THE CUSTOM-HOUSE PRAUDS-THE SENATE EXONERATES DOOLITTLE AND PATTERSON-THE HOUSE REQUESTS THE PRESIDENT TO REMOVE COLLECTOR SMYTHE-NO AGREEMENT ON THE ADJOURNMENT PROPOSITION-THE STRUGGLE FOR OFFICE-GEN. SLOCUM NOMINATED FOR NAVAL OFFICER OF THIS CITY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 27, 1867. In the Senate to-day a few unimportant bills were passed. At 2 o'clock Mr. Trumbull made a report on the Patterson and Doolittle charges, which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee. The report entirely exonerates the Senators, and states that there is no foundation whatever for any charges against them. Mr. Conkling made a minority report, agreeing with the majority in exonerating Doolittle and Patterson, but showing from the report of the House Committee that Mr. Smythe had spoken to others, though not to them, of giving them money. An hour and a half was spent in discussing a motion to print the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee, and without disposing of it an executive session was held, lasting till 5] o'clock. The subject of adjournment was not taken up.

The House had another long session to-day. Nothing startling was done. The question of adjournment, the Fenians, and Collector Smythe occupied most of the time of the session. The Senate resolution to adjourn over until the 1st of December was amended so as to provide for an adjournment over until the first Wednesday in June and the first Wednesday in September. Mr. Schenck made a very forcible speech in support of the latter proposition, drawing out the opinions of the Democracy on the question. The had its effect, the amend-being adopted by a vote of 77 to 51. The resolution, as amended, was sent immediately to the Senate, and during the remainder of the session, as the Secretary of the Senate would appear on the floor with a message from that body, members would immediately suspend business, a rule which is not usually carried out, and look attentively for the Senate's action on the resolution. It did not come, however, the Senate taking no action on the matter. A resolution of sympathy with the Fenians, reported by Gen. Banks, brought out Mr. Wm. E. Robinson of New-York, who made his first effort as a member in a very neat and happy speech eulogistic of the Irish race. Hulburd's reso-Intion calling on the President to remove Collector Smythe was adopted, after slight opposition from the Democracy, and from Republicans who thought he should be impeached immediately. An attempt was made to have a night session for the purpose of setthing definitely the question of adjournment, but it

A Washington paragraph, published in one of the New-York papers states that Mr. Wislon's resolution for the trial or release of Jefferson Davis will be favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. The statement labors under the disadvantage of being untrue, to the extent that the resolutions have never been referred to any committee. When introduced, a few days since, they were ordered to lie upon the table and be printed. They may be called up at any time. Senator Henderson was unanimously authorized

to-day by the Senate Finance Committee, to report a bill guaranteeing the interest on six millions of bonds, to be issued under the authority of the State of Louisiana, to aid in the building and repairing of levees in that State. To secure the Government against loss in any contingency, the State Government of Louisiana grants all the swamp lands in said State, amounting to several millions of acres. They also propose to give the proceeds of the sale of said bonds, which are to be applied to the interest and principal of said bonds. The Committe were unanimous in the opinion that this aid should be granted at once, in order that several millions of good cotton lands may be so claimed.

The Senate was in Executive Session for nearly two hours to-day, and spent most of the time on the case of Col. Taylor of Tennessee, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. A very bitter fight was made over the nomination, but, as Senator Fowler of Tennessee indorsed Taylor, he was confirmed. No action was had on the Brooklyn nomination in the Senate to-day. It is very certain that Mr. McMahon as Postmaster, Brewster as Collector, and O'Donohue as Assessor, will all be rejected. Senator Morgan is determined that the late Republican candidates for Congress in the two Brooklyn Districts shall be heard in these appointments. It is mostly on their recommendations that he acts. They are recognized as representing the interests of the Republicans of their Districts. Mr. Van Brunt, who ran on the Republican ticket in the IId District last Fall, has been here, pushing Gen. Roberts for Postmaster, should McMahon be rejected. Church Howe, appointed U. S. Marshal for the Boston District, was to-day rejected by the Senate.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen. Slocum as naval officer for New-York. It was understood about the capitol, after the Senate adjourned, that the nomination would be rejected. It was said that the President was notified of this fact before the nomination was sent in, but it is supposed that he had given his promise, and by nominating him, even though he should be rejected, the President hopes to get rid of him. After he is disposed of, the President will have an opportunity of redeeming his promises, or at least one of them, made to Fernando Wood, Gen. Ludlow, and Thurlow Weed, the latter on behalf of Cornelius Franklin, for it is positively asserted by the above persons and their friends, that the President has promised each of them the nomination for the vacant Naval office. The name of Charles W. Baker was sent in to-day as Collector of the Eighth District (Brooks) of New-York. As another evidence of disappointed love and broken promises, it is known that Gen. Graham was assured up to this morning that his name would be sent in to-day for the same position. Elijah F. Purdy, jr., was also nominated to-day, his appointment being for Assessor of the Fifth New-York District (Morrissey's). It is not yet known to whom alse this office was promised. The following Pennsylvania nominations were sent to the Senate to-day. Wm. M. Miller, Collector, and Wm. A. Martin, Assessor of the IXth District. The former is Republican, and the latter is a Democrat. These appointments are in Mr. Stevens's district, and he is decidedly hostile to them. In the IVth District Thomas McGrath was nominated as Collector, and Theodore Adams as Assessor.

