any part in ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. But the Committee on Reconstruction had thought otherwise, for it approved of the ratification of it by those States. Half the States of the Union to-day had exercised the functions of State Governments before they actually became States, and the ratification of those acts by Congress made them legal from the beginning. So he would have the lately Rebel States go on and perform acts for the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, even though they were not regularly organized States, and the ratification of their acts subsequently by Congress would legalize them. As to the Supreme Court, its powers were very limited. Its appellate powers depended upon the will of Congress. If gentlemen were apprehensive of the improper use of those powers, there was an easy remedy. Congress could take away the appellate powers of that Court, and let it sit simply to hear cases arising out of treaties, &c. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Stevens) had frequently expressed the idea, that the Rebel States were not States of the American Union, but were alien enemies, subject to all the penalties of conquest, and had often quoted the prize case to sustain that view, but he (Bingham) denied that the decision in the prize cases covered any such ground. This bill was very offensive to him. It attempts to restrict the right of petition. The father of all extended that right to all his people, and the Constitution of the United States declared that Congress should pass no law restricting the right of petition; but this bill proposed to do so. It looked as if drawn by a crowned despot. It declared that all persons who were in the Rebellion and had once taken an oath to the Constitution of the United States were no longer citizens of the United States, and could not become so except through the forms of naturalization. He submitted to the House and the country that the Congress of the United States had no colorable authority for declaring, first, that a million of the people of this country were no longer citizens; and, second, that they could take no steps for organizing State Governments until Congress passed an Enabling act permitting them to do so. In answer to a question what remedy he himself proposed, he said he wished the measure to be referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. The sixth section of the bill disfranchised a million of men, which was a clear departure from the Constitutional Amendment, which imposed no disability except the disability to hold office. This bill not only decitizenized a million of people but it disfranchises them also.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) inquired whether the Rebels had not denuded themselves of citizenship, and whether the question was now *not* one of disfranchisement but one of enfranchisement?

It was inquired of Mr. Bingham how many of the Rebel States had accepted the Constitutional Amendment?

Mr. BINGHAM admitted that all the Rebel States which had considered it in their Legislatures, with the exception perhaps of Arkansas, had rejected it, but it did not follow that they would not yet accept it, and if three-fourths of the organized States adopted it, it would bind the rest and give them the benefit of it, while in the mean time it would bind Congress. For these reasons he asked that the bill be referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. DAWSON (Dem., Penn.) followed in an argument to prove that the Presidential policy was the solution of the national difficulties.

The Speaker's hammer fell, on the termination of the hour, and before Mr. Dawson had concluded his speech.

Mr. SPALDING moved an extension of time, but Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) objected, stating that he had given notice when Mr. Bingham's was extended that that was the last extension of time he would consent to.

Mr. DAWSON said he then gave notice that there should not be another extension of time so long as he was a member of the House.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. BAKER (Rep., Ill.) obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. STEVENS, on whose motion the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. LAWRENCE (Rep., Pa.) in the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. DAWSON (Dem., Pa.) obtained the floor and then went on with the concluding portions of his speech.

Mr. HILL (Rep., Ind.) rose and asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Dawson) who had so highly eulogized the President for his course prior to his succeeding to the Presidency, if he had voted for him when he was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. DAWSON replied that he did not—that Mr. Johnson was not the candidate of his (Dawson's) party.

Mr. HILL commenced to follow up his question when Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Illinois) interposed a question of order that both gentlemen were out of order.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order, adding that Mr. Dawson had been allowed to proceed by common consent.

Mr. STEVENS—"No, Sir, not by common consent."

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) the appropriation for steamboat inspectors and superintendents was increased to $10,000 for the more thorough investigation of the causes of recent disasters. He referred to the loss of the Evening Star, of the steamboat Fashion on the lower Mississippi and of the Commodore on Long Island Sound, and said that the last case was one of the most flagrant character. She was an old, rotten, condemned, unseaworthy hulk, to which the supervising and local inspectors had refused to give a license, and yet her owners in utter defiance of the law, had kept her on the line, exposing the lives of hundreds of passengers every night. It was a miracle that when she was wrecked, that every person had not been lost. He desired that the Treasury Department would be instructed to make most thorough investigation, and be trusted that a criminal prosecution would be instituted against those who were responsible for sending her out.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) moved to strike out of the bill the clause appropriating $40,000 for facilitating communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States by electric telegraph, claiming that the company had failed to fulfill its contract.

The vote was taken by tellers, and the clause was struck out—57 to 40.

Mr. STEVENS moved to amend the clause appropriating $2,500 salary for the Supreme Court Reporter, and $2,000 additional in case he had to publish more than one volume of reports.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) moved to strike out the clause appropriating $10,000 for continuing the collection of trustworthy statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the Western States and Territories.

Mr. STEVENS moved to reduce the amount to $5,000.

That amendment was rejected and the clause was struck out.

On motion of Mr. PRICE (Rep., Iowa) the clause to pay five watchmen in the public garden was struck out.

Mr. RADFORD (Dem., N. Y.) moved to amend the clause for the payment of the Metropolitan Police for the District of Columbia by reducing the increased compensation from 50 per cent to 25 per cent.

At the suggestion of Mr. FARQUHAR (Rep., Ind.) he put the reduction at 20 per cent.

The amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BERGEN (Dem., N. Y.) the date for the commencement of the increased compensation was changed from July 1, 1865 to November 1, 1866.

Mr. HARDING (Rep., Ill.) moved to amend the paragraph by adding the following proviso:

"*Provided*, that hereafter no person shall be employed as policeman or watchman who has not served at least one year, or been wounded in the army of the United States and received an honorable discharge."

