The Sun.

THIRTY-FIFTH YEAR. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1868. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Agreement in the Conference Committee on the Tax Bill.

The President to Support Seymour--Mr. Chase and a Third Party.

The New Commercial Treaty with China.

Senor Romero's Official Farewell to the President.

Special Despatches to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1868.

THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill met to-night, and expect to complete their deliberations to-morrow. The only material points on which there is any difference is the tax on banks and the license of wholesale and retail liquor dealers. They will throw out the bank sections entirely, and probably retain a high tax on all liquor dealers. Both houses will probably concur in the report of the Conference Committee without discussion.

THE NEW CHASE MOVEMENT.

Some of Mr. Chase's friends are trying to get up a third party, and run him upon a modified Democratic platform, with some unobjectionable man for Vice-President, and by thus securing a balance of power from the Conservative ranks, induce Mr. Seymour to withdraw. Mr. Chase does not consider that he is so far committed to the action of the New York Convention as to prevent his running as an independent candidate, if deemed advisable by his friends.

MR. JOHNSON ON THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

While Mr. Johnson does not conceal his chagrin at the action of the New York Convention, no one here who knows him has any doubt but that he will finally do all he can to elect its nominees.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Secretary Seward to-day sent to the Senate the new Chinese treaty made by Mr. Burlingame. It arranges by very liberal provisions for the opening of all the principal ports to our flag, and places our Government upon the most friendly relations with that Empire. It is regarded of so much importance that the Committee on Foreign Affairs will hold a special meeting to-morrow to consider it, and will ask the Senate to confirm it at once. As soon as ratifications are exchanged, China will have a resident Minister, with a retinue due to his rank, stationed here. Mr. Burlingame has again postponed his departure for London, and will not sail for about a month.

MEMBERS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Two more members from North Carolina took their seats to-day, and cast their first votes to take up the Tariff bill. It now takes 101 members for a quorum.

THE TARIFF.

The action of the House to-day clearly indicates that there is a large majority favorable to the consideration and passage of the Tariff bill, but there are so many ways of delaying it that the minority will probably be able to defeat its passage at this session. Mr. Moorhead, who has been on the Ways and Means Committee for four years, charged that the tariff bill was last session defeated by Commissioner Wells, whom he characterized as an efficient agent of the foreign interest. Mr. Garfield and Mr. Griswold defended Mr. Wells. Some other members of the Committee, however, share Mr. Moorhead's opinion.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

Secretary Seward claims 130 votes for the Alaska appropriation to-morrow, when the vote will be taken. This is, however, an over-estimate, or else others are very much deceived.

THE FUNDING BILL.

A motion will be made to-morrow to postpone Mr. Sherman's Funding bill until next December. It will probably prevail, as there is great diversity of opinion on its provisions by its friends, and many are opposed to any legislation at all.

LOUISIANA SENATORS.

The Louisiana Senators are expected here to-morrow morning.

NEWS FROM THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral J. C. Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports to the Secretary of the Navy from Hong Kong, on the 29th of May, the arrival of the Piscataqua at that port on the day previous, four days from Manila, with officers and crew in as good health as would be expected after the intense heat of five weeks. There is but little American interest in Singapore, and no houses of capital worth naming. There is considerable trade with our country in spices, &c., but it is almost entirely carried on in foreign bottoms. The harbor was crowded with shipping of all nations except the United States. Rear Admiral Rowan had paid his respects to Gov. Ord, who is the first Governor under the Queen's appointment, and who was Governor of Bermuda during the rebellion. The American citizens at Manila are well protected, and the kindest feelings are manifested toward our countrymen by the Governor and all the officials. Rear Admiral Rowan writes that our trade with Hong Kong averages over forty first class ships per year. The Maumee, Lieut. Commander Cushing, was at Hong Kong, having arrived there on the 1st of May from Batavia. The Unadilla was also there, having returned from a cruise after pirates. It was the intention of Admiral Rowan to leave for the northern coast of China, and thence for Japan, as soon as he could conveniently do so. Admiral Rowan also forwards to the Department a report of Lieutenant-Commander Duff Hatfield, commanding the United States steamer Unadilla, announcing the destruction of two piratical junks, in which that officer reports that, on May 1st, he proceeded to Macao, and on the 3d of that month he received on board the Mandarin and attendants appointed by the Viceroy to accompany him to Hainan Bay, and subsequently, having obtained information that a piratical junk had fitted out in Macao, armed with ten guns and manned with eighty men, as well as that other junks of like character, but inferior force, had been in the Gulf of Tongking, and about the island of Hainan, a pilot was procured, and on arriving at a village, about 20 miles distant from Hainan, two junks were discovered at anchor, from which boats crews were seen endeavoring to escape in a large fishing boat. On attempting to overhaul her the war tug answered the people deserting her and escaping into the interior. The junks were found to have been deserted in great haste, and the quantity of pagalis, stink pots, powder, pikes, flags, &c., left on board, proved conclusively that they were pirates. From the inhabitants on shore it was learned that the junks were armed with five guns, which were thrown overboard on the appearance of the Unadilla. Some few days previous two cargo junks had been captured by the pirates, some of the crew having been hung and others ransomed. On the 24 of May the pirates had buried eleven of the fishermen in houses. The papers found on board the junks were all in the Chinese language, consisting of freight lists, custom house clearances of cargo, junks that had been captured, and bills of purchase, implicating Chinese traders on shore. These were turned over to a mandarin who had accompanied the Unadilla on her cruise, thereby affording material for civil action on the part of the Governor of Hainan. The junks were towed to sea and burned. Lieut. Commander Hatfield believes that the visits of the English gunboat Algerine and the United States steamship Unadilla have, for the present, driven the few pirates who have been about the island of Hainan to the eastern side of the gulf of Tongking and the coast of Cochin China.