Before the action of the House to-day, asking the removal of Collector Smythe; this gentleman appeared before the Commissioner of Public Expenditures, and stated that, unless the Committee were to recommend the commencement of his impeachment trial at once, he would waive his privilege of presenting with his counsel his defense for the present, in order that he might complete his case more fully. The Committee, however, in view of the fact that he has had two hearings already, and the lack of time to try him, recommended that his removal be asked

by Congress, which was accordingly done. The Supplemental Reconstruction act is to-day officially promulgated by the Secretary of State, with the certificate of the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate that it was passed over the

President's Veto. The President has approved the joint resolution providing that from and after the 25th day of March there shall be levied and collected and paid upon umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, imported from foreign countries, when made of silk, no lower rate of duty than now imposed on piece and dress silks namely, six per centum ad valorem, and when made

namely, two cents per pound and 15 per centum ad-

It is understood that the President to-day nominated to the Senate J. C. G. Kennedy for Commissioner of Agriculture, in the place of Isaac Newton. Mr. Kennedy was formerly Superintendent of the Census.

The 37 railroads in the Department of the Tennessee owed the United States, on the 1st of February last, \$5,568,000, being the principal and interest unpaid due for railroad property of all kinds purchased from the Government. These and other Southern railroads obtained an extension of time beyond that originally

Upon a claim for reclamation the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the tax on cotton grown in the Indian country ought to be refunded. The question has been submitted to the Attorney-General, who, it is believed, concurs in that decision. The claim was elaborately argued by Judge Paschal, late of Texas, but now of New-York.

The Government has issued proposals for the establishment of a monthly mail steamship line between the Atlantic coast and the Hawaiian Islands, and for another between San Francisco and Honolulu. \$75,000 a year will be paid for each route for carrying

There is a delegation of Republicans here from the XVth Ohio District. Their business refers to the Gubernatorial nomination. It is urged that this district has furnished no candidate for Governor in many years, and that it is entitled to a preference now. Gen. Schenck having declined being a candidate, the name of the Hon. William P. Cutler is presented and urged.

The Controller of the Currency gives notice to holders of circulating notes of the First National Bank of Newton, Mass.; the notes of the Tennessee National Bank of Memphis, Tenn., and those of the First National Bank of Medina, New-York, that such notes will be paid in lawful money of the United States upon presentation at the Treasury of the

The colored people of Washington are very active and enthusiastic, and are holding meetings in every ward of the city to urge a full registry preparatory for the coming election. The Board of Registry will close to-morrow, and it is stated that thus far the number of blacks registered exceeds those of the

XLTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 27, 1867.

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THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.), asked, and obtained unanimous consent to have read a telegram from the General Manager of the Union Pacific Railroad, west from Omaha, to the effect that work on that road was progressing rapidly, and would be pushed on at the rate of two miles a day for the next 100 days.

THE CARE OF SENATOR THOMAS OF MARYLAND.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) introduced and moved to refer to the Judicary Committee the annual report of the New-York Bank of Commerce for the year ending June 1, 1885, in which it is charged that Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, withdrew in December, 1890, from the City of New-York a large amount of money accumulated there for the payment of interest on United States stocks, leaving this interest for the first time unprovided for. At the time aliaded to Mr. Thomas was Secretary of the Treasury. The document was referred.

Petitions were presented and referred.

SEEDS FOR THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

A joint resolution transferring \$50,000 from the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau to the Department of Agriculture, for the purchase of seeds for the citizens of the Rebel States, was passed.

LEVIES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mob.), from the Committee on Finance, reported a bift to guarantee to the State of Louisians \$6,000,000 for the construction of levees on the Mississippi, which was ordered to be printed.

INDIANS AND INDIAN TRUST PUNDS.

Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the bill introduced by him a few days since to prohibit the removal of Indian tribes, or the expenditure of trust funds held by the United States for Indians, without special provision of law or treaty.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Otho) moved an amendment that no Indian treaties shall hereafter be made except in pursuance of law, or until appropriations therefor shall have been made. This was subsequently withdrawn, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) offered a joint resoluti

reported a resolution and the accounts of line officers without receiving their monthly returns for preperty in their possession, where such officers have been prevented from making their returns by reason of their being prisoners

or in kospital.

Mr. FRELLINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) moved an amendment that the Second Auditor shall be satisfied by the affidavit of the officer, or otherwise, of the inability of the officer to make said monthly report.

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was then

The amendment was agreed to and the bill was then passed.

THE CONTINGENT FUND.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Maine), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the contingent fund of the Senate. The question was on concurring in the House amendments. The House had stricken out a section of the bill prohibiting the payment to the Washington City papers of a higher compensation for publishing the laws of Congress than is paid to newapapers elsewhere. The Senate refused to strike this out. The House amended the bill by giving to the Clerk of the House the designation of the papers in the Northern States to publish the laws, and increasing the compensation from \$1:10 \(\frac{1}{2} \) per page. By an act of the last session, the compensation was increased for the Southern States, and the Clerk of the House is authorized to designate the papers.

papers.
On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), the House

Dapers.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), the House amendment was amended by providing that the compensation for publishing the laws in the Northern States shall not be increased. He was willing, he said, to let the Clerk of the House designate the papers. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON (Rep., Mo.) offered an amendment appropriating \$5,000 to pay the expenses of the Indian delegations on their recent visit to Washington.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the amendment by providing that hereafter neither the Prosident nor the Secretary of the Interior shall make treaties with the Indians, until express appropriations for the purpose shall have been made by law.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to, and the amendment is a mended, adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment, placing the funds heretofore controlled by the Commissioner of Public Buildings at the disposal of the Chief Engineer of the Army, or an officer to be designated by him. Agreed to.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) offered an amendment, appropriating \$5,000 for the repair of the Long Bridge across the Potomac. Agreed to.

This was objected to as out of order, not coming from a Committee.

The bill was then passed, and goes back to the House.

