New-York Tribune.

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GRANT AND COLFAX.

THE LETTERS OF ACCEPTANCE.

In the brief speech which Gen. Grant made to the Committee that was appointed by the National Republican Convention to wait upon the candidates and tender the nomination, the General intimated that on a future day he would communicate his views. He has done so in the following:

GEN. GRANT'S LETTER.

To Gen. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, President National Union Republican Convention:

In formally accepting the nomination of the National Union Republican Convention of the 21st of May inst., it seems proper that some statement of views beyond the mere acceptance of the nomination should be expressed. The proceedings of the Convention were marked with wisdom, moderation, and patriotism, and I believe express the feelings of the great mass of those who sustained the country through its recent trials. I indorse the resolutions. If elected to the office of President of the United States, it will be my endeavor to administer all the laws in good faith, with economy, and with the view of giving peace, quiet, and protection everywhere. In times like the present it is impossible, or at least eminently improper, to lay down a policy to be adhered to, right or wrong, through an administration of four years. New political issues, not foreseen, are constantly arising; the views of the public on old ones are constantly changing, and a purely administrative officer should always be left free to execute the will of the people. I always have respected that will, and always shall. Peace and universal prosperity—its sequence—with economy of administration will lighten the burden of taxation, while it constantly reduces the National debt. Let us have peace.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT.

Washington, D. C., May 29, 1868.

The following is the reply of Speaker Colfax to the Committee announcing his nomination by the Chicago Convention:

SPEAKER COLFAX'S LETTER.

Hon. J. R. HAWLEY, President of the National Union Republican Convention.

DEAR SIR: The platform adopted by the patriotic Convention over which you presided, and the resolutions which so happily supplement it, so entirely agree with my views as to a just national policy that my thanks are due to the Delegates as much for this clear and auspicious declaration of principles as for the nomination with which I have been honored, and which I gratefully accept. When a great Rebellion, which imperiled the national existence, was at last overthrown, the duty of all others, devolving on those intrusted with the responsibilities of legislation, evidently was to require that the revolted States should be readmitted to participation in the Government against which they had erred only on such a basis as to increase and fortify, not to weaken or endanger, the strength and power of the nation. Certainly no one ought to have claimed that they should be readmitted under such rule that their organization as States could ever again be used, as at the opening of the war, to defy the national authority or to destroy the national unity. This principle has been the pole-star of those who have inflexibly insisted on the Congressional policy, your Convention so cordially indorsed. Baffled by Executive opposition, and by persistent refusals to accept any plan of reconstruction proffered by Congress, justice and public safety at last combined to teach us that only by an enlargement of suffrage in those States could the desired end be attained, and that it was even more safe to give the ballot to those who loved the Union than to those who had sought ineffectually to destroy it. The assured success of this legislation is being written on the adamant of history, and will be our triumphant vindication. More clearly, too, than ever before, does the nation now recognize that the greatest glory of a republic is that it throws the shield of its protection over the humblest and weakest of its people, and vindicates the rights of the poor and the powerless as faithfully as those of the rich and the powerful. I rejoice, too, in this connection, to find in your platform the frank and fearless avowal that naturalized citizens must be protected abroad at every hazard, as though they were native-born. Our whole people are foreigners, or descendants of foreigners; our fathers established by arms their right to be called a nation. It remains for us to establish the right to welcome to our shores all who are willing, by oaths of allegiance, to become American citizens. Perpetual allegiance, as claimed abroad, is only another name for perpetual bondage, and would make all slaves to the soil where first they saw the light. Our National cemeteries prove how faithfully these oaths of fidelity to their adopted land have been sealed in the life blood of thousands upon thousands. Should we not, then, be faithless to the dead if we did not protect their living brethren in the full enjoyment of that nationality for which, side by side, with the native born, our soldiers of foreign birth laid down their lives. It was fitting too, that the representatives of a party which had proved so true to national duty in time of war, should speak so clearly in time of peace for the maintenance untarnished of the national honor, national credit and good faith as regards its debt, the cost of our national existence. I do not need to extend this reply by further comment on a platform which has elicited such hearty approval throughout the land. The debt of gratitude it acknowledges to the brave men who saved the Union from destruction, the frank approval of amnesty based on repentance and loyalty, the demand for the most thorough economy and honesty in the Government, the sympathy of the party of liberty with all throughout the world who longed for the liberty we here enjoy, and the recognition of the sublime principles of the Declaration of Independence, are worthy of the organization, on whose banners they are to be written in the coming contest. Its past record cannot be blotted out or forgotten. If there had been no Republican party, Slavery would to-day cast its baleful shadow over the republic. If there had been no Republican party, a free press, and free speech would be as unknown from the Potomac to the Rio Grande as ten years ago. If the Republican party could have been stricken from existence when the banner of Rebellion was unfurled, and when the response of "No Coercion" was heard at the North, we would have had no nation to-day. But for the Republican party daring to risk the odium of tax, and draft laws, our flag could not have been kept flying in the field until the long-hoped for victory came. Without a Republican party the Civil Rights bill—the guarantee of equality under the law to the humble, and the defenseless, as well as to the strong—would not be to-day upon our National Statute book. With such inspiration from the past, and following the example of the founders of the Republic, who called the victorious General of the Revolution to preside over the land his triumphs had saved from its enemies, I cannot doubt that our labors will be crowned with success; and it will be a success that shall bring restored hope, confidence, prosperity, and progress South as well as North, West as well as East, and above all, the blessings under Providence of National concord and peace.