Lieut. Commander Beardslee, under date of May 12, reports the arrival of the Aroostook at Foochow, all on board well. Since the Chinese epidemic had been visited. At one of the settlements a chief was indicted to come on board the Aroostook, an officer remaining on shore as hostage.

SETTLING UP.

The Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has caused to be examined and adjusted accounts between the United States and the States of Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Oregon, for the five per cent. fund accruing to those States upon the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands within their limits during the year 1867. The balances due to the said States on the 31st of December, 1867, are as follows: Minnesota, $271,976; Kansas, $35,507; Oregon, $512,425; Wisconsin, $619,068; Michigan, $1,[illegible]; and Nebraska, $1,000,649. Twenty-five messengers and laborers, male and female, will be discharged from the Treasury Department during the coming week, on account of lack of appropriations.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of Edwin S. McCook, as Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eighth District of Illinois; and Selden Conner, as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maine.

FAREWELL OF SENOR ROMERO.

To-day Mr. Romero, who for several years past, has been the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic in this country, delivered his letters of recall to the President, and made the following remarks on the occasion:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hand the letters addressed to you by the Constitutional President of the Mexican Republic, and to inform you of my retirement from the position of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Mexico, near the Government of the United States, which I have had the honor to fill for several years. In thus closing the mission which it has been my lot to hold in this city under so many trying circumstances, I cannot refrain from expressing the profound regret I feel on concluding a commission which is filled with pleasant memories. On terminating my official relations with the American statesman in whose company it has been my happiness to mingle for many years, and from whom I have received lessons never to be forgotten; and on leaving a country for which I have the greatest admiration and attachment, I consider it my imperative duty to contribute, as far as I can apply them, the lessons I have here learned, so as to promote the welfare and prosperity of the country that gave me birth, and this duty, at the present time, prompts me to resign a position which has been as pleasant to me as it is honorable. My constant effort in future will be to plant and foster in my native land the sound political principles that so fortunately flourish in this nation, and constitute, in my opinion, one of the principal causes of the great prosperity and wonderful development of the United States. The system of Government which has been adopted by Mexico and other American nations, was first established on this continent by the United States. Its results clearly demonstrate that such a system promotes the welfare and progress of men; and here let me be permitted to express the hope that the United States may continue to perform the honorable and beneficent part of elder sister to the Republics that have followed her example. Heretofore Mexico has been considered and treated by European nations as a semi-savage State, and she will ever remember with pleasure that the United States was the first of the strong nations that accorded her the privilege of treating her as the equal of other enlightened nations. I am particularly charged by the President of the Mexican Republic to express to you how much the Government of Mexico values the friendship and good understanding of the Government and people of the United States and how sincere is its desire to strengthen that friendship, and the mutual commercial and social harmony that unite the two countries. Being fully persuaded that the fulfillment of these wishes can do no less than contribute greatly to the prosperity of Mexico, and to the consolidation and development of republican institutions with a benefit to the entire humanity.