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THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FEAUD.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., Ill), from the Judiciary Committee, reported on the testimony concerning Messrs.
Doolitie and Patterson in regard to the New-York Custom-House troubles. The report states that the Committee have investigated the subject, and that the testimony transmitted by the House was wholly disconnected from the Senate or any of its members, usually hearsay, and of an inclusive character. The Committee declare that there is no evidence whatever implicating Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) made a minority report exonerating Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson, but renewing the report of the House Committee to show that Mr. Smythe had from time to time stated his intention to give money to those gentlemen, although there is no evidence to show that they ever heard of such intention.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) wished it to be understood that while Mr. Conkling had made a minority report, the Committee were unanimous on the question of the entire innocence of Messrs. Doolittle and Patterson.

Mr. CONKLING moved that the testimony be printed for the use of the Senators.

Mr. HUMBULL hoped not. There were 350 pages of

Mr. CONKLING moved that the testimony be printed for the use of the Senators.

Mr. TRUMBULL hoped not. There were 350 pages of the testimony, and in one of these pages there were but 32 allusions to the two Senators.

Mr. CONKLING said he did not propose to republish what had already been printed by the House. He only desired to have the testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate printed.

Pending the consideration of this subject the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. The Senate bill to incorporate the Lincoln Monu-ent Association was taken from the Speaker's table and

Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) objected.

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Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) asked leave to offer a resolution for the reappointment of the Select Committee on Southern Railroads.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) objected, stating that he knew, as a member of that Committee last session, that there was nothing requiring its reorganization.

Mr. STEVENS moved to suspend the rules, which was accreed to agreed to.

The resolution was then offered and passed.

A SEW PORT OF DELIVERY ESTABLISHED.
The Senate will to establish a port of delivery at Cheser, Penn., was taken from the Speaker's table and

cent ad valorem, and that wire spiral furniture springs imported from foreign countries, manufactured from iron wire, shall be required to pay the same rate of duty as now imposed on iron wire,

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) moved to lay the amend-

ments on the table.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) stated the facts which led to his introducing the bill.

The question was taken upon Mr. Scofield's motion, and the amendments were laid on the table, which is a defeat of the bill, by 67 to 33.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., Vt.) introduced a bill to repeal the provision of the internal revenue law of last session to the effect that no court shallighterfere by injunction to restrain the assessment or collection of any tax under that law. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee. THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the Senate mmunicating its action on the adjournment of Congress, which was to close the session at 12 o'clock to-mor-

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio) offered an amendment, which was a modification of his graduated adjournment proposition—the two intermediate steps being the first Wendesday in June and the first Wednesday in September. He addressed the House in support of his plan. There was no hour, he said, more sad to a soldier's heart than that in which a retreat is ordered. If that was stating the case too strongly to say that this resembled an order for a general retreat, then he would say that the hearts of men were apt to feel very heavy when they are called upon to surrender any advanced position near the enemy, and fall back to form their lines anew on different ground.
That was just the position in which Congress stood before
the country. He called the attention of Republican members to the fact that members of the Democratic side
stood as an undivided solid phalanx in favor of getting

rid of Congress.

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) declared that he entered a general denial of everything the gentleman from Ohio

Mr. CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.) declared that he a general denial of everything the gentleman from Ohio said.

Mr. SCHENCK, not hearing or not noticing the interruption, proceeded with his argument. He said that Andrew Johnson was defying the legislative power and claiming that he was the state. He had told the people of the Rebel States that all that Congress was doing was usurpation, tyranny, and oppression, and that if they resisted it they ranked themselves among the Hampdens and Sidneys and other great martyrs of freedom, thus preaching rebellion is his very official papers. He (Schenck) thought that grave political crimes like these were proper subjects of impeachment—much more so than if it should be ascertained he had stolen a five-dollar note. The House had entered in the impeachment investigation, and members would be recreant to their duty if they did not carry it out rigorously, promptly, and in such manner as to come to some conclusion, or else magnanimously—on the ground of expediency, or any other ground—abandon the prosecution; and yet they had decided to do neither. Then, again, the condition of Maryland was an additional reason why Congress should not adjourn. The spirit of rebellion was there triumphant at this very hour. He believed on his soul that a collision in that State was inevitable, and that there would be blood shed there before the Summer was over, unless there where somewhere a moral and legal influence felt through the near presence of the legislative department to prevent the aid, the sympathy, if not the active cooperation of the Executive.

Mr. Kellley (Rep., Pa.) sent up and had read a letter from a Union man of Maryland, name not given, appealing to Congress to remain in session.

Mr. LOGAN (Rep., Ill.) also spoke against the proposed

ing to Congress to remain in session.

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The House seconded the previous question, which was, first, on agreeing to Mr. Schenk's amendment for a gradu-ated adjournment from to-morrow till the first Wednes-day in June and the first Wednesday in September, with power to the two presiding officers to issue proclamations that it is not necessary for Congress to meet. The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and resulted Yeas, 75; Nays, 51. So Mr. Schenck's amendment was agreed to, and the Senate (amendment as amended was concurred in. The following is the vote in detail on Mr. Schenck's amendment (Reps, Roman; Dems., Italie; Johnsonites