Very truly yours,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

DEFENSE OF SENATOR GRIMES.

The Des Moines Register of Saturday contains a long defense of Senator Grimes. It was written by Jacob Rich, Clerk of the Naval Committee, of which Senator Grimes is chairman. A large part of this letter is devoted to a review of the political history of Mr. Grimes, up to the time of his vote on the impeachment, showing that hitherto he had been a faithful, zealous and patriotic Republican. It then goes to refute the charges that disappointed hopes, personal differences, political aspirations, British gold, and an ownership in *The Chicago Tribune*, influenced him in casting the vote which acquitted the great Accidental. But this letter is effectually answered by *The Register* in an editorial article from which we extract the following:

"By the unanimous vote for the Impeachment of the Iowa delegation in the House, who had come fresh from the people; by the voice of every loyal toned journal; by the expressed wish of every loyal Iowa assemblage; and, especially, by the unanimous resolve of a State delegated convention of Iowa loyalists, held more than a week before his final vote in favor of acquittal was cast, Senator Grimes knew what was the earnest, honest judgment of those for whom he acted, and if he could have counted all this as nothing as against his own judgment, it was his duty to have surrendered his Senatorial trust to the sovereigns from whom he received it. This he would have saved himself from the appearance of apostacy to principle, and his State from the disgrace of this first blotch upon her record as a consistent Union commonwealth. Our friend complains that Senator Grimes has been grossly misrepresented. We greatly regret this, and most cheerfully admit to our columns the earnestly written letter in his defense; but our correspondent must take into account the facts that, while Iowa Republicans are compelled now to witness the demoniac joy of the Copperheads and Rebels over Andrew Johnson's triumph, to read of the renewed reign of terror to Union men all over the South, to reflect that the acquittal of the President could not have been compassed except through the bribery of at least three, and probably four, Senators elected as Republicans; and then, worse than all, to remember that these results were particularly successful through the vote of an Iowa Senator, it is no wonder that they are in no mood to be tender in their expressions of condemnation."

DISTINCTION ENOUGH FOR CINCINNATI.

While our more prominent citizen, Washington McLean, seems to have fought shy of the affair, and kept himself, with characteristic shrewdness, out of the way, thereby greatly disappointing us, our Woolley, assisted by our Warden and Burt, looms up in huge proportions, and our pride of place is gratified. It was something to have those intellectual giants, Stanbery and Groesbeck, doing great battle for the President; but it was reserved for our Woolley, and our Warden, and our Burt, to do the real service by turning the flank of the enemy and opening a fire from the whisky ring directly in the rear, that made Bingham, Butler, and Stevens wish they were not. Who but Cincinnatians could do this? Go to—marry come up, you bet! Will we not immediately fire off great guns, burn bonfires, and shoot crackers over the greatness of the Queen City? Our Woolley has been taken prisoner; our Woolley is in peril. Let us encourage Woolley. Stand firm, Woolley! "Stick." Bid the beast defiance. Hurl indignation at his head. Clear yourself if you can, and if you can't, die game—die game, Woolley! Fall like Cæsar, exclaiming "*et tu Brute*," which the popular mind will translate into "and you, you old brute, you," meaning the beast aforesaid. [Cincinnati Commercial.

MILITARY AVAILABILITY.

Do our Southern friends, do our military availability men, take in the full force of these facts? Do they remember that we have never, since the war commenced, been successful for any important office in any State with any but a civilian candidate. Who carried Ohio in 1862? *Mr.* Ranney, for Supreme Judge. Who carried New-York in 1862 for Governor? *Mr.* Horatio Seymour. Who was elected Governor in New-Jersey the same Autumn? *Mr.* Parker. Who came near carrying Ohio in 1867, and did substantially give us victory in this State? *Mr.* Thurman, since elected Senator. Who carried Pennsylvania in 1867, as head of the State ticket? *Mr.* Sharswood, for Supreme Judge. Who was elected Governor in Connecticut in 1867, and reflected in 1868, beating a Federal General, the President of the Chicago Convention, Hawley, in the first-named year. It was no General who did it, but plain, simple *Mr.* English.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

ROSS AND HIS EXCUSE.

