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WASHINGTON

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

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RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY HARLAN

O. H. Browning, of Illinois, Nominated as His Successor.

Colonel Ludlow Nominated as Naval Officer for the Port of New York.

General Steedman Nominated as Superintendent o Public Printing.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1866.

Resignation of Secretary Harlan—Appointment of O. H. Browning as his Successor.

Mr. Harlan this afternoon, in a brief but courteous note to the President, resigned his office as Secretary of the Interior.

Orville H. Browning, of Illinois, was to-night nominated by the President to the Senate as Secretary of the Interior, to date from the 1st of September, at which time Secretary Harlan's resignation is to take effect.

Nomination of General Steedman as Superintendent of Public Printing.

The President has nominated to the Senate General James Steedman to be Superintendent of Public Printing, in place of John D. Defrees, removed. The latter was thrice appointed by President Lincoln to that office, the term being two years.

Nomination of Senator Clark as United States District Judge.

The President has also nominated Daniel Clark, now Senator from New Hampshire, to be Judge of the United States District Court of that State.

New York Naval Officer.

The President has nominated Colonel Ludlow to be Naval Officer for the port of New York.

The Case of Senator Patterson, of Tennessee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day reported in favor of admitting Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, to a seat. The report was met with great hostility by Wade, Sumner, Howard, Chandler and the extreme radicals generally, and was not brought to the test of a vote; but instead thereof Mr. Trumbull introduced a joint resolution admitting the Senator to his seat on his taking the prescribed oath, excepting the words, "I have not sought nor accepted office under any government or pretended government in hostility to the United States." The resolution was adopted, Wade and Chandler only voting against it. Mr. Patterson was elected by the Union people of East Tennessee Circuit Judge during the war, and was compelled to take the oath prescribed to support the constitution of the State of Tennessee and of the Confederate states, though he steadily maintained throughout that there was no such government as the Confederate States. The joint resolutions for the admission of Senator Patterson were received in the House this evening, accompanied by the Senate Judiciary Committee's report on the subject. Mr. Maynard obtained the floor and defended the uniform loyalty of Judge Patterson, and urged the adoption of the joint resolution, which was opposed in violent language by Mr. Shellabarger. Mr. Taylor, representing an East Tennessee district, followed in a clear, intelligent and earnest vindication of Mr. Patterson's course during the war, drawing a vivid picture of the political condition of East Tennessee during the early years of the war and the dangers incurred by those who stood, as did Judge Patterson, firmly to the Union. Mr. Stokes answering, not presuming to question the loyalty of Judge Patterson, which he considered not in the case at all, affirmed his unalterable purpose not to modify the test oath in any particular and under any circumstances. Mr. Eldridge sent to the Clerk the famous letter written by Mr. Stokes to Duncan of the extent of the war connecting resistance to the "Lincoln tyranny," which was read. Mr. Eldridge asked if the letter was genuine. Mr. Stokes replied that it was, and that he was responsible here, now, and at all times for all that he had written or said. Mr. Eldridge then proposed that the oath ought to be modified in order to enable Mr. Stokes to retain his seat. This palpable hit drew forth applause from the democratic side and the galleries. Mr. Stokes proceeded to vindicate his course at the outbreak of the war, claiming for himself consistent loyalty throughout, leading his own loyalty until called to order and required to confine himself to the resolution. His speech throughout was of the veriest type of stump oratory. Mr. Conkling occupied the floor for a long time, and maintained the inviolability of the test oath, and argued the danger of relaxing its stringency in any respect. At a quarter to twelve Mr. Conkling concluded his remarks by moving to lay the resolution on the table, which prevailed by yeas 88, nays 31.

Admission of Nebraska.

The Senate, after a prolonged discussion, passed the bill admitting the State of Nebraska by a vote of twenty-four yeas to nineteen nays. The measure was particularly urged by the radicals, and met with its opposition from the democratic and conservative Senators.

The Tariff Bill.

The amendatory Tariff bill fixing the tariff on wool was read a third time and passed. Mr. Lynch, of Maine, got in a bill to remit all duties on goods imported for the relief of the sufferers by the Portland fire, which was passed under a suspension of the rules.

The Army Bills.

The Conference Committee between the House and Senate on the Army bill were unable to agree, and the Committee, through its chairman, General Schenck, reported at a late hour to the House the causes of disagreement. General Schenck then proposed to introduce a new bill, agreeing as nearly as possible with that proposed by the Senate, but was overruled and a new committee of conference ordered. It is hoped that this new committee will be able to come to some understanding with the Senate and a bill passed as the wishes of General Grant and the Secretary of War upon the subject are well known.