			TRAS	
١	Allison,	Cullom,	Koentz.	Schenck,
	Anderson,	Dodge.	Lawrence (O.),	Scoffeld,
	Ashley (Nev.),	Donnelly,	Loan,	Shunks,
	Ashley (Ohlo),	Driggs,	Logan,	Stevens (Penn.
	Baker,	Rekley.	Longhridge,	Tade.
ш	Banks,	Eggleston,	McCarthy,	Taylor,
	Benjamin,	Ela,	McClurg,	Trowbridge,
	Benton,	Farneworth,	Mereur,	Upson.
	Biaine,	Fields,	Miller,	Van Horn (N. Y
	Boutwell.	Finney,	Morrell,	Van Horn (Mo.
	Breomall,	Gravelly,	Mxers.	Ward.
	Butler,	Hamilton,	O'Netil,	Washburn (Ind.
,	Cake,	Hayes,	Orth,	Welker,
	Churchill,	Hooper,	Paine,	Williams (Pen
	Clarke (Kan.),	Hopkins,	Perham,	Williams (Ind.
	Clark (Ohio),	Hunter.	Peters,	Wilson (Ohio),
Ш	Coburn,	Ingersoll,	Pile,	Wilson (Penn.)
	Cook.	Judd.	Plants,	Windom-75.
٥.	Covode.	Kelley,	Polsiey,	The state of the s
	Coroue,	Benefit.	NAYS.	
	Archer.	Ferries.	Lincoln.	Robinson,
t	Baldwin,	Ferry,	Mallery,	Hoss.
	Barnes,	Getz.	Marshall,	Sitgrences,
	Bingham,	Glaubrenner,	Marvin.	Smith,
	Biair.	Griswold,	Morriney,	Symiding.
	Boyer,	Haight,	Musgen,	STHWART.
	Brooks,	Holman,	Newcomb.	Taber.
	Buckland,	Hubbard (W. V		Twichell,
١	Burr,	Humphrey,	Nicholson,	Fan Auben.
3	Chauler,	Kerr	Noell.	Fan Transp.
	Cornell,	Ketcham,	Peland.	Washburn (Wh
t	Denison.	Kitchen;	Bandell,	Wood-51.
ï	Eldridge,	Laffin,	Robertson.	
9	Zeriar inge,	TOPE	IGN CLAIMS.	
2	Mr. BANKS (Pen. Mass.), from the Committee on Fo			
	Mr. RANKS (1900) Massa, Irom the Committee on F			

that the people of the United States cannot regard the proposed confederation of the Provinces on the northern frontier of this country without extreme solicitude; that a confederation of States on the continent, extending m ocean to ocean, established without consulting the people of the Provinces, and founded on the monarchical principle, cannot be considered otherwise than as in contravention of the traditions and constantly declared travention of the traditions and constantly declared principles of this Government, endangering the most timportant interests and tending to increase and perpetuate the embarrassments already existing between the two Governments.

After some discussion between Messrs. BANKS, BEOOKS (Dem., N. Y.), WOOD (Dem., N. Y.), and CHANLER (Dem., N. Y.), the joint resolution was passed without division.

SYMPATHY WITH IRELAND AND CRETE

Mr. BANKS also, from the same Committee, reported a resolution declaring that this House extend its sympathy to the people of Ireland and Candia in all their just efforts to maintain the independence of States, to clevate the people, and to extend and perpetuate the principles

of liberty.

Mr. ROBINSON (Dem., N. Y.), a member of the Committee, sustained the resolution, at the same time expressing his desire that the language were stronger, saying that he expected to introduce into this Congress a resolution recognizing the helligerent rights of Ireland. There was not an Irishman born who was not a rebel against the English Government. The distinguished English Plenipotentiary at Washington was the descendant of one of the most famous Irish rebels who ever fought, the Bruce of Bannockburn. He spoke of the military service of Irishmen in every country, and said the time would come when Ireland would make a successful effort to restore her nationality.

Mr. PHLE (Rep., Mo.) took like grounds with Mr. Robinson.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Wis.) offered as an amend-Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Wis.) offered as an amend-ment an additional resolution, deciaring that, while sym-pathizing with the people of Ireland, the House believed that the present Fenian movement must prove entirely inoperative, and that any encouragement to it by resolu-tion, unaccompanied by a proper force, could only result in involving brave, enthusiastic, and patriotic Irishmen in difficulty from which their brethren were powerless to axtremate them. extricate them.

Mr. BANKS said that proposition had been before the

Mr. BANKS said that proposed that been selected for Committee and had been rejected, the Committee not deeming that a matter in which it should interfere. He hoped the amendment would not be adopted. Mr. FERNANDO WOOD (bem., N. Y.) opposed the amendment as virtually a mullification of the resolution. Mr. ELDRIDGE (bem., Wis.) spoke in enforcement of

Mr. ELDRIch Court the same idea.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 10: Nays, 102—and the original resolution was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Committee on Foreign Affairs was authorized to employ a clerk.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUD.

Mr. HULBURD (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Public Expenses, reported a resolution that, as Congress had determined to adjourn, there was not sufficient time for the Committee to conclude the investigation into the administration of the New-York Custom-House; that Mr. Smythe had had two hearings by the Committee, with which he expressed himself content; that, in the opinion of the Committee, there is abundant affirmative testimony of Mr. Smythe's unfitness for the position, and de-claring it as the sense of the House that Henry A. Smythe should be immediately removed from the office of Collector of the Port of New-York.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) called attention to the

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) called attention to the minstatement that Congress had decided to adjourn.

The SPEAKER remarked that that was not a misstatement, as both Houses had agreed to adjourn to-morrow. The only question was as to the time to which the adjournment would take place.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) inquired whether, without further action on the subject of adjournment, the Speaker would consider himself authorized to adjourn the House at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The SPEAKER replied that he would not, as there were certain things connected with the adjournment on which the two Houses had disagreed, but they had not disagreed with respect to the time of adjournment, to quote the language of the Constitution, as both Houses had agreed to adjourn on Thursday noon, for that time which the Speaker had intimated to Mr. Schenck to-day already.