Without giving Mr. Ross credit for any extraordinary ability—which would surely be unjust—we must nevertheless believe that he knew just as well the meaning and force of the eleventh article when the trial began as he did when he voted not guilty upon it. The question, unfortunately, is not one about which a man would be likely to entertain *two* honest opinions within 24 hours. Missouri has in Senator Henderson nothing to boast of, but we can still wish Kansas joy of her Senator. [St. Louis Rep., Democratic.

NATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Officers were elected to-day, as follows: President, Robert McKetchnie of New-York; 1st Vice-President, Gerard Stith of New-Orleans; 2d Vice-President, Geo. W. McDonald of Chicago; Recording Secretary and Treasurer, John Collins of Cincinnati; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. A. Turner of Philadelphia.

GEN. STONEMAN TO COMMAND VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following order was to-day received by Gen. Schofield from the President:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D.C., June 1, 1868.—Major-Gen. John M. Schofield having been appointed by and with the consent of the Senate, Secretary for the Department of War, is hereby relieved from the command of the First Military District, created by the Act of Congress, passed March 2, 1867. Brevet Major-Gen. George Stoneman is hereby assigned, according to his brevet rank of Major-General, to the command of the First District, and of the Military Department of Virginia. The Secretary of War will please give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
(Signed.)

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY.

BOSTON, June 1.—The 230th anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, was appropriately observed by a parade and dinner to-day with Gen. Banks acting as Commander. The Rev. Dr. Storrs of New-York preached the annual sermon, and Mr. George O. Carpenter was chosen Commander, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Gen. Banks's term. At the dinner in Faneuil Hall, Gen. Banks made the introductory speech, and Collector Russell responded to the sentiment "The President," Gov. Bullock to "Massachusetts," Mayor Shurtleff to "The City of Boston," Gen. Francis J. Lippitt to "Rhode Island," and Gen. Nathaniel Head of New-Hampshire to "The Granite State and her Soldiers."

THE ST. THOMAS EARTHQUAKE.

The U. S. steam frigate Monongahela was successfully launched at St. Croix on the evening of the 11th ult., and is taking on board her armament and stores, preparatory to sailing for home. She will sail about the 10th inst.

THE MONTREAL BANKS.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal took place to-day. A dividend of five per cent for the half year was declared. The City Bank also had its annual meeting. The report shows a flourishing business. A dividend of four per cent on the half year was declared. The Eastern Township Bank has removed its specie to Montreal for safe keeping.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI TO MOBILE.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—A large meeting of merchants here was addressed by Mr. Stewart of Mobile, on the subject of reopening Bayou Machac, and thus giving St. Louis and the North-West a direct water route to Mobile harbor. Resolutions were adopted welcoming the Mobile delegation, and recommending the enterprise and appointing a committee to accompany them to Louisville, Cincinnati, and the cities of the North-West.

MURDERS IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—Ed. Powell, negro, was shot and fatally wounded by C. McSwenny, Saturday night. Two men fought in a barber shop in Second-st. this afternoon. They attacked each other with knives, and the person assaulted drew a repeater and shot his assailant through the arm. The ball then struck a negro named Edwin Davis in the forehead, killing him instantly.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—Mining Stocks quiet; Ophir, 170; Gould & Curry, 425; Savage, 151; Chollar Potosi, 245; Hall & Norcross, 100; Crown Point, 117; Yellow Jacket, 1,200; Empire Mill, 230; Imperial, $207, Kentuck, $417; Amadon, $280.

The productions of 70 claims in the Comstock Lode, for the quarter ending March 31, were $1,335,000, an average product per ton of nearly $5 higher than the previous quarters. Legal tenders, 71½@72. Wheat firm at $2 20@$2 30.

WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION—GEN. SCHOFIELD IN THE WAR OFFICE—THANKS TO EX-SECRETARY STANTON—ADMISSION OF ARKANSAS—THE NEW TAX BILL—SECRETARYSHIP OF THE SENATE—REPUBLICAN CAUCUS—WASHINGTON CITY ELECTION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 1, 1868.