Mr. HALE suggested that that was rather sweeping, and would remove from office all the present force. It should be made simply prospective.

Mr. HARDING consented to modify the amendment by putting in the words "shall be appointed."

On suggestion of Mr. RADFORD, the amendment was further modified by striking out the words "at least one year." The amendment thus modified was adopted.

Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Pa.) offered an additional section, making an appropriation to pay the increased compensation voted last session to clerks and employés.

Mr. STEVENS said it would not do to agree to that amendment this evening, and he called for a division on it.

The division showed—Yeas, 30; Nays, 15, no quorum being present.

The division not being insisted on, the Chairman declared the amendment adopted.

The Committee rose and reported the bill.

TARIFF PETITION—ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. VAN HORN (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of 101 citizens of Genesee County, N. Y., asking for the passage of the bill for the tariff on wool, now pending in Congress.

At 5:10 the House adjourned.

During the debate on the Reconstruction bill, Major-Gen. Sickles occupied a seat on the floor for a short time, and when the Appropriation bill was up in Committee, the Secretary of State came in and occupied a seat beside Mr. Stevens.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

TRANSPORTATION OF SPIRITS IN BOND.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued the following circular concerning the transportation of spirits in bond:

Under former statutes and regulations, if a person who had executed a bond for the transportation of distilled spirits to a bonded warehouse, and paid the amount of tax due upon such spirits to the collector holding the bonds, such payment was sufficient to warrant the cancelation of the bond. It is, however, so clearly the intention of the act of July last, that all spirits removed under transportation bond shall be deposited in bonded warehouses; and the statute so explicitly declares the forfeiture of all spirits which shall be found elsewhere than in bonded warehouses, not having been removed therefrom in pursuance of law, that it is believed to be no longer necessary to tolerate this practice; at the same time it would be regarded as oppressive if seizure should be made of spirits which were placed in the market without going into the warehouse, where the shipper had been in the habit of making this disposition of spirits and of canceling his bond by the payment of the tax.

Collectors will therefore notify all persons who may hereafter execute bonds for transportation of spirits to bonded warehouse, that such spirits will be seized if found elsewhere than in transit to the warehouse for which a permit is issued; and Collectors will seize all spirits which may be found in their respective districts, branded for transportation, and which are evidently not in regular course of transit to the proper warehouse, unless it shall appear to their satisfaction that the transportation was commenced prior to the 20th inst. The sooner all distillers and persons engaged in the practice and sale of distilled spirits are made aware that only those spirits which have been regularly withdrawn from the warehouse upon payment of the tax, can be regarded as legitimate objects of traffic, the better will it be for the interests of the Government and of all honest distillers. Collectors will also notify all persons who hereafter execute transportation bonds, that in no event will the bonds be canceled except upon proof of the receipt into the warehouse, or proof of some special circumstances which have rendered a literal compliance with the conditions of the bond impossible.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE NEW SANTA FE STAGE LINE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 15.—The first coach from Santa Fe has arrived on the new time, six days.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

ANNUAL SESSION OF THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL ASSOCIATION—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The American Iron and Steel Association commenced its annual meeting in this city this morning. But little business, excepting the appointment of committees, was transacted at the morning session. The meeting this evening was very large and earnest, and many members of Congress and other prominent persons interested in the protection of native industry and manufactures were present and participated. The Convention was called to order at 8 o'clock by the Vice-President, Samuel J. Reeves, the Chairman calling for reports from the various committees appointed at the morning session. Mr. Scranton, Chairman of the Committee on the Tariff, stated that that committee had a meeting, but nothing definite had been arrived at, and asked to have more time allowed in which to present a report, which was granted.

The following is the board of managers chosen for the ensuing year: E. B. Ward, Detroit; Chas. S. Wood, Phila. Jos. W. Cooper, Pittsburgh; A. S. Hewitt, New-York city; Samuel Thomas, Hokenduqua, Pa.; J. H. Reed, Boston; Mass.; Jas. Park, jr. Pittsburgh; Jos. Kersey, Cincinnati, Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago; T. B. Blair, Pittsburgh; J. A. Griswold, Troy, N. Y.; Jos. A. Scranton, Pa.; A. B. Stone, Cleveland; B. F. Jones, Pittsburgh; J. R. Thompson, Jersey City; Chas. Wheeler, Phila.; C. A. Wadsworth, Buffalo; W. M. Lyon, Pittsburgh; Horace Abbott, Baltimore; B. Hayward, Pottsville, Pa.; S. J. Reeves, Phila.; J. M. Lord, Indianapolis; Simon Cameron, Harrisburg; Thos. Beaver, Danville, Pa.; Joseph Harrison, St. Louis; H. G. Morris, Phila.; E. Hammond, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; A. Hunt, Bethlehem; Percival Roberts, Phila.; Jas. Rogers, Essex, N. Y.

The following is a portion of the resolutions adopted:

"*Resolved*, That while the increase of duties on iron and steel beyond those now existing may cause a temporary increase of prices, the effect of protective duties which establishes industries to the point of competition with rival imports is ultimately to reduce prices to consumers, it is beyond dispute that the duty imposed by the Morrill tariff on cast-steel amounting to one hundred per cent increase on previous rates, under which duty the production of American steel was greatly extended, brought down the price of the imported article from sixteen and a half cents a pound to thirteen cents, and that when gold was at two hundred and eighty and the best English cast-steel consequently had to be sold at forty-three cents, American of equally good quality never sold for more than 32 cents; and it is also true that, previous to the present extensive preparations in this country to make