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WASHINGTON.

THE EMBASSY—STATUS OF THE SENATE IN IMPRACHMENT TRIALS—BUCHANAN IN THE HOUSE—RECONSTRUCTION AND RANDALL—THE TARIFF—M'CLELLAN—THE MANAGERS' INVESTIGATION—TUESDAY NIGHT'S DISTURBANCES—A JOHNSON CIRCULAR—MEMBERS' GAS SHUT OFF.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 3, 1868.

Minister Burlingame and the members of the Chinese Embassy remained quietly in their rooms to-day, solemnly pondering what they have seen, and making preparations for the official presentation to the President and the dignataries of the Republic. Mr. Seward has them in charge, and is arranging the formalities. According to the present programme the ceremony of introduction to Mr. Johnson is to take place on Friday, and will be made as imposing as possible. Mr. Burlingame has been engaged all day in preparing his address and in drawing up the treaty which it is hoped will bind in bonds never to be broken the oldest and youngest nations in the world. The Chinese are sticklers for etiquette, and will not accept invitations until they have been presented to the head of the nation. Mr. Burlingame has received hundreds of invitations for himself and his fellow Embassadors; but he does not feel at liberty to accept them for the present. Amusing scenes were witnessed to-day, around the hotel where the celestials are stopping. One of the students of the party visited the bar, and after several fruitless attempts on the part of the barkeeper to ascertain, by means of signs and grimaces, what sort of "drink" he wanted, the cousin of the sun and moon stalked behind the bar and selected a bottle of champagne, to the infinite amusement of a dozen veteran lobbyists and score of steady drinkers who were present. The Celestial insisted on mixing his own "cocktail," and did it with a dexterity which excited the envy of the expert dispenser of drinks. One of the members of the Embassy is writing a book of travels, of which some enterprising publisher may be able to secure advance sheets. It is given out that their stay in Washington may be prolonged six weeks or two months. Mr. Burlingame was visited to-day by troops of his old friends, Congressmen, and others, to whom he communicated valuable information relative to the country where he has won so many golden opinions. He says that we have no conception of China, and that the people are one of the most remarkable in the world. He speaks in the highest term of their resources, and anticipates very gratifying results to both America and China from the mission.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Sumner introduced resolutions which went over under the rule declaring that the vote of a Senator on impeachment is not so far different from that of a vote of any other question, that the people may not rightfully criticise it or pronounce judgment upon it. They affirm that the Senate in such cases is not a court, but a Senate, and that its members cannot enjoy immunity from popular criticism. After the passage of the bill regulating the foreign and coasting trade of the United States in the Northern, North-Eastern, and North-Western frontiers, the act providing a territorial government for Wyoming was taken up. The Committee on Territories was unanimously in favor of calling the territory Lincoln. This proposition gave rise to considerable debate. When Mr. Nye came to speak on the subject, Saulsbury, in a maudlin drawl, suggested that it be called *ad interim*. Mr. Nye happily responded that such a name "would attract the eyes of all Delaware," and this sally drew out a hearty laugh. Finally, the name of Mr. Young was allowed to stand.

In the House, to-day, the contested election case of Delano vs. Morgan of the XIIIth District of Ohio was finally disposed of, the seat being given to Mr. Delano. Mr. Delano was sworn in. He cast his first vote for a motion to table a resolution describing Mr. Buchanan as a patriot, etc. A resolution offered by Judge Woodward, asking that a Committee of nine be appointed to attend the funeral of ex-President Buchanan, was the subject of a lively debate. The resolution was prefaced with a preamble lauding Buchanan as a patriot and statesman. A majority of the Republicans could not swallow this preamble, and the Democrats, refusing to change it, the resolution was tabled. Afterward a resolution merely providing for the appointment of a committee to attend the funeral was adopted. An evening session was held for speeches on the Tax bill. It was abruptly brought to a close at about 10 o'clock by the gas suddenly going out.

The Committee on Reconstruction failed to secure a full meeting to-day; consequently the bill to admit Florida was not acted on. There seems to be considerable opposition among Republicans to the admission of Florida for several reasons: in the new Constitution is a singular proposition, in effect that every owner of real estate in the State is eligible to hold any office within the gift of the State. The charge is made that the Governor-elect (Harrison Reed), originally from Wisconsin, was a special agent of the Post-Office Department, and assigned to duty in Florida. He is an intimate friend of Postmaster General Randall, and has been in close connection with him since his arrival here. The Lieutenant-Governor (a Mr. Clisson), also from Wisconsin, is also one of Randall's men, and together with Reed it is charged that they have been concocting a plan to elect Mr. Randall a United States Senator from Florida. Reed has returned to Florida, it is said for the purpose of immediately calling together the State Legislature to elect Mr. Randall.