Mr. SCHENCK (Rep., Ohlo) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—44 to 50.

The resolution was then adopted, 68 to 38, and the preamble was laid on the table.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL MEASURE.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL MEASURE. Mr. GRISWOLD (Rep., N. Y.) asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that of the Treasury notes issued nder the act of June 21, 1864, including the fifty millions authorized to be issued for a temporary loan, not more than four millions shall be retired in any one month. Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) objected.

Mr GRISWOLD moved to suspend the rules, but the

THE WOOL TARIFF.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Pa.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution to amend the act of March 2, 1867, increasing the tax on imported wood, by striking out of the paragraph commencing with the word "webbing" the words "mmixed with silk."

The rules were suspended, and the joint resolution was introduced and passed.

infoduced and passed.

BOUNTY FORFEITURES.

In motion of Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) the President was requested to furnish the House or the Judiciary Committee, during the recess, full lists of all officers and enisted men who, having forfeited their rights to pay, bounties, &c., had those rights restored; designating the amounts, on whose recommendations, and on what representations such remission of forfeitures were made.

WAS CLAIMS OF ONIO AND INDIANA.

amounts, on whose recommendations, and on what representations such remission of forfeitures were made.

MR CLAIMS OF OHIO AND INDIANA.

Mr. HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) moved to suspend the rules so to take from the Speaker's table the Senate bill to reinburse the States of Indiana and Ohio for moneys expeided'in enrolling, equipping and provisioning the hill-biaforces to aid in suppressing the Rebellion. Negatived, 57 to 37—not two-thirds.

A motion to adjourn having been suggested, the SPEAKER reminded the House that, if adjourned now, it would adjourn until 12 o'clock to morrow, being the preise hour at which the two Houses had agreed to adjourn finally.

M. SCOFIELD (Rep., Pa.) inquired whether, without further action, the Speaker would to-morrow at 12 o'clock decare the House adjourned.

The SPEAKER replied that he would not, as no conclusive action had been taken.

The Senate amendments to supply the deficiencies in the boutingent fund of the Senate was taken from the Speaker's table. The anendment in regard to Indians was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference watappointed.

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The Senate amendments to the joint resolution author-

ACCOUNTS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Senate amendments to the joint resolution authorizing the Second Auditor to settle the accounts of the officers of the army, where they cannot present vonchers, on account of having been held as prisoners of war, &c., was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

Adoutned.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

GEN SHERIDAN AT WORK-REMOVAL OF ATTORNEY-GEN. HERRON, MAYOR MONROE, AND JUDGE THEORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NIW-ORLEANS, March 27 .- The following order was issued to-day:

HDQRS. FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT. GENERAL ORDER, No. 5 .- Andrew S. Herron, Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana, John T. Monroe, Mayor of New-Orleans, and Edmund Abell, Judge of the First District Court of the City of New-Orleans, are hereby removed from their respective offices from 12 m. to-day. The following appointments are made, to take effect the same date: B. L. Lynch, Attorney-General of the State of Louisiana; Edward Heath, Mayor of New-Orleans; and W. W. Howe, Judge of the First District Court of New-Orleans. Each person removed will turn over all books, papers, records, etc., pertaining to his office to the one appointed thereto. The authority of the latter will be duly respected and enforced. By command of Major-Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G. Mr. Heath, the new Mayor, is a well known merchant of this city.

THE EFFECT OF GEN. SHERIDAN'S ORDER. New-Orleans, March 27 .- Cen. Sheridan's order, No. 5, just out, sweeping from office the rioters' Attorney-General Herron, Mayor Monroe, and Judge Abell and substituting the following good and loyal men, respectively, B. L. Lynch, Edward Heath, and W. W. Howe, thrills the Unionists with joy, and the Nullifiers with dismay. The Grand Army and Butler organization, representing 5,000 voters, recommended H. C. Warmouth for Mayor, but he declined, and a second agreement failing, the choice remained with Gen. Sheridan. Such changes are thought to revise the chances of the campaign, as the City may carry the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27 .- A number of prominent merchants of this city call on Gen. Sickles to-day, to pay their respects to him as Com-manding-General of this Military District. W. S. Hastie, President of the Board of Trade, addressed the general on behalf of the merchants, saying that they and their friends were anxious for reorganization, as Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a joint resolution in regard to endms by foreign governments against the United States for property destroyed by the Army of the United States.

Mr. BANKS also reported a joint resolution, declaring that the people of the United States cannot regard the

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27 .- Two of the negroes concerned in the attack on the street cars vesterday were arrested to-day and fined. They said they were incited to the misconduct and were partly intoxicated. All is quiet-to-day.

GEORGIA.

MASS MEETING OF FREEDMEN AT MACON.

MACON, Ga., March 27.—A mass-meeting of the freedmen was held here to-night, and was addressed freedmen was held here to-night, and was addressed by prominent citizens. The speeches and resolutions were conservative. The preamble and resolutions adopted, return thanks to Congress for emancipation and suffrage, declare that they cherish no bitter feel-ings to their late masters, but are as respectful and fattful in the discharge of their duties as ever. They inderse the policy of Gov. Brown in recommending the people to accept the terms proposed by Congress.

ELECTIONS SUSPENDED AT AUGUSTA. Augusta, Ga., March 27.-Gen. Sweeney, Post Commander, has issued an order forbidding all elections until Gen. Pope assumes command of the Distri. t.

MISSISSIPPI.

BY THERGRAPH TO THE TRIBUSE.