The Special Committee to investigate the alleged corruption of Senators in the matter of impeachment, had a long session to-day. A number of persons who had been subpenaed as witnesses were in attendance, but only two were examined. These were Mr. E. D. Webster, Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New-York, and Perry Fuller of Indian contract notoriety. Webster was before the Committee two hours, and was put through a very critical examination in regard to the part which he is supposed to have played in the purchase of the impeachment verdict. Webster denied that he had anything to do with buying votes for Johnson's acquittal, and to his own satisfaction explained away the circumstances that had been used against him; but the Committee say that they can prove him to have been one of the conspirators. The evidences against Webster are nearly, if not quite, conclusive. When nearly every one was in doubt about Senator Ross's vote, Webster knew and said what it would be. His movements here, while impeachment was pending, also tell against him. Perry Fuller testified in regard to the corrupt rings about the White House and Interior Department. It is charged that Fuller influenced the votes of Henderson and Ross. Gen. Adams, the man who offered to sell the votes of three Senators to Thurlow Weed for $30,000, is to be examined to-morrow. His friends say that he will attempt to prove that his name was used to conceal some other person, and that he is perfectly innocent. Woolley still remains silent. The workmen were busy all day fixing up his new quarters. Troops of his friends from New-York and Cincinnati have arrived here within the last few days. They say that Woolley is innocent of the charge of trying to buy Senators' votes on Impeachment, and that he was here to make a fight against reducing the tax on whisky, to procure the pardon of a relative who had been a Rebel General, and to help Pendleton's chances for the Presidency with the White House Ring, and that in doing all this he spent the money which the Committee is trying to make him account for. They add that he will never answer, and that he will be made the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Cincinnati District at next election. Welcker, the restaurant keeper, here testified that Woolley spent several thousand dollars at his restaurant in giving entertainments during the last weeks of Impeachment. These were the dinners that Mr. Groesbeck and Mr. Evarts attended.

Gen. John M. Schofield took possession of the War Department to-day. At about 10 o'clock in the morning he took the oath of office before the Chief-Justice, and then went to the Executive Mansion, where he had a long interview with the President. Shortly afterward Mr. Johnson accompanied him to the War Department, and there they were received by Adj-Gen. Townsend, who unlocked the door of the Secretary's office, and turned the Department over to the new Secretary. Gen. Grant, Gen. O. O. Howard, Paymaster-General Brice, Gen. Dyer, Gen. Williams, Gen. Pelouze, Gen. Vincent, the Members of Gen. Grant's staff, and the heads of various bureaus in the department, called on Gen. Schofield and paid their respects during the day. Col. Wherry, Major J. L. Rathbone, and Capt. Emmis, of Schofield's staff, have been assigned to duty at the War Department; but it is understood that none of the officers now on duty there are to be removed.

In the Senate, to-day, two long debates engaged attention, the one on the vote of thanks to Mr. Stanton and the other on the bill admitting Arkansas to representation in Congress. Mr. Hendricks and Mr. Buckalew opposed the former on party grounds; but it was finally carried by 37 to 11. Fowler, Henderson, and Ross voted against it. Henderson, who becomes quite nervous whenever an allusion is made to Impeachment, deprecated the introduction of that topic from day to day in the Senate, and offered an amendment to the resolution, returning thanks to Chief-Justice Chase, which was lost by 30 to 11. Then followed a long debate on the Arkansas bill. After several hours, in which speeches were made by Mr. Drake, Reverdy Johnson, Morton, and others, the bill was passed in an amended form.

This being Monday, the usual flood of resolutions and bills inundated the House. The Democrats wasted nearly two hours in calling for the Yeas and Nays on resolutions about Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln, Woolley, and Bastiles; after which the House went into Committee of the Whole, and began the consideration of Gen. Schenck's new internal tax bill. Mr. Schenck presented the bill, and explained its features in an able and exhaustive speech of two hours and a half, commanding the close attention of the whole House. He began by relating a history of the bill in Committee, saying that it became apparent to the Committee, as it had since become apparent to the country, that the diffusion of responsibility as it now exists is fatal to the collection of the revenue. The establishment is in fact without a head. He explained the working of the Treasury and Internal Revenue Departments, showing in clear detail the abuses in those offices, and the manner in which the Committee proposed to remedy the same. He complimented Mr. Jencke's Civil Service bill, but thought that it did not go far enough, and he held that the provisions in the pending bill an improvement on the same. By the proposed plan of the Commissioner to make the Internal Revenue Bureau a separate Department from the Treasury, he showed that the Revenue can be more easily and surely collected, and that there can be a saving of $67,000 per annum in salaries alone. He gave a general explanation of the changes made in the tax on the principal articles mentioned in the bill, and wound up by saying that he mentioned hat the policy of the bill is expressed in the fourth section of the Chicago Platform, namely: "The perfect equalization of taxes," the only exceptions to be made in the case of luxuries. The speech was well received and has had a good effect. It was agreed to hold night sessions henceforward until the bill is finished. Judge Kelly followed Mr. Schenck in a strong argument, favoring the reduction of the whisky-tax to 50 cents.