The sub-committee appointed to report a tariff to the Ways and Means, was composed of Messrs. Moorhead, Maynard, and Niblack. The bill which they prepared was presented this morning, and a discussion arose in the Committee as to what action should be taken on it. It was finally resolved to postpone its consideration to the first meeting of the Committee in December next, by the following vote: Yeas—Messrs. Schenck, Allison, Griswold, Brooks, and Niblack. Nays—Hooper, Moorhead, Logan and Maynard. The tariff is not, therefore, to be amended at this session. But it is probable that a new bill, embracing a few provisions, may be reported to the House.

The confirmation of Gov. Gibbs of Idaho was considered to-day by the Committee on Territories, and a favorable report was secured by one majority. The Chairman of the Committee, and Senator Williams, will, it is understood, strongly oppose the confirmation in the Senate.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs have instructed Senator Sumner to report adversely on the nomination of Geo. B. McClellan as Minister to England. The nomination of Gen. Mott as Minister to Costa Rica has been postponed. The Committee will report favorably on the nomination of Robert D. Matthews as Minister to Naples.

The Board of Managers had a rather long session to-day. Many witnesses were examined, mainly persons who are residents here. A Dr. Long of Cincinnati testified concerning his connection with the corruption of Senators. He said that $10,000 was sent him with a request that he deposit it with Gillis, Harney & Co. to the credit of C. E. Woolley & Co. He did not know, however, by whom it was sent.

The Republicans here had a grand procession, last evening, in honor of their victory in the recent municipal election. Several slight disturbances occurred, in which a number of persons were injured. Shortly after midnight, a white man was cut in the arm by a colored man, and before medical assistance could be secured he bled to death. The testimony before the Coroner shows that the deceased white person accosted the colored man, that they quarreled, and that during the dispute the former was cut. The white person was armed with a "billy," and the testimony shows that he was in the act of using it when he received his death-blow. To-night the excitement has abated, and the city is quiet.

The Republicans intend to contest the election for Aldermen and Councilmen. In one Ward where the Democrats had only 27 majority, 100 soldiers of the 12th and 29th Infantry voted, who had no legal right to vote. The courts will throw these votes out, and this will give the whole city government to the Republicans.

The Hon. Hamilton Ward has received from one of his constituents a printed circular, purporting to be from the Johnson Democratic Committee here, to all the office-holders throughout the country. The one sent to Mr. Ward is addressed to a postmaster in the Twenty-seventh District of New-York. The postmark is Washington. The following is a true copy of the circular:

[*Strictly Private and Confidential.*]
UNION EXECUTIVE ROOMS, OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SIR: Owing to the unprecedented character of the approaching election and the extensive and costly measures necessary to be instituted, the National Managing Committee has authorized that a general campaign fund be immediately raised. It is presumed that every appointee under the Government, without regard to partisan predilections, wisely understood the significance of the obligation resting upon him, and a prompt and cordial response is accordingly solicited. You are expected to contribute $5 to this general fund, the immediate reception of which indicates your continuance in office over all other applicants, and secures to yourself, or a friend, by you recommended (no personal objections occurring) favorable consideration to such other place of profit and trust as may be desired in your local politics. This call and the response given will furnish a practical test by which the Government can be directed in the bestowal of its patronage. All favors and names are carefully recorded for future reference; but no notice will be taken of letters which fail to contain the required remittances. Your action will be put on file in the order of its reception. Address National Managing Committee, Washington, D. C.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Miller—an army officer after Mr. Johnson's own heart—having been requested, last week, to contribute toward the decoration of the Union soldiers' graves at Arlington, achieved ephemeral fame by replying (we omit the expletive) thus: "By —— (excuse my language, gentlemen), I would not decorate one grave unless I decorated the other." And so deeply incensed was this officer of the United States army because Gen. Grant, Mr. Garfield, and others would not make the Arlington ceremony a commemoration of the Lost Cause, that he declined to contribute a dollar.