GOV. BROWN ACCEPTS THE SITUATION. CANTON, Miss., March 27 .- A. G. Brown, of Missis

sippi, is out in a letter urging the Mississippians to accept the Reconstruction bill, as the conquerors have the right to legislate for the conquered, and the latter have no rights which the former are bound to respect. John D. Freeman, a militia general who never smelt powder, publishes in the Mississippi papers a long legal disquisition to prove that Congress has no right to legislate for the South, and in opposition to compliance with the bill.

NEW-ENGLAND.

THE RAPLROAD TROUBLES IN VERMONT-EXTRA SES SION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 27 .- Pursuant to the proclauntion of his Excellency, Gov. Dillingham, the Legislature of Vermont convened in extra session to-day. A message was submitted by the Governor, in which he clearly and fully set forth the suffering condition of imclearly and fully set forth the suffering condition of important business interests in the south-western portion of this State, occasioned by the sudden and hostile acts of certain railroad corporations outside the State, which have resulted in the virtual closing of the Rutland and Bennington Road. To guard against a long continuance of these embarrassments it is proposed by the people of that section to construct a new road, to run from Bennington, Vt., to Chatham Four Corrers, N. Y., and there connect the Rutland and Bennington Road with the Harlem and New-York Road, and so provide a complete and very direct line of communication between New-York and Montreal. It is to pass laws authorizing certain towns in this state to subscribe and so provide a complete and very direct line of communication between New-York and Montreal. It is to pass laws authorizing certain towns in this State to subscribe to the stock of the projected road and to authorize the mortgaging of the Rutland and Bennington Road in aid of the same work that the Legislature has been called together. Concerning the action of the Troy and Boston Road in so suddenly refusing to run their cars to connect with a road with which it had uninterruptedly connected for the Years, Gov. Dillingham says: It is a rare occurrence in railroad history, and ought not to be allowed to be repeated if in the power of the Legislature to prevent. I suggest for your consideration whether a remedy night not be provided by making corporations responsible for injuries occasioned by acts of this description. Both the Renssellaer and Saratoga, and the Troy and Boston Railroad Companies operate roads of some extent within this State, and in doing so have the benefit of our laws for protection. If these corporations, by their control of these northern roads without the State, combine and confederate together to inflict irreparable injuries upon our citizens, it would seem that such acts might not be beyond the reach of legislative remedy."

Under a suspension of the rules, bills were promptly passed in the House authorizing certain towns to subscribe for stock for building a new railroad to connect the Rutland and Bennington Road for the same purpose. The construction of such a road will remove the embarrassments occasioned by the action of the Troy and Boston Road in refusing to run in connection with the Rutland and Bennington Road for the same purpose. The construction of rule is a road will remove the embarrassments occasioned by the action of the Troy and Boston Road in refusing to run in connection with the Rutland and Bennington Road for the same purpose. The construction of Friday rooming.

ALBANY.

THE CONVENTION BILL PASSED BOTH HOUSES-THE THREE-TIER RAILROAD BILL LOST - THE LAW GAZETTE BILL PASSED IN THE ASSEMBLY-THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES BILL-NEW POWERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS. BY TRIBEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. ALBANY, March 27, 1807.

To Mr. Millspaugh, a Democratic member from Orange,

the thanks are due for having relieved the Legislature from any further consideration of the Constitutional Convention bill. The report of the Conference Committee was called up early this evening in the Assembly by Mr. Hiscock, and the question having been put upon its adoption, Mr. Develin took the floor, and made an attack upon the system of electing delegates by Senatorial Districts, characterizing it as unjust and unequal. Mr. Parker denied its injustice, as the Democratic party had really got more in the bill than they were entitled to. Williams (Democrat) of Erie took the position of Mr. Develin, and was followed by Bicknell (Republican) of St. Lawrence, who characterized the opposition of the Demo-crats as uncalled for, especially as that party had received t we concessions already, that of the 32 delegates system and the negro suffrage question. Millspaugh of Orange rose to respond, but forgetting himself, made an attack upon the Republicans for their course during the war, and especially for imprisoning some of his disloyal friends. Before this speech was made there was an evident design among the negro suffrage Republicans to side with the Democrats, and, without calling a division, vote the report of the Committee down. Millspaugh's speech so enraged these gentlemen that they immediately made up their minds to go for the report as it stood. After speeches from Mr. Hiscock and Roberts in which they said they would vote for the report, although some portions were distasteful to them, and an eloquent defense of the Republican and a scathing of the Democratic party, by Mr. Bruce, the pre-vious question was ordered and seconded, and the report of the Committee was agreed to by a vote of 73 Ayes to 47 Nays. All the Democrat voted Nay, with Burroughs, Fiske, Hinsdale, Oakey, and Phillips, Republicans. All of these Republicans vote in the negative, with exception of Phillips, because the Senatorial plan gave their counties Mr. Phillips voted from the first for negro suffrage, and could not consistently go against it now. The bill was from Henry C. Murphy, and Folger, a division was called for on the negro suffrage question, and Messrs. Barnett, Gibson, Parsons, and Williams sided with the Democrats in voting against it, agreeing with the report in this particular. It was, however, carried, and the rest of the report was agreed to, the only Republicans voting with the Democrats against it being Barnett, Pierson, and Wolcott, on the grounds of the inequality of the Sena torial plan. The bill now awaits the Governor's signature o become a law. The election is to be on April 25d.