The canvass for the Secretaryship of the Senate is very spirited. Col. Forney is extremely anxious that his resignation should be accepted, after which he intends to sell out *The Chronicle* here, return to Philadelphia, and make a splendid fight for Grant and Colfax. The Colonel will speak in every county in the State, and we shall probably have the fires brightly burning on the top of the Allegheny Mountains. As a candidate for the Senate in the place of Mr. Buckalew, the Colonel's efforts will be devoted to reorganizing and strengthening the Republican party, and harmonizing the differences between Mr. Curtin and Senator Cameron. Among those mentioned for Secretary is Mr John W. Jones, who has been connected with the office for many years as Col. Forney's confidential private Secretary. This gentleman was recommended to the place partly because of his faithfulness to Mr. Forney, and partly for his striking resemblance to the late lamented Daniel Webster. A friend of Mr. Jones's insists that his appointment will give dignity to the Senate. Mr. D. C. Forney is also mentioned as a candidate, and it is said that he will be supported by Mr. Yates. Col. Forney is anxious that Gen. Geo. M. Lanman of Philadelphia shall be appointed to the position. A delegation, headed by Mr. Andrew Sallade and Col. Thomas Fitzgerald, came on last night to press Gen. Lanman's claims. In the event of the General's having no chance in the caucus, it is said that Mr. Forney will press upon the attention of the Senate Mr. John J. McElhone, who for many years has been in Col. Forney's confidence, and who now enjoys a deservedly high reputation as the most brilliant, readiest, and most accomplished stenographer in *The Globe* Corps.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning, the purpose being to select a Secretary for the Senate. After a deal of discussion it was agreed to meet again on Thursday next, when a new election for all the officers of the Senate, with the exception of President pro tem., is to be effected. These officers are Secretary of the Senate, Chief Clerk, Executive Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Door-keeper, and Public Printer. For the first position a score of applicants are in the field: among them are ex-Senators, ex-Representatives, ex-army officers, ex judges and politicians of every grade. The incumbent Chief Clerk, Mr. MacDonald, the Doorkeeper Mr. Bassett, and Public Printer Mr. Defrees, are all expected to be retained. Trumbull's man Brown, who holds position of Sergeant-at-Arms, and D. W. C. Clarke, the ex-Clerk, it is said, are to be removed. The applicants for the last-named places can be counted by hundreds.

The Republican members of the House held a caucus this evening to consider the question of adjournment and other matters. The attendance was large. Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts was called to the chair, and Mr. Ferry acted as Secretary. Mr. Raum led off by offering a resolution that the House admit the Southern States now before Congress, and pass the Tax bill before the adjournment. Mr. Laflin offered an amendment in effect that the House take from the tax bill the whisky and tobacco interests, and after legislation on them that the adjournment take place. Mr. Pike spoke in favor of that amendment, and offered as an additional one that the caucus agree as the sense of the party that the tax on whisky should be reduced to 50 cents. He made a strong argument in favor of his motion. Mr. Clarke of Ohio offered as a substitute for the resolution and amendment that the House adjourn on the 10th of July, which Mr. Laflin accepted. This gave rise to considerable debate. Mr. Jenckes made a strong speech against adjournment, and in favor of the passage of the tax bill with all its provisions. Mr. Schenck followed on the same side. Mr. Pike of Maine was in favor of remaining in session until the Senate could mature an amendatory tax bill, and Mr. Lawrence of Ohio advocated the passage of a tax bill and of Sherman's funding bill. Gen. Logan spoke against an early adjournment. About twenty speeches, pro and con, were made on the same subject, and at 10 o'clock the adjournment took place without a vote on either the resolution or the amendments. The indications are that the early adjournment movement is defeated.

The sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee, consisting of Messrs. Moorhead, Maynard, and Black, to whom was referred the subject of revision of the tariff, have completed their labors, and will make a report to the full Committee to-morrow. They will recommend an increase of duty on iron, steel, copper, and cotton. No increase on woolen goods will be asked, while on most of the other articles the increase asked for will be very slight. The indications are that a new tariff bill cannot be passed Congress this session.

The House Military Committee received a communication, to-day, from Gen. Grant, seconding the petition of army officers asking for a continuance for one year of the increased pay of 33⅓ per cent. A bill to this effect is to be introduced into the House at an early day by Gen. Garfield.