A fire occurred this evening in the neighborhood of the Gas Works, and between 10 and 11 o'clock to-night all the gas in the city went out. The opera of Norma was on at one of the theatres, and toward the close of the third act the stage and house were in total darkness. Small candles were brought on the stage, one by one, to the infinite amusement of the audience. The House was in session on the Tax bill, and the members' gas was as suddenly shut off. In the hotels and the barrooms the commotion was unprecedented, and a private dinner party, at the residence of a distinguished Senator, came to an abrupt termination. On Newspaper row the correspondents looked on in dismay, while the lights became beautifully less and the budget of news still unexhausted. Kerosene lamps were at a premium at 10½ o'clock, and there was a general return to the primitive tallow candle.

The President has recognized Mr. C. Oscanyan as Consul-General of Turkey at New-York, and Raymon S. Diaz as Consul of Mexico at New-Orleans.

McCulloch will not quit the Cabinet.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Secretary of War sent to the House to-day the communication which he had addressed as Commander of the First Military District to Gen. Grant, saying that he transmitted it at the suggestion of the General of Army for the consideration of the proper committee. The following is the document:

HDQRS. FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, MAY 15, 1868.

Gen. U. S. GRANT—General: I have the honor to invite your attention to a matter which I understand to be of great importance, and which, if I am correct, will demand the early attention of Congress. I suppose the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as Article XIV., will soon be declared to have been ratified and become a part of the Constitution, and I understand the effect will be to at once remove from office all persons who are disqualified by that amendment. If I am right in the above supposition, and in my understanding of the effect of the proposed amendment, it becomes a matter of great importance to determine who are disqualified, as the States whose governments are still "provisional only." In the States which shall have been readmitted to representation in Congress, no serious difficulty will exist, for the reason that in those States the only disqualification for office will be that contained in the Constitutional Amendment, and hence an ample field will be left for the selection of persons to fill all the vacant offices, except, perhaps, the higher judgeships, but in those States not readmitted to representation, the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress of July 2nd, 1862, will still be required of all persons elected or appointed to any office. I have called for reports, which will give the number of officers of the various grades, in Virginia, who will be displaced by operation of the constitutional amendment, and will forward the specific information when obtained. For the present I can only state that the number will probably be several thousand, and that only a small proportion of the vacances thus created can possibly be filled by persons possessing the necessary qualifications, including ability take the present test oath. In the judiciary department to dispense with the test oath, even, would probably be insufficient, for nearly all lawyers of sufficient experience to fit them for the bench, held some office before the war, and hence are disqualified by the constitutional amendment. I have already appealed, in Virginia, nearly 200 offices, which should have appointees of qualified persons could be found. It is important to observe that the large majority of city, town, and county officers receive little or no compensation for their services. Hence, men who possess the necessary qualifications cannot be induced to accept such offices, except in the places where they reside and own property, or have substantial interests. Reports have been received from several portions of the State that no persons can be found even to fill vacancies that have not yet arisen. When the constitutional amendment takes effect, a large number of important offices must become vacant, and remain so until restoration is completed, unless some relief is afforded by Congress. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

RESTORATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following is the act to admit North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida to representation in Congress:

Whereas, The people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida, have, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, framed Constitutions and State Governments which are republican in form, and have adopted said Constitutions by large majorities of votes cast at the elections held for the ratification or rejection of the same; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each of the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida, shall be entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as a State of the Union when the Legislature of such State shall have duly ratified the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and known as article 14th, upon the following fundamental conditions: That there shall never be in such State any denial or abridgement of the elective franchise to any person by reason or account of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and the State of Georgia shall only be entitled and admitted to representation upon this further fundamental condition. That the first and third subdivision of section 17 of the 5th article of the Constitution of said State, except the proviso to the first subdivision, shall be null and void, and that the General Assembly of said State, by solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the State to the foregoing fundamental condition.

Section Second: And be it further enacted, That if a day is fixed for a meeting of the Legislature of either of said States, by the Constitution thereof, shall have passed, or have so nearly arrived before the passage of this act, that, in the opinion of the Governor elect, there shall not be time enough for the Legislature to assemble at the time fixed by the Constitution of such State, such Legislature may be convened within 30 days after the passage of this act, by the Governor elect of such State.

Section Third: And be it further enacted, That the first section of this act shall take effect as to each State, except Georgia, when the President of the United States shall officially proclaim its due ratification by its Legislature, of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the XXXIXth Congress, and, as to the State of Georgia, when he shall proclaim, in addition, the assent of said State to the fundamental condition heretofore imposed upon the same; and it is hereby made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification of said Amendment by the Legislature of either of said States, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact.