As I stated would be the case in my telegram of Tues

day evening, the Senate Railroad Committee, with the exception of Senator Low, reported adversely on the Metropolitan Transit bill. Mr. Stanford moved to disagree with the report of the Committee, and that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole, thus giving it as good a chance as the other railroads had; but this motion was lost, and the report of the Committee was agreed to, thus effectually scaling the fate of the bill. The vote on

Andrews.	Low,	Stanford,	Wilber-7.
E. Comell	Nicks,	Suther I md,	
·Barnett,	Falger,	LaBan,	Pierson,
Bennett,	Gilbon,	Lent,	Flatt,
Campbell,	Godard,	H. C. Murphy	Semions,
Chambers	Humphrey,	T. Murphy,	Williams,
Cellins,	Kline,	Parsons,	Wolcott—20.

ing, and passed by a vote of 73 to 41. In the Senate the question of compelling the Harlem Railroad to tunnel over its tracks on Fourth-ave, came up in Committee of the Whole. Two propositions to compel the Company to construct an arched tunnel were voted down, and the bill reported by the Railroad Committee was ordered to a third reading. This is a triumph of the Company, as it simply compels them to do what they are now required by the ordinances of your city to do. They are to construct a wall wherever the grade of the avenue is two feet above the road; this wall is to be four feet high, with an iron railing on the parapet. The filling in process is to be done at the expense of the city. It is a bill antagonistic to that suggested by the property holders who were here some time ago.

The Governor to night signed the bill granting \$250,060 to the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.

The bill establishing a legal gazette passed the Assembly this morning, by a vote of Yeas 93, Nays 9. The only outspoken opposition to the bill was on the part of Mr. Jacobs of Kings, who showed the monopoly sought to be conferred upon Messrs. Stont, Johns, and Davenport, and the impolicy of the State Legislature in forcing life into an undertaking merely to enrich the pockets of the three file and the state of the three file states and particularly and received the assent of that body over its tracks on Fourth-ave. came up in Committee of

an undertaking merely to enrich the pockets of the three mentioned. This bill has been carried through the Assembly, and received the assemb of that body without that examination it should have received. It is strange that many of those who voted for this bill are bitter denouncers of that mass without that examination it should have received. It is strange that many of those who voted for this bill are bitter denouncers of that mass of corruption. The New-York Transcript, yet they favored this bill, which is but an infantile project of the same kind. This year the originators of the scheme merely ask for legal advertising. Next year they will come here asking for all of that which is given out by the Corporation. The main reason given why the bill should pass is that it will concentrate all the legal advertisements in one paper. Grant it; but who will ever see the paper? There will not be a hundred applicants per day for it, and it will meet the eyes of about as many people as The Transcript does. As Mr. Jacobs suggested, if the Legislature wants to concentrate these advertisements, let it order that they be published in a newspaper of established circulation, and not in one intended to be originated by public pay and circulated only among a few lawyers and the proprietors. There is a hope that the Senate will give the bill a more thorough examination than the Assembly did, and that it will condemn it immediately. This body struck out the Soldier's Messenger Corps bill, a monopoly which in principle is only the same as this one to establish a legal gazette.

Mr. Hoyt's bill providing for the creation of a Board, who shall have the supervision of all the places of Public Charities and Correction in the State, was passed by the Assembly this morning. The bill itself has already been printed in this correspondence, and this morning received the assent of gentlemen of both parties. Gov. Fenton has the appointing power, and, if the bill becomes a law, it is pretty sure he will appoint good and competent men.

The Long Island Bridge Company bill—providing for a bridge from the upper part of New-York to Astoria, with a pier on Blackwell's Island, pasfed the Assembly to-day, by a vote of Yeas, '4', Nays, 10. The incorporators are to have the power to determine what streets in New-York south of Fourteenth-st.

Senate.

The Governor to-day nominated for Harbor Masters John C. Adams of Orange County in place of Jeremiah Drew, and Lewis F. Payne of Columbia County in place of John A. Bain.

The Senate to-day passed the bill noticed in my dispatches of Monday, allowing women to vote upon the financial and business questions of religious societies.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day confirmed the following Notarius Public for New-York: Robert Prothero, Arnold A. Renson, Edward M. Skidnore, James F. Kuggies, Adolph C. Ran, Jun. F. Roberts,

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.
SENATEALBANY March 27, 1867. DEFEAT OF THE TRANSIT RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. PLATT (Rep., Clinton) made a report against the Metropolitan Transit or Three-Tier Railroad bill. Mr. STANFORD (Rep., Schenectady) moved to lay the adverse report on the table, and refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole. The motion was lost by Yeas, 7; Nays, 20; and the bill

By Mr. BENNETT (Rep., Erio), for the better regulation of pawnbrokers, junk dealers, and intelligence office keepers in the Nascara Police District.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

By Mr. LOW (Rep., Sullivan), to meorporate the New-York Cross-town Hailroad Company.

The Governor having vetoed a similar bill, this measure, it is claimed, is so worded as to obviate the objections made in his message.

By Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep., Oneida)—A general bill for the better regulation of the power of brokers and others.

BILLS PASSED.

To complete the High Service Water Works at Carmansville, New-York.

Relative to the Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York.

York.
Extending the powers and duties of the Commissioners of Central Park.
Authorizing the Cherry Valley and Mohawk Rallroad to comect their road with the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. To facilitate the construction of the Cooperstown and

Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

Amending the charter of the Skeneateles Railroad

Amending the charles of the excheaters random Amending the that the saltroad company to wall up and fence the Vorkville cut on their road was taken up as the special order.

Mr. THOMAS MURPHY (Rep., N. Y.) moved a substitute requiring the Company to wall up and fence the cut from One-hundred-and severith to Ninety-second-st, and to arch over from Ninety-second to Eightieth-st.

Mr. LOW (Rep., Sullivan) moved to amend by requiring the arch to be from Ninety-second to Eighty-fifth-st.