The Municipal election was held here to-day, and resulted in the choice of the Democratic candidate for Mayor by a very small majority. The whites outnumbered the colored men on the registry about 4,000 votes. Great excitement prevailed all day and during the evening. The white Rebels and Copperheads have been very noisy and troublesome. Gangs of them gathered around the Republican newspaper offices here, and did all in their power to create a disturbance. Fire-arms were freely used. It is not known what damage has been done.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Union Republican Committee is called for to-morrow.

Gen. Stoneman has been assigned temporarily to command the First Military District vice Gen. Schofield. Gen. Rousseau is seeking to be sent there permanently, while Gordon Granger is still looking for the Freedmen's Bureau.

Envoy Burlingame and suite arrived here this evening, and are registered in the Metropolitan Hotel. Many of Mr. Burlingame's old friends called and paid their respects. In the course of the evening he visited the Secretary of State.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his assistants are engaged in examining the Tax bill recently reported, and several suggestions have been made by them regarding modifications in various provisions of the bill.

The railroad companies forming the established line between Washington and New-York have arranged for a reorganization by consolidating under one officer the control of their through travel and traffic. They have elected Wm. Prescott Smith General Manager with ample powers, his headquarters to be in Washington. Many desirable reforms and improvements for the public comfort and convenience are expected to follow this change.

The chiefs of the Nez Perces Indians of Idaho now representing their people in this city, in charge of Agent O'Neill, had an interview with the President to-day.

The bill which was introduced by Gen. Butler to-day is for the protection of the officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defense of the Treasury against unlawful claims under the law providing for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in revolutionary district, approved March, 1863. The bill allows the officer to plead in bar of any action that such act was done or omitted to be done by him as an officer or agent of the United States, in administration of an act of Congress, or in virtue or under color thereof, and such plea shall be adjudged to be in law a complete and conclusive bar to any such suit or action.

Gen. Thomas will absent himself from Washington a few days, and on his return will, it is understood, resume his official duties as Adjutant-General of the United States Army.

Many Western railroad men and their families are on a visit to this city.

XLTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, June 1, 1868.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) presented the resolution of the Legislature of Ohio denunciatory of the alleged efforts to influence or intimidate the members of the Court of Impeachment. He remarked that the resolution is peculiar in its nature, and as it comes from a Democratic Legislature which evidently desired himself and colleague to vote against conviction, he supposed that they were the only Senators alluded to. He therefore moved its reference to the Select Committee to ascertain whether either of them had been tampered with.

THANKS TO EX-SECRETARY STANTON.

The Edmunds resolution of thanks to Mr. Stanton was then called up, and was opposed by Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ill.) as being in its present shape merely partizan. He admitted Mr. Stanton's ability and efficient management of affairs during the war, for which he would be willing to thank him; but he would not thank him for continuing in office under shelter of a law which he himself had denounced, and under circumstances which attached dishonor to him. He therefore moved to amend by striking out the last part of the resolution. Messrs. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.), MORTON (Rep., Ind.), and HOWARD (Rep., Mich.), followed in high praise of Mr. Stanton's ability, public services and patriotism—Mr. Howard in particular passing a glowing eulogism on his character, and saying that no name would shine more brightly on the page of fame.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked what Mr. Stanton had done since the Rebellion to merit the thanks of the country, or what he had done, even to merit the thanks of a majority in this Chamber.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) said that the resolution was satisfactory to him as it stood. He proceeded to eulogise Mr. Stanton, and, replying to Mr. Hendricks, said that Secretary Stanton's support of the Reconstruction measures of Congress became strong as soon as the policy was definitely adopted. He thought that Mr. Stanton's pure motives in retaining his office, had been cruelly misunderstood, and that they would be fittingly acknowledged by this resolution. He would take peculiar pleasure in voting for it.

Mr. HARLAN (Rep., Iowa) followed with remarks on Mr. Stanton's connection with the North Carolina Proclamation, and with President Lincoln's policy, which gave rise to a long discussion as to whether Mr. Stanton did or did not originate President Johnson's policy of Reconstruction, Messrs. HOWARD and YATES denying, and Mr. HENDRICKS affirming, that such was the case, the latter citing a letter of Gen. Grant to the President, and Mr. Stanton's own testimony before the Assassination Committee.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Penn.) followed in severe criticism of Mr. Stanton's conduct since August last, which, he maintained, had given rise to the entire impeachment difficulty. He thought a resolution of thanks for his services during the Rebellion came now too late. With equal or greater propriety the Senate could pass a resolution of thanks to Mr. Seward, who had worked as hard, and beside had suffered in his person.