INSOLVENT BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

Mr. Morgan introduced, in the Senate, on Tuesday, the following bill in relation to insolvent banks:

That the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, or of any act amendatory thereto, or other bankruptcy act, shall not apply to any bank formed under the laws of the United States which has heretofore, or may hereafter become insolvent; but the distribution of assets, of whatever nature, of any such bank heretofore insolvent, or hereafter becoming insolvent, shall take the course prescribed therefor in the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide national currency, &c.," approved June 3, 1864, and of the acts amending the same, and the possession and title of a receiver appointed according to law, and to all the assets of any such bank, are hereby ratified and confirmed, whether any proceedings in bankruptcy in relation thereto shall have been taken or not. That any bank organized under the laws of the United States shall be dissolved by the appointment of a receiver according to law, and it shall not be necessary to take legal proceedings to have such a bank declared dissolved, and that it shall be lawful for the Controller of the Currency to issue his certificate reviving such bank upon payment of the expenses of the examination and of the receivership, and upon its capital being made whole, if he shall deem it of public utility that such bank should be revived; and thereupon the receiver shall transfer to such bank all the assets thereof in his hands; and such bank shall have all the powers and privileges to which it would have been entitled if it had not been placed in the hands of a receiver; that the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, and the State Courts of record, having jurisdiction of corporations by the laws of their respective States shall have full jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to a receivership, whether in law, equity, or otherwise, and all orders, judgments, decrees, and remedies, made or issued by any such Court in relation to any such matters are hereby confirmed: That no process, attachment, warrant, decree, judgment, execution, order, or remedy of any court, shall be allowed, issued, served or levied in any State, district, or territory against the officers or assets of a national bank formed under the laws of the United States, and located in such State; district, or Territory, which could not be allowed, issued, served, or levied, if such banks were organized under the laws of such State, district, or Territory, and upon the appointment of a receiver for any such bank, all process against its property which shall have been issued or served within 30 days next preceding such appointment, shall become null and void, and the property seized under them shall be forthwith returned to such receiver for distribution according to law. That whenever an association shall be dissolved pursuant to section 53 of aforesaid act, approved June 3, 1864, commonly called the "National Currency Act," a receiver shall forthwith be appointed therefor by the Controller of the Currency as in other cases arising under said act.

XLTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, June 3, 1868.

Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) presented a petition of fifty Presidents of Railroads, praying for the extension of subsidy to the Eastern Division of the Pacific Railroad; Mr. COLE (Rep., Cal.) a petition of a company which has been formed to build a telegraph line from the Pacific coast to China and Japan, praying for certain privileges. Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to remove political disabilities from certain citizens of Georgia who have been elected to the Legislature and to other offices. Mr. THAYER (Rep., Neb.) presented a bill granting land to the Iowa and Missouri State Railroad Company.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be placed on the calander and be printed:

RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THE CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY OF SENATORS FOR THEIR VOTES ON IMPEACHMENT.

Whereas, A pretension has been put forth to the effect that the vote of a Senator on an impeachment is so far diverent in character from his vote on any other question, that the people have no right to criticise or consider it; and whereas, such pretensions, if not discountenanced, are calculated to impair that freedom of judgment which belongs to the people on all that is done by their representatives; therefore, in order to remove all doubts on this question, and to declare the constitutional right of the people in cases of impeachment,

Resolved, That even assuming that the Senate is a Court in the exercise of judicial power, Senators cannot claim that their votes are exempt from the judgment of the people. That the Supreme Court, when it has undertaken to act on questions essentially political in character, has not escaped this judgment. That the decision of this high tribunal in the support of slavery has been openly condemned. That the memorable utterance known as the Dred Scott Decision was indignantly denounced and repudiated, while the Chief-Justice who pronounced it became a mark for censure and rebuke, and that plainly the vote of Senators on the impeachment cannot enjoy an immunity from popular judgment which has been denied to the Supreme Court with Taney as Chief-Justice.