Pending the motion, progress was reported, and the Senate took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVACED TO A THIRD READING.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.
Relative to the Harlem Railroad cut at Yorkville.
It requires the Company to erect, within two years, on either side of said cut from Ninety-second-st., south, a wall four feet high and an iron fence thereon three feet high, said walls to be not more than 24 feet apart at any weight. Relative to the Etta, Chenango and Susquehanna Bail-

Authorizing the enlargement of the locks on the Ericand Oswego Canals. Authorizing the emiargement of the locks of the and Oswego Canalis.

Mr. SESSIONS (Rep., Chatauqua) moved an amendment, striking out all except to provide for building thirteen enlarged locks between Montezuma and Rochester.

Pending this motion the whole subject was laid on the table.

THE CONVENTION BILL. The agreement of the Conference Committee on the Constitutional Convention bill was announced from the

Mr. H. E. MURPHY (Dem., N. Y.) spoke briefly in opposition to the report, and Mr. FOLGER (Rep., Ontario) Mr. GIBSON (Rep., Washington) took exception both to

he abandonment of the manhood suffrage principle and

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

To establish a legal gazette in the City of New-York.

To amend the act regulating pilotage in the port of New-York.

To provide for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for State Charities.

To incorporate the New-York and Long Island Company for the purpose of constructing a bridge over the East River.

To smend the act to establish an asylum for inebriates, in the City of New-York.

To amend the charter of the New-York Steam Transit

mpany.

Recess to 71 p. m.

EVENING SESSION. BILLS PASSED.

Making eight hours of labor a legal day's work. The vote stood 73 to 41. To amend the Charter of the State Convention of Uniersalists. In relation to railroad corporations.

THE CONVENTION BILL. Mr. HISCOCK (Rep., Onondaga) called up the report of the Conference Committee on the bill calling for a Convention to revise the Constitution. Mr. WYETH (Dem., Richmond) dissented from the re-

port.
Messrs. PARKER (Rep., Cayuga), ROBERTS (Rep., Oneida), BICKNELL (Rep., St. Lawrence), HISCOCK, and BRUCE (Rep., Madison) advocated the adoption of min BROOD (Marketter and Marketter and Marketter and Messon, Develin (Dem., Clinton), and WILLIAMS (Dem., Eric) opposed it.

After an animated debate, the previous question was adopted and the report of the Committee was adopted.

POLITICAL.

MARYLAND.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION. HT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BALTIMORE, March 27 .- The Republican Radical delegates, which were elected some time since, reassembled this morning at 11 o'clock in Broadway Hall in this city, to consider the condition of affairs in this State. The call of counties was made, when all answered except Charles, Dorchester, Worcester, St.

answered except Charles, Dorchester, Worcester, St.
Marys, and Montgomery. On motion of Mr. Fred,
erick Schley of Frederick County, a Committee on
Resolutions, consisting of two members from each
county, and six from Baltimore, was appointed,
Samuel T. Hatch of Baltimore City, offered a resolution for reference to the committee, as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention, in behalf of the loyal
people of this State, memorialize the Congress of the
United States to guarantee to the State of Maryland a
republican form of government, in keeping with the
standard erected in the Constitutional Amendment and
Civil Rights bills, namely: Recognition of manhood with
out regard to color, and the sacred principle of Impartial
Suffrage.

The Convention them, took a recess until 8 colors.

Suffrage.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 o'clock to-day. On reassembling, Mr. Schley, the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented resolved in substance as follows:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of Maryland, since the adjournment of this Republican State Convention on the 27th of February, passed a Convention bill, in regard to which this Convention has already, in previous resolutions, declared its judzment, and this Convention is now reassembled, as provided for by its fifth resolution, on the contingency of the passage of said convention bill; Therefore,

is now reassembled, as provided of said convention bill; on the contingency of the passage of said convention bill; Therefore,

Resolved, That we return the thanks of the Republican members of the General Assembly for their nemerial to Congress, presented in that body on the 25th of March, and appeal to Congress to grant the request of that memorial.

Resolved, That we call upon Congress to protect the loyal majority of the people of Maryland, white and colored, and give the State Constitution on the basis of Universal or Manhood Suffrage.

Resolved, That we oppose any Constitution in subversion of the existing one, and which does not express the will of the people, without regard to color, and with the aid of the loyal representatives of the Nation, we will realist such Constitution as a revolutionary neurpation.

Resolved, That we will take no part in the approaching election of delegates to the convention, further than to recommend the Republicans of the State to vote against the call for a convention, and use all lawful means to defeat the call. The sixth and seventh resolutions propose inde

The sixth and seventh resolutions propose independent separate action in case the Legislative Convention is sustained by a majority of the voters of the State; and that a convention of opponents be held in the City of Baltimore on the first Wednesday in June, to proceed to form a Constitution on the basis of manhood suffrage. The Sth resolution declares, that wisdom and courage are all that is necessary to success, and calls upon the veteran soldiers of the State, to aid in accomplishing the victory. The resolutions were adopted, and a Committee was appointed to lay them before Congress. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE TERRITORIES. IDAHO.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.-Late advices from Idaho Territory represent the mining interest to be in a flourishing condition. Interesting geological discoveries are being made in the Owyhe country.

It is expected that the developments will create a
sensation in the scientific world. Gen. Crook's command suffered considerably from cold in the Warner
Lake expedition against the Indians. A fight is expected soon.

THE INDIAN WAR.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. SHERMAN.

ST TELBORAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Sr. Louis, March 27 .- Gen. Sherman has issued an order that two pieces of artillery and twenty muskets,

with proper ammunition, shall be supplied to each steamer that ascends the Missouri River above Sioux City the coming season. Commanding officers of posts above Sioux City are authorized to increase the number of muskets and the amount of ammunition if decused excessary for the safety of the beats