The Civil Appropriation Bill in the House.

The Civil Appropriation bill was reported back to the House to-day from the Committee on Ways and Means with recommendations against concurrence in the several Senate amendments. Mr. Stevens, as Chairman of the committee, recommended non-concurrence in the one and a half million appropriation for repairing the levees on the Mississippi river. Mr. Kasson reminded the Chairman that such was not the order of the committee. After a brief colloquial quarrel on this point, Mr. Kasson took the floor in advocacy of the job. He contended that this appropriation would reclaim thousands of square miles of the richest and most productive lands in the world, would furnish fields of labor for hundreds of thousands of freedmen, and increase the cotton crop of the country millions of bales. Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, opposed the appropriation, reading from a New Orleans paper an argument against it, and from another a violent expression manifesting that the South is not yet reconciled to the Union and in no condition to ask or receive favors. Mr. Kasson replied by reading from the New York *Tribune* an urgent appeal that the appropriation be made, and remarked that all the leading radical organs of the country favored it. The only legitimate argument on the question was made by General Banks in opposition to the appropriation. He went into an intelligent discussion on the natural laws by which the Mississippi river is governed, contending that the levee system is opposed to those laws. In the lower river, from the borders of Tennessee to its mouth, there are a hundred rivers or bayous that run out from the main stream and assist in conveying the surplus water to the Gulf. By the action of freshets large bodies of drift wood are brought down the river, which, finding lodgment against the mouths of these bayous, choke them and confine the water in the main channel. The stream is thus swelled beyond the capacity of its banks. To meet this evil and prevent overflow the dykes or levees have been built; but in pursuing this system it will be found that as the bayous become more completely closed the levees will require to be proportionately raised, so that if the government undertakes this work, instead of a million and a half of dollars being required, twenty-five millions will be found insufficient before it is completed. The proper remedy was to go to work at the bayous and assist the work of nature. He also undertook to show how, by opening the bayous, the deposits at the mouth of the river would be avoided, and the necessity of large expenditures for dredging the bar be done away with. He claimed to be exceedingly friendly to the people of Louisiana, and at the proper time and in a proper way would be glad to render them any assistance in developing the wealth of the State. He proceeded to close by some remarks more of an incendiary nature. There is a large servile population in that State, he said, who are yet suffering oppression. They will yet be compelled to resist that oppression. In that resistance they will have the assistance of the United States government. Renew these levees now, and when this struggle between the oppressed and the oppressor comes, the latter will destroy them to prevent the operations of the government. The people of Louisiana, he thought, were loyal; but the power is in the hands of men hostile to the United States. The previous question was then called, and the appropriation was stricken out without a division.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, introduced an amendment to the bill for the equalization of bounties, which was adopted, and which calls for the expenditure of from two to four hundred millions of dollars for the payment of bounties to soldiers enlisted during the early part of the war. It is supposed that the fall elections had a good deal to do in influencing the votes of many of the members upon this appropriation.

Air Line Railroad Between New York and Washington.

It was clearly shown in the House to-day, notwithstanding the lamented influence of the Camden and Amboy Railroad monopoly, and the lobby pressure brought to bear, that a majority of the House are in favor of the construction of an air line military and postal railroad between this city and New York. The bill was brought up after considerable discussion by various members, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Pending the engrossment Mr. Latham, of West Va., demanded the reading of the engrossed bill which sent it to the Speaker's table. It was taken, however up, in the evening session and passed.

Report from the Judiciary Committee in Relation to Jeff Davis and Others.

Mr. Boutwell, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted a very lengthy report on the testimony involving Jeff Davis, C. C. Clay and Jacob Thompson in the assassination conspiracy. The report covers one hundred and twenty pages of manuscript. The committee submitted two resolutions; the first affirming that there is no reason why an immediate trial of the parties implicated may not be had, and the second calling upon the Executive to prosecute the investigations into the case with a view to the early conviction or discharge of the prisoners. The report was ordered to be printed, and objections being made to the resolutions they were laid over.

The Hour of Adjournment.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered a joint resolution just before the recess this afternoon in the House, which was adopted, that Congress do not adjourn till to-morrow at half-past four o'clock. It was first attempted to hold over till Monday afternoon, but was voted down and the above carried.

Confirmations by the Senate.