Resolved, That the Senate is not at any time a court invested with judicial power, but that it is always a Senate with specific functions declared by the Constitution; that according to the express words the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish; while it is further provided that the Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachment; then positively making a distinction between the judicial power and the power to try impeachment; that the Senate on an impeachment does not exercise any portion of the judicial power, but another and a different power exclusively delegated to the Senate, having for its sole object the removal from office and disqualification therefor; that by the terms of the Constitution there may be after conviction on impeachment a further trial and punishment according to law; thus making a discrimination between a proceeding by impeachment and a proceeding according to law; that the proceeding by impeachment is not according to law, and is not attended by legal punishment, but is of an opposite character, and from beginning to end political, being conducted before a political body, having political power only, and ending in a judgment which is political only; and therefore the vote of a Senator on impeachment, though different in form, is not different in responsibility from his vote on any other political question, nor can any other Senator on such occasion claim immunity from that just accountability which the representative at all times owes to his constituents.

Resolved, That Senators, in all that they do, are under the obligation of an oath binding them to the strictest rectitude; that on an impeachment they take a further oath, according to the requirements of the Constitution, which says: "Senators, when sitting to try impeachment, shall be on oath or affirmation." That this simple requirement was never intended to change the character of the Senate as a political body, and cannot have any such operation, and therefore Senators, whether before or after the supplementary oath, are equally responsible to the people for their votes, it being the constitutional right of the people at all times to sit in judgment on their representatives.

FOREIGN COASTING TRADE.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) called up the bill to regulate the foreign coasting trade of the United States on the North-Western and the North-Eastern coasts.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Vt.) thought that the bill, as at present framed, would allow masters to perpetrate any fraud they please, that it would enlarge facilities for smuggling; that the fees are so far reduced as to materially affect the revenue, though the present rates have given satisfaction, and that the penalties for violations of the law, instead of $20, should be at least $100.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) proposed amendments to meet most of the grounds of objection, which were agreed to, and the bill was passed.

The bill as passed provides that the master of every vessel enrolled or licensed to engage in foreign and coasting trade on the northern, north-eastern, and north-western frontiers of the United States shall, before the departure of his vessel from a port in one collection district to a port in another collection district, present to the Collector duplicate manifests, and obtain a certificate of clearance; and, in case such vessel shall touch at any intermediate point in the United States, and there discharge the cargo taken on board at an American port, not having touched at any foreign port or place, the master shall not be required to report such landing or unloading at the intermediate ports, but shall enter the same on his manifest obtained at the original port of departure, which he shall deliver to the Collector of the port where the unloading of the cargo is completed, or, if there be no Custom-House at such port, he shall deliver the said manifest to the proper customs officer at the port where he next arrives, in both cases making oath to its correctness, and delivering it within 24 hours after arrival. Provided, that masters of vessels with cargo and passengers from any foreign port shall obtain a permit and comply with existing laws before landing the same; that merchandise destined for a foreign port shall be reported as now required by law, and that no permit shall be required for unloading of a cargo brought from an American port.

Masters of vessels arriving from a port where there is no Custom-House at one where there is a Custom-House, are required to deliver to the latter a manifest subscribed on oath setting forth the cargo, laden at place of departure, and laden or unladen at intermediate ports. Steam-tugs, duly enrolled and licensed on the above frontiers, when exclusively employed in towing vessels, shall not be required to report and clear at the Custom-Houses, provided that when said steam-tugs shall be employed in towing rafts or other vessels without sail or steam motive power, not required to be enrolled or licensed, they shall be required to report and clear in the same manner as provided in the act for other vessels. Failure to comply with the foregoing requirements subjects a master of an enrolled or licensed vessel engaged in the above named trade, to a fine of $100 for each for forfeiture or neglect, for which sum the vessel shall also be liable. False swearing or affirmation on the part of a master or owner in filling up the prescribed forms, is made punishable by all the penalties provided for perjury by existing laws.

It is also enacted that vessels departing or arriving from a port in one district from, or at a port in an adjoining district, and between the ports of entry thereof, touching at intermediate foreign ports, shall be exempted from the payment of entry fees.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Mr. CONNESS (Rep., Cal.) called up the bill to extend the time for the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, which was passed.

A bill was passed authorizing the trustees of the Union Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington to mortgage their property for Church purposes.

GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING.

The special order, the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming, was taken up. An exhibit of the resources, etc., of the Territory was submitted by Mr. YATES (Rep., Ill.), Chairman of the Committee on Territories. An amendment, changing the name to Lincoln, was discussed.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) suggested the propriety of adhering to the usage of adopting Indian names for new Territories, as being more beautiful.

Mr. YATES said that the choice of the name of Lincoln had been unanimously made by the Committee, because of the signal services of President Lincoln and the circumstances attending his death.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) suggested "Cheyenne," the name of a tribe of Indians in that vicinity.