To which the President replied as follows:

MR. ROMERO—The domestic perplexities of the Mexican Republic during the last five years, have been such as might have shaken the strongest and firmest of States. The responsibilities of a Minister of that Republic in this Capital were in due proportion to the perplexities of the political situation at home. It would require a more intimate knowledge than I possess to determine whether it would have been in your power, had you remained in Mexico, to render more effective service to your country there, than the services which you rendered for half a decade of years, as Minister at Washington. While your retirement from this Capital is an occasion of personal regret, it is, on the other hand, an occasion of much satisfaction to see that your endeavors have served to do full justice to the confidence of your own Government. Mr. Romero, the revolutionary movements which have lately disturbed the United States and Mexico are, I hope, ended; the independence and unity of both countries have survived their great trials, and I now hope to see constitutional liberty even better assured in the future in both countries than it was before those convulsions occurred. Mr. Romero, the history of the relations between our two countries during that period is already written. If, as I trust, the United States have, during those trials, been the friend of the Republican cause in America, and fast and friendly alike to the sister Republic of Mexico, no new assurance of friendship and sympathy need to be given now. It is a source of pleasure to me to know that personally you will leave us with sentiments which could only have been inspired by a correct understanding of the policy and sentiments of the United States.

THE KU KLUX KLAN.

The Hon. James Mullins, of Tennessee, has received a letter from Giles County, in that State, detailing numerous outrages committed by a Ku Klux Klan organization on innocent victims, some of whom have been murdered.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Benjamin F. Brundage, of California, to be Register of the Land Office at Visalia, California; Charles E. Ramus, of Kansas, to be Consul of the United States at Honolulu; Lorenzo P. Williston, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; Silas H. Axtell, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of California; Henry L. Warren, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana Territory; Adam Hase, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Tenth District of Pennsylvania; James H. Wilbur, of Oregon, to be agent for the Tahama Indians; Felix De Navieglie, to be Consul at Leeward Islands; Ira Mills, of the United States of Tabasco; Lafayette Head, of New Mexico, to be Agent for the Indians in the Territory of New Mexico; Edwin S. McCook, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois; Selden Connor, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of Maine.

The President has also nominated E. B. Springman, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Tumbez, Peru.

ARMY NEWS.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. F. A. McParlin, Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Surgeon-General's office, and ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, to relieve Lieut.-Col. J. P. Head, who has been ordered to Fort Adams, Rhode Island, as Post Surgeon.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. G. Rankin, Thirty-first Infantry, has been ordered on recruiting service at Fort Columbus, New York harbor. The resignation of First Lieut. C. M. Allen, Jr., Second Cavalry, has been accepted, to date July 5. Commander E. K. Owen has been detached from duty at the naval station of Mound City, Ill., and placed on waiting orders; and Commander John K. Foster has been ordered to Mound City. Master George R. Durand has been ordered to the receiving ship New Hampshire. Acting Master L. G. Emerson has been detached from the New Hampshire and ordered to the coast survey duty.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

SALE OF MILITARY LAND.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—A bill to authorize the sale of a portion of Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was passed. It authorizes the sale of twenty acres to the Leavenworth Coal Company, the price to be fixed by the Judges of the District Court of Kansas.

A BATCH OF BILLS.

Mr. TRUMBULL reported a bill in relation to corporations, and a bill relative to finding indictments in the United States Courts in the late rebel States, and a bill authorizing the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department, with amendments. He also reported favorably a bill regulating the times and places of holding District and Circuit Courts in the Northern District of Florida.

TAX BILL.

The House amendments to the Tax bill came over, and a committee of conference was ordered, consisting of Messrs. Sherman, Morrill (Maine), and Buckalew.

BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up an act, passed in 1866, to authorize the construction of bridges across the Mississippi river, which was passed. It authorizes the construction of a bridge of 520 feet span at St. Louis, Missouri.

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.

On motion of Mr. CONNESS, the bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad was made the special order for Thursday next at one o'clock.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Funding bill.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend by making the interest on twenty year bonds 4½ per cent.; on thirty year bonds 4 per cent.; on forty year bonds 3½ per cent.

Mr. FESSENDEN would not favor the amendment unless he could have the bill amended by making the authorized bonds redeemable in ten years, and payable after twenty, thirty or forty years. He thought we had better pay the six per cent. interest for a few years longer, rather than put the bonds entirely out of our control for twenty years, in view of the prosperity that in his opinion will prevail ere ten years elapse.

Mr. HENDERSON reminded the Senate of the opinion largely prevalent at the West and elsewhere, that the bonds are payable in greenbacks. This bill was a new bargain with Government creditors, to pay their principal and interest in coin. In a few years, probably, the country would be so prosperous that the Government could borrow money at a much lower rate than five per cent. He reminded those who had cited the superior credit of Great Britain, that on more than one occasion that country had compelled her creditors to accept a lower rate of interest.