Mr. HENDERSON (Mo.) admired Mr. Stanton, and was grateful for his efficiency during the war. He would praise him for that, and for his support of the reconstruction policy of Congress; but he opposed the resolution as being confessedly without a precedent, and as being in its latter portion an implied condemnation of himself and other Senators who voted for acquittal.

Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) disclaimed any such meaning in the resolution, or any such feeling on the part of the majority against those Senators, and said that the Senator from Missouri reminded him of the oft-told story of the ancient mariner, whose agony was ever uncertain in its return. He thought that he referred much too frequently to the vote on the impeachment trial.

Mr. HENDERSON characterized Mr. Edmunds's remarks as unkind, unjust, and uncalled for. He had made no excuse for his vote, and had none to make. He had simply risen to make known the reasons for his opposition to the resolution, and should not attempt a vindication of himself until attacked. The Senate had sufficiently vindicated and asserted its views by its action on the confirmation of Gen. Schofield, and should rest content.

After remarks by Messrs. THAYER (Rep., Neb.) and TRUMBULL (Ill.), both favoring the resolution,

THANKS TO CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

Mr. HENDERSON offered an amendment voting thanks to Chief-Justice Chase for his conduct during the trial, which was rejected by 11 to 30, as follows:

YEAS.

Buckalew,	*Henderson,*	*McCreery,*	*Ross,*
Doolittle,	*Hendricks,*	*Norton,*	*Vickers*—11.
Fowler,	*Johnson,*	*Patterson* (Tenn.),	

Democrats in italics.

NAYS.

Cameron,	Edmunds,	Morton,	Thayer,
Cattell,	Frelinghuysen,	Nye,	Tipton,
Chandler,	Harlan,	Patterson (N.H.),	Van Winkle,
Cole,	Howard,	Pomeroy,	Wade,
Conkling,	Howe,	Ramsey,	Williams,
Conness,	Morgan,	Stewart,	Wilson,
Cragin,	Morrill (Me.),	Sumner,	Yates—30.
Drake,	Morrill (Vt.),		

Messrs. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio), MORTON (Rep., Ind.), and WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) condemned the amendment as being in bad taste, and as dragging in the name of the Chief-Justice without relevance to the topic under discussion.

Mr. FOWLER said that he would vote against the resolution only because in one portion it condemned his own action.

The question was then taken on the resolution, and it was adopted by 37 to 11, as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Ferry,	Nye,	Trumbull,
Cameron,	Fessenden,	Patterson (N.H.),	Van Winkle,
Cattell,	Frelinghuysen,	Pomeroy,	Wade,
Chandler,	Harlan,	Ramsey,	Willey,
Cole,	Howard,	Sherman,	Williams,
Conkling,	Howe,	Sprague,	Wilson,
Conness,	Morgan,	Stewart,	Yates—37.
Cragin,	Morrill (Me.),	Sumner,	
Drake,	Morrill (Vt.),	Thayer,	
Edmunds,	Morton,	Tipton,	

NAYS.

Buckalew,	*Henderson,*	*McCreery,*	*Ross,*
Doolittle,	*Hendricks,*	*Norton,*	*Vickers*—11.
Fowler,	*Johnson,*	*Patterson* (Tenn.)	

Democrats in italics.

THE ARKANSAS BILL.

The unfinished business of yesterday was then taken up.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) gave notice that he would offer an additional section, providing for the admission of South Carolina, on the ratification by the Legislature of the 14th Article of Amendment to the Constitution, her Legislature having the power by the same section to assemble and act upon the question.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) modified his amendment so as to provide simply that Arkansas shall be admitted on condition that no denial or abridgment of right of suffrage, or any other right, shall be enacted by said State on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed. He read a manuscript argument maintaining, first, that Congress had entire control of the subject under the general constitutional provision, and, secondly, under the rules applying to conquered territory. He held that the insurgent States, by their rebellion, severed their union with the loyal States, without, however, taking their inhabitants out of the Union; and argued that States could be organized, and could make compacts with the General Government, prior to their admission into the Union. He denied that anything in the Constitution prescribes an equality of the States except in the one particular of representation in the Senate, and claimed that Congress could regulate the precise amount of power and influence on the Government to be accorded to the new States. If they do not choose to agree to the terms, they cannot be admitted. Even equality in the Senate is not a necessary consequence of admission, if the State previously agrees to send only one Senator or none at all.