Mr. YATES agreed that that would be more popular in the Territory.

Messrs. POMEROY (Rep., Kansas) and MORTON (Rep., Ind.) opposed the adoption of the name of any individual, as establishing a bad precedent. He favored "Wyoming" as a pretty name, saying that Cheyenne—the first syllable pronounced "Shy"—was one of those words that could never become dignified. In the course of the discussion it was remarked by Mr. SHERMAN that the word Cheyenne signifies "Prairie Dog."

Mr. YATES called attention to the fact that the term Chicago had been very well received, though signifying an animal too odious to be named in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. CORBETT (Rep., Oregon) objected to Cheyenne, as being liable to be called "Cayenne."

Mr. NYE (Rep., Nev.) took the same view, suggesting that it was enough to create a sneeze. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) said that, as there seemed to be some doubt about it, he thought it would be well to call it "Ad Interim." [Laughter.]

Mr. NYE—That, Mr. President, would bring the eyes of Delaware upon us at once. [Laughter.] That terrible scrutiny from a State the size of which would not make a county in Wyoming. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) regarded the name Wyoming as peculiarly appropriate to this extensive country, signifying a large or wide plain.

Mr. YATES moved to strike out the word Lincoln, and insert the word "Cheyenne." After further debate, both amendments were withdrawn. The bill, which is elaborate, was then considered in detail, and amended.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) moved to strike out a provision making the Governor of the Territory Superintendent of Indian Affairs, *ex officio*.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) would support the amendment, and hoped that the Senator would go for turning the Indians over to the control of the War Department, and for withdrawing the soldiers from the Indian country, leaving good army officers there, with power to call out volunteers, if necessary.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) characterized the present management of Indian affairs as a bloody and costly failure. Therefore he advocated the transfer to the War Department, so as to relieve them from the control of men whose only object is to make money.

The amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep., Me.) made a report from the Committee on Conference on the Army Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

COIN CONTRACTS.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) reported the following amendment to be proposed to the bill which was reported Jan. 16, relating to United States notes: To strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert as follows:

That any contract hereafter made specifically payable in coin shall be legal and valid, and may be enforced according to its terms, anything in the several acts relating to United States notes to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) moved to take up the bill to make eight hours a day's work for mechanics and laboring men in Government workshops, saying that it passed the House early in the session, and, in view of the number of petitioners on the subject, it should be acted upon.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) urged that the bill reported by him from the Judiciary Committee for the admission of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Florida be taken up.

Mr. BUCKALEW (Dem., Penn.) opposed.

At 4½ o'clock, Mr. WILLIAMS (Rep., Oregon) made a motion to adjourn, which prevailed, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER presented several Executive communications—among them a letter from the Secretary of War, with communications from Major-Gen. Sheridan relative to Government aid to the Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.

Mr. BURR (Dem., Ill.) was about to enlighten and congratulate the House and the country upon the Democratic victory in Oregon, but Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) called for routine business,

ADMISSION OF MR. DELANO OF OHIO.

The House then considered the Ohio contested election case of Mr. Delano against Mr. Morgan. Mr. MORGAN (Dem., Ohio), the sitting member, resumed the floor in defense of his right to the seat.

The debate was closed by Messrs. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.), SCHENCK (Rep., Ohio), and DAWES (Rep., Mass.), in favor of the claim of the contestant. Then the previous question was seconded, and the resolutions declaring the sitting member, Mr. Morgan, not entitled to the seat, and the contestant, Mr. Delano, entitled to it, were adopted—Yeas 90, Nays 35—only two or three Republicans voting with the minority.

Mr. DELANO then presented himself at the Speaker's desk and took the oath of office.

THE DEATH OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. WOODWARD (Dem., Penn.) asked leave to offer the following resolution:

The House, having received with becoming sensibility, the intelligence of the death of James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, at his country seat at Wheatland on the 1st inst., does hereby resolve that whatever diversities of opinion may prevail in respect of the administration of Mr. Buchanan as President of the United States, the members of the House can cordially unite in honoring the purity of his private character, the ability and patriotic motives which illustrated his long career of public service, and the dignity which marked the retirement of the latter period of his life.

Secondly: That as a token of honor to the many virtues, public and private, of the illustrious sage and statesman whose death in the ripeness of his age has arrested the attention of the nation, the Speaker of this House is requested and authorized to appoint a Committee of seven members to attend the funeral of Mr. Buchanan on behalf of the House, and to communicate a copy of the resolutions to the relatives of the deceased.