Mr. CATTELL contended that the honor of the country demands that both the letter and the spirit of the contract shall be carried out.

The amendment of Mr. Henderson was rejected 8 to 23, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cole, Conkling, Davis, Henderson, Hendricks, Patterson (Tennessee), and Vickers—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Conness, Crapin, Drake, Ferry, Fessenden, Howard, Morgan, Morrill (Maine), Morrill (Vermont), Morton, Nye, Osborn, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Welsh, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—23.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered his amendment as indicated above.

Mr. SHERMAN spoke in opposition. The Committee had carefully considered this bill, and he hoped no changes would be made without mature consideration. The amendment would make the new bonds redeemable sooner than the old ones would have been. In his opinion enough money would be received from the sales of these bonds to pay off the 6 per cent. bonds. The principle of a long five per cent. bond, payable in coin, would secure all the takers that were wanted. He thought the Government could not borrow money at less than 5 per cent., as the Senator seemed to think now that it could be done in less than thirty or forty years. The bill conferred additional privileges on the takers.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was true that additional privileges were conferred. The bonds were taken out of the domain of legislation and exempted from all taxation. He was averse to the proposed substitution, adhering to the opinion that before the expiration of the period named we can get all the money we want at less than 5 per cent. interest. He pointed out that under the bill the Government will have no power to take these bonds out of the market until the end of 40 years, or to stop the interest while the five-twenties are within the control of the Government and can be called in in a short time. Interest was what the creditor wants. The power to pay within a reasonable time was what the debtor wants.

Mr. MORGAN was of opinion that either of the proposed amendments would be very advantageous to the Government, if they were available, but the money could not possibly be obtained in the time proposed, and he would, therefore, adhere to the principle of a twenty years bond at 5 per cent.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, hoped the bill would not be changed. He concurred that it was impossible to obtain the necessary amount at less than 5 per cent.

Mr. MORGAN could not see any probability that bondholders would give up a 6 per cent. bond payable in fifteen years, for a 5 per cent. bond payable in ten years.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the 6 per cent. bonds were redeemable now at any time.

Mr. MORTON replied that if they were redeemable in gold the Government had not got it.

Mr. EDMUNDS argued that there should be no doubt about the intention of a great Government like this to liquidate its obligations. He had had something to do with persuading the people of his section to take the five-twenties, in the belief that they were payable in coin. He produced a letter received from the Secretary of the Treasury at that time, inclosing a cancelled bond issued under the act of February 25, 1862, referring him to that act, and saying that they were issued subject to the provisions of that act.

Mr. SHERMAN replied that not a single bond was issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, until the law was changed in material and important provisions.

Mr. MORTON took the floor with a prepared speech in advocacy of the payment of the bonds in lawful money of the United States—greenbacks. The five-twenties were a part of the public debt, of which the Government declares that such notes will be lawful money and legal tender. In reply to the argument in regard to the declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury and other Government officers, that the bonds were payable in coin, he said these opinions were based upon the practice of the Government heretofore, and not upon the existing law authorizing the issue. They were in direct conflict with four public statutes. In his opinion, the first duty of Congress is to take steps for a return to specie payment. He pronounced himself in favor of the bill, saying that the long term formed the only inducement to people to exchange a 6 per cent. for a 5 per cent. bond. The delusion held out before the country that these bonds are to be paid in coin could only work disaster by causing the people to base their hopes on false impressions. This question, in his opinion, should be frankly met.

Mr. FESSENDEN again said there was no further inducement to be offered to takers than the long period it was to be allowed to lie. He thought it would be better not to make the change. While he was unwilling to make a lengthy speech on this subject at this stage of the session, he had examined the question carefully, and had come to an exactly opposite conclusion from that expressed by the Senator. He had not the slightest doubt that we are bound by every principle of honor to pay the bonds as expressed on their face, taken in connection with the contemporaneous exposition of the subject, that is—in coin. Even if he had a slight doubt on the subject, as he had not, he would think it blasted honor, if he took a step in any direction that would look like repudiation. He thought they ought to adhere to their platform which set forth the most notable, manly, and states-like principles, and not express such doubts.

Mr. HOWARD, as one who had been here as the successive laws were passed authorizing the issue of bonds, held that every sentiment of honor and justice requires that payment of the bonds should be made in coin.