Mr. JOHNSON explained that he had voted for the amendment of Mr. Henderson, giving thanks to Chief-Justice Chase, under a misapprehension, supposing that it referred to his services as Secretary of the Treasury during the War; he would not otherwise have supported the amendment, believing it calculated to lower the Judiciary. He then combated Mr. Drake's position in constitutional argument of some length. Admitting the observance of express provision stating the equality of the States, he held that it was clearly implied in the numerous sections of the Constitution, and was evident in the reservation by States of all the powers not expressly delegated to the General Government. He argued that the condition of the territories before admission as States was simply that of wards and not of States existing outside the Union.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) thought that the suffrage question should be decided by the single undisputed proposition that all the States have the power to regulate the rights of suffrage for themselves. The equality of the State, like the equality of individuals, meant equality before the law, and the States could not divest themselves of life any more than individuals. With a settled principle of law that individuals could not, and it was monstrous to assume that a State Legislature would not only deprive the citizens of a State of such rights and privileges in the present time, but bind future generations for all time to come.

Mr. FOWLER (Tenn.) read a short speech against the imposition of any conditions whatever in the case of the insurgent States which have fully complied with the provisions of the Reconstruction laws, and expressing an earnest desire to see them resume their places at the earliest possible moment. He contended that they should be admitted by simple resolution.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) expressed the opinion that it would be in the highest degree unsafe to admit these Committees to the full power of States at the present time. He called attention to the fact that the Constitution of Arkansas was adopted by a very small majority, only 1,300 as he was informed to-day, and pointed out the serious dangers to the loyal people of the State and to the success of the reconstruction policy of Congress which would be created by the probable evasion of that majority. Though the doctrine had been asserted by able lawyers on both sides of the Chamber, he could not understand how Congress could have the power to inquire into and decide upon the fitness of the Constitution of an inchoate State and yet be destitute of the power of guarding against its immediate and improper change. Rather than continue those States under military rule, he would, however, vote to try the experiment if no other feasible plan could be agreed on to secure them the benefit of organized civil governments, and at the same time protect the loyal element. Such a plan, he thought he could suggest, and therefore would submit a motion to recommit the bill, with instructions to provide for a provisional organization of the State Government, and the immediate admission of the Senators and Representatives to Congress on the footing of delegates in both Houses, such a state of affairs to continue until after the adoption of the 14th Article by the Legislature. He enlarged on the advantages which he claimed would result from this arrangement, and was followed by Mr. YATES, who spoke briefly in favor of the bill as it came from the House.

Mr. Howe's amendment was rejected without discussion.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) offered an amendment to Mr. Drake's, which was accepted by him, in effect that no persons except Indians not taxed shall ever be denied the elective franchise or any other right on account of race or color.

An amendment was then offered by Mr. HENDERSON (Mo.) providing in effect that no discrimination shall be made merely on account of race or color, but that the State may prescribe an educational qualification and provide separate schools for the two races, which was rejected 5 to 36.

Mr. Drake's amendment, as modified by Mr. Frelinghuysen, was then agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered an amendment as a substitute for the bill in the form of a declaration, that Arkansas having complied with the Reconstruction laws, is entitled to admission into the Union. It was rejected, 15 to 26.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) renewed his amendment offered last Saturday, to strike out all conditions to admission, which was also rejected, 18 to 22.

The bill was then passed by 34 Yeas to 8 Nays, namely: Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Doolittle, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson (of Tenn.), Saulsbury, and Vickers, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. KETCHAM and GRISWOLD (Rep., N. Y.) presented remonstrances against the proposed increase of the tax on cigars. Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) a memorial from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, praying Congress to grant a subsidy to complete the Kansas Pacific Railway. Messrs. MILLER and MOORHEAD (Rep., Penn.) petitions from Pennsylvania manufacturers, asking for a protective tariff. One of these petitions is from 91 manufacturing companies and firms, representing the labor of over 1,400 persons; one from 47 coal mining companies, representing the labor of over 14,000 persons; one from 47 coal mining companies, representing the labor of 3,360 men.

BOUNTY ON FRUIT TREES.

Mr. NICHOLSON (Rep., Del.) introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of allowing to be deducted from the gains, profits, and income of any person the cost of purchasing and planting peach and other fruit trees. Adopted.

MONDAY MORNING'S CALL OF STATES.

Under the call, bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred: Regulating the Judicial proceedings in certain cases for the protection of officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defense of the Treasury against unlawful claims; to authorize the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Washington City to Cleveland, by the nearest direct line; instructing the Secretary of War to procure the services of John A. Bingham and Benjamin F. Butler to conduct the prosecution against Jeff. Davis, indicted for treason; a joint resolution of the Ohio Legislature, protesting against the efforts to tamper with the members of the high Court of Impeachment; to construct a road to the National Cemetery of West Tennessee; to provide for specific duties on copper ore and regulus imported into the United States; also, extending the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal to Keevechenan Bay, and making a grant of lands therefor; to relieve certain citizens (about 25) of