No objection having been offered, the SPEAKER said that the resolutions were before the House, Mr. WOODWARD having declined to modify the resolutions by omitting the reference to the patriotism and ability of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. FARNSWORTH (Rep., Ill.) suggested that the resolution should be some what modified. It certainly could not be expected that the House would unanimously commend the patriotic motives of Mr. Buchanan at all times in his public career. He, for one, could certainly not so vote.

Mr. MULLINS (Rep., Tenn.)—Neither can I.

Mr. WOODWARD explained that the resolutions had been prepared at the suggestion of the Pennsylvania delegation, and had been at his request shown by his colleague (Broomall) to the members on the Republican side of the House. Another resolution had been included, but he had withdrawn that, and the understanding was that the resolution as presented could pass.

Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Ind.) inquired whether there was any precedent for the resolutions?

Mr. WOODWARD believed that whenever any ex-President had died during the session of Congress, Congress had always taken notice of the fact. He moved the previous question.

Mr. BROOMALL (Rep., Penn.) hoped that his colleague would yield to him.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was willing that the grave should bury a man's faults, and that he should be spoken of only well after death. But when he was asked to vote that the motives of Mr. Buchanan were always patriotic, he was asked to vote what he believed to be a falsehood, and he would not do it.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) had prepared a substitute, to which he thought there would be no objection, and which would obviate the disagreeable scene of a contest over the body of a dead man.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) remarked that that corresponded with the action of the House on all such topics.

Mr. WILLIAMS added—And especially from the other side of the House.

Mr. Blaine's substitute was read as follows:

The House having received with becoming sensibility the intelligence of the death of James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, at his country seat in Wheatland, on the 1st inst., does hereby resolve,

That as a mark of honor to one who has held such eminent public stations, the speaker of the House is requested to appoint a Committee of seven members to attend the funeral of Mr. Buchanan, on the part of the House, and to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the relatives of the deceased.

The SPEAKER asked Mr. Woodward whether he would accept the substitute.

Mr. WOODWARD declined to do so, and insisted on the previous question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH—Then I move to lay the resolutions on the table.

Many Republican Members—Oh, no, withdraw that.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) called for the Yeas and Nays, and they were ordered.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) asked his colleague (Woodward) to omit from the resolutions the words: "the ability and patriotic motives which illustrated his long career of public service."

Mr. WOODWARD said that if the House struck out the general allusion to the patriotic motives of Mr. Buchanan, it might do so; but he would not consent to it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Farnsworth's motion, and the resolutions were tabled: Yeas, 73; Nays, 47; as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,	Culom,	Logan,	Schenck,
Arnell,	Delano,	Loughridge,	Selve,
Ashley (Ohio),	Deweese,	Malory,	Stockweather,
Baldwin,	Donnelly,	Maynard,	Stevens (N. H.),
Beaman,	Driggs,	McClurg,	Stokes,
Bentley,	Eckley,	Mercur,	Taffe,
Benton,	Eggleston,	Miller,	Trowbridge,
Boutwell,	Farnsworth,	Moore,	Upson,
Butler,	Ferry,	Morrill,	Van Aernam,
Broomall,	Fields,	Mullins,	Van Horn (N. Y.),
Bromwell,	Garfield,	Myers,	Van Horn (Mo.),
Buckland,	Halsey,	Newcomb,	Van Wyck,
Cake,	Harding,	O'Neill,	Ward,
Clarke (Ohio),	Hill,	Paine,	Washburn (Wis.),
Clarke (Kan.),	Hopkins,	Perham,	Washburn (Ind.),
Cook,	Hunter,	Poland,	Washburn (Mass.),
Coburn,	Jenckes,	Pomeroy,	Williams (Ind.)
Cornell,	Kitchen,	Price,	74.
Covode,	Lawrence (Ohio),	Raum,	

NAYS.