Mr. CAMERON said no man entitled to confidence or respect was in favor of repudiating the terms of the contract—payment in coin; but he was opposed to admitting this question now on the eve of an election. The great question of reconstruction should first be settled. In his opinion, this bill is a scheme of the Treasury Department to suit its own views.

Mr. COLE took substantially the same view as Mr. Morton.

Mr. CONNESS pronounced himself in favor of the bill because of the immediate reduction of interest, but dissented from Mr. Cameron's opinion in regard to the propriety of meeting this issue now. He would meet boldly the issue raised by the Democratic party.

Mr. CAMERON made some further remarks, repeating that the Finance Committee had been enrolled by the Treasury Department, but disclaiming any want of confidence it its Chairman (Mr. Sherman). He had no doubt of the payment of the debt in gold, every dollar of it. The rebel influence was cast against it in the hope to make it as worthless as their owners in the hope to defer the payment until their own can be paid with it. He was in favor of leaving this question until Gen. Grant is elected, and the question of reconstruction settled.

Mr. SHERMAN denied that the Secretary of the Treasury was responsible for this bill, or any one but the Finance Committee. Every section had been framed in the interest of the people, without regard to any other consideration, and for the purpose of lowering the rate of interest and benefiting the finances of the country. He insisted that the bill limits the power of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. MORTON, in reply to a remark by Mr. Conness in reference to the influence of sectionalism upon the views of Senators, said he wished the Senators would meet the argument upon the legal construction of the proposed issue, thus indulge in declamation. He protested against the Republican party being committed to this dogma of the payment of the bonds in coin, when no lawyer could point out any authority for it in the statutes.

Mr. CHAGIN was opposed to the amendment as calculated to defeat the purpose of the bill, which he thought would be beneficial to the country, in reducing the burdens of the people. He was in favor of leaving to the future the payment of the debt. It could not be done now without crushing the people with taxation; and he produced statistics to show that the wealth of the people is increasing annually more than the annual interest on the public debt.

Mr. Fessenden's amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to strike out the last section of the Committee's amendment, legalizing contracts made specifically payable in coin. He said its effect in the West would be to force the resumption of specie payment by poor men, while the rich men could do it at their leisure.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, and advocated by Mr. HOWE. It was then rejected by a vote of 9 to 29. Messrs. Cameron, Harlan, Howe, Osborn, Ramsey, and Wade voting in the affirmative.

Mr. WILSON offered a substitute for the third section of the bill looking to the issue of fifty years five per cent. bonds—the bondholders to pay one half of one per cent. tax on all such bonds hereafter issued; amount of the public debt shall be paid each ten years, beginning with $10,000,000 at the expiration of the first ten.

In reply to a question by Mr. Howe, he stated his conviction that the bondholders should pay some portion of the public burdens, and explained the provisions of the substitute—through increasing amount of the public debt shall be paid in less than fifty years.

At five minutes before 5 o'clock, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

House of Representatives.

THE TAX BILL.

Messrs. Schenck of Ohio, Hooper of Massachusetts, and Niblack of Indiana were appointed the House Committee of Conference on the Tax bill.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions, the following were introduced, read twice, and referred: Relative to the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs. Providing for a Board of Examiners to examine the Navy Yards at Charlestown and Kittery, and to report at the next session of Congress as to the expediency of discontinuing the yard at Charlestown and uniting it with the yard at Kittery. To authorize soldiers to select homesteads from the public lands.

TONNAGE IN CANADA.

Mr. SPALDING introduced a joint resolution providing that no consul or consular agent of the United States in Canada shall exact tonnage fees from any United States vessel on touching at one or more ports in Canada, on her regular voyage from one United States port to another, unless some consular service required by law shall have been performed. Passed.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to make certified copies of consular papers evidence in United States Courts, the same as the original documents, which was passed.

NATURALIZATION.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to amend the act of April 14, 1864, establishing a uniform rule of naturalizing; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROTECTION FOR LOYAL CITIZENS.

Mr. ARNELL asked leave to offer a resolution, reciting the prevalence of outrages at the South, declaring it to be the duty of the Government to extend protection to all its faithful, loyal citizens, white and colored, and providing for a select committee of three to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. RANDAL said he objected to the latter part of the resolution.

Mr. BROOKS said he objected to the whole of it. He had reports of outrages in Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and other loyal States.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, the Senate bill relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its discontinuance, was taken from the Speaker's table and brought before the House for action.

Mr. BROOKS spoke for fifteen minutes in opposition to the bill.

Mr. ADAMS moved to amend the bill by striking out the second section, and substituting for it a provision that the Bureau shall not be hereafter established