Adams,	Haight,	Lawrence (Pa.),	Sitgreaves,
Ashley (Nev.),	Hagir,	Marshall,	Smith,
Barnes,	Holmes,	McCormick,	Stewart,
Beck,	Hotchkiss,	Moorhead,	Taylor,
Boyer,	Hubbard (W. V.),	Niblack,	Thomas,
Brooks,	Hubbard (Conn.),	Nicholson,	Trimble (Ky.),
Burr,	Ingersoll,	Phelps,	Van Auken,
Butler,	Johnson,	Plants,	Van Trump,
Eldridge,	Judge,	Randall,	Wood,
Getz,	Kerr,	Ross,	Woodward—46.
Golladay,	Knott,	Sawyer,	
Griswold,	Koontz,	Scofield,	

Democrats in italics.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) asked leave to offer a resolution relative to the death of Mr. Buchanan, the same as indicated by him to his colleague (Woodward).

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) objected.

Mr. BLAINE desired to offer his substitute.

Mr. RANDALL objected, remarking that his colleague (Stevens) was the appropriate person to offer the resolution on that subject.

Mr. BLAINE desired it to be noted that if any mark of respect to Mr. Buchanan was prevented in the House, it was prevented by the objection of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. RANDALL—I withdraw the objection.

Mr. WARD (Rep., N. Y.)—I renew it.

RESTORATION OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported back the Senate amendment to the Arkansas bill, with a substitute, so as to make the condition as follows:

That the Constitution of said State shall never be amended or changed so as to discriminate in favor of or against any class of citizens of the United States in their right to vote who are now entitled to vote by said Constitution, except for punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall ever be held to service or labor as a punishment for crime in said State, except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by the laws thereof.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) made the question of privilege that a majority of the committee had not authorized the report to be made.

Mr. PAINE admitted that the only members of the committee at the session wherein the topic was discussed were Messrs. Stevens, Brooks, Beck, and himself.

The SPEAKER said that under the rule whenever it is disputed that a report has been authorized by a committee the question of reception must be put to the House.

Mr. STEVENS remarked that whenever a gentleman made a report as from a Committee it was to be taken for granted that he would stand by that report without explanation, but as his colleague had not chosen to do so he asked him to withdraw the report until to-morrow.

Mr. PAINE said that under the circumstances he was unwilling to do so.

The question was then taken on receiving the report, and it was decided in the negative by 55 to 56.

THE HARPER'S FERRY PROPERTY SUIT.

Mr. THOMAS (Rep., Md.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the joint resolution to remove the Harper's Ferry property suit from the State Court to the United States Circuit Court of West Virginia, and it was passed.

PUBLIC LANDS, MINES, ETC.

Mr. DONNELLY (Rep., Minn.) reported a bill granting land to the Iowa and Missouri State Line Railroad Company; recommitted.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Nev.)—A bill to aid in the construction of the Sutro Channell; recommitted.

Mr. JULIAN (Rep., Ind.)—A bill declaring the lands constituting the Fort Jessup military reservation in Louisiana subject to homestead entry and settlement.

Opposition having been made, the bill was recommitted.

Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill to create the office of Surveyor-General of the Territory of Utah, and to establish a land office there, and to extend the Homestead and Preëmption laws; passed. Also, a joint resolution directing the President to withhold patents for lands of the Cherokee and Osage Indians. After discussion, the joint resolution was passed. Also, a bill to confirm to J. M. Hutchins and J. Lamon their preëmption claim in the Yosemite Valley, California. After discussion, it was passed.

RESPECT FOR EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

The morning hour having expired Mr. BLAINE (Rep., Me.) asked leave to offer the following resolution:

The House of Representatives having received intelligence of the death of James Buchanan, ex-President of the United States, at his country seat at Wheatland on the 1st inst., does hereby resolve that as a mark of respect for one who has held such eminent public station, the Speaker of the House is requested to appoint a Committee of seven members to attend the funeral of Mr. Buchanan on the part of the House, and to communicate a copy of this resolution to the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. VAN WYCK (Rep., N. Y.) objected.

The objection, however, was evaded by a motion to reconsider the vote for laying Mr. Woodward's resolution on the table, and then to adopt Mr. Blaine's as a substitute for it, and although Mr. VAN WYCK and some others contested every point, the substitute was adopted—80 to 16—and the following-named members were appointed:

COMMITTEE TO ATTEND MR. BUCHANAN'S FUNERAL.

Glossbrenner of Penn.,	Blair of Mich.,
Marshall of Ill.,	Eldridge of Wis.,
Dawes of Mass.,	Trumbull of Ky.

EVENING SESSION—THE TAX BILL.

Mr. WOOD (Dem., N. Y.) addressed the Committee on the revenue and financial system of the Government. The bill under consideration, providing a new scheme of direct taxes, opened the whole question