The Senate, in executive session to-night, confirmed, among many others, William Hunter, now chief clerk to the Second Assistant Secretary of State, and Daniel Clarke, Judge of the District Court of New Hampshire. The following postmasters and officers of the navy were also confirmed:—

POSTMASTERS.

Robert Ludwigh, Corlitt, N. Y.; Nathaniel R. Holmes, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Wm. R. Remington, Canton, N. Y.; Wm. Holland, West Troy, N. Y.; Rensselaer Arly, Rondout, N. Y.; Henry Francis, North Bridgewater, N. Y.; Augustus E. Day, Windsor, Mass.; Geo. M. Osgood, Cambridge, Mass.; John M. Earle, Worcester, Mass.; Nathan S. Stone, East Cambridge, Mass.; Daniel Woodbury, South Danvers, Mass.; Geo. E. Gibbs, Quincy, Mass.; John Chapman, Salem, Mass.; Geo. H. Chase, Lynn, Mass.; Lewis Holmes, Bridgewater, Mass.; John E. Hulbe, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Josiah Gibbs, Westborough, Mass.; Chas. W. Vaughn, Brookline, Mass.; John Clark, Hingham, Mass.; Jas. Williams, H. Wendell, Gloucester, Mass.; Samuel Raymond, Andover, Mass.; James McKinney, Elkton, Md.; John L. Quinn, Spring Grove Falls, N. H.; Wm. R. Morrill, Exeter, N. H.; Jacob H. Hershmiller, Nebraska City, Nebraska; Geo. Hightshoe, Omaha City, Nebraska; Charles H. Foley, Yreka, Cal.; Geo. Hoxford, Sacramento, Cal.; Simon H. Cutler, San Jose, Cal.; James Hunter, Petaluma, Cal.; Frank G. Guild, Nevada City, Cal.; Andrew J. McKenzie, Downieville, Cal.; James P. De Bruler, Evansville, Ind.; Geo. R. Roberts, Laporte, Ind.; Peter Steck, Bidentown, Pa.; Jas. Bingham, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; S. S. Hill, Pickens City, Pa.; John Read, Huntingdon, Pa.; Hugh Adams, Greensburg, Pa.; John C. Boyle, New Brighton, Pa.; Mary Lawrence, Minersville, Pa.; Wm. M. Briner, Reading, Pa.; Margaret Silleman, Pottsville, Pa.; Ezra A. Carman, Newark, N. J.; James Tiernan, Bordentown, N. J.; Stephen M. Dunn, Plainfield, N. J.; Luther J. Hunn, Elizabethport, N. J.; Joseph H. Boswell, Prospect, N. J.; Wm. H. Robeson, Salem, N. J.; Abiel M. Condit, Orange, N. J.; John P. Jenkins, New Brunswick, N. J.; Arthur H. Grimshaw, Wilmington, Del.; Benjamin F. Small, Carson City, Nevada; "Comfort Paton," Warren, Ohio; Augustus Frazier, Kenton, Ohio; Daniel P. Benton, Oxford, Ohio; Silas Freeman, Wooster, Ohio; Charles M. Wilson, Lancaster, Ohio; Jesse Webb, Salem, Ohio; Wm. Lewis, Xenia, Ohio; Richard S. Elkins, Akron, Ohio; Thos. D. Moore, Youngstown, Ohio; Milton W. Persons, Miamisville, Ohio; Seth Marshall, Painesville, Ohio; Andrew F. Russell, Danville, Pa.; Eno C. Hamilton, Lewiston, Pa.; George N. Patton, Altoona, Pa.; William C. Wiley, Washington, Pa.; Judson P. Lathrop, Montrose, Pa.; George Zehler, Carlisle, Pa.; Evan Roberts, Johnstown, Pa.; Mrs. Mary Berard, West Point, N. Y.; Thomas S. Dewey, Sangerties, N. Y.; Edward P. Pickett, Lansingburg, N. Y.; Caleb S. Clay, Kingston, N. Y.; Daniel S. Carswell, Fort Edward, N. Y.; John H. Sheppard, Ithaca, N. Y.; Daniel T. Pickering, Ithaca, N. Y.; Sylvester B. Taylor, Oswego, N. Y.; George R. Winslow, Government, N. Y.; Cornelius W. Creed, Pelham, N. Y.; Francis Finch, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Charles Mellander, Greenpoint, N. Y.; Charles Hewitt, Hancock, Mich.; Edward F. Douglas, Houghton, Mich.; David P. Waite, Rockland, Mich.; Noyes L. Avery, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Jackson M. Wood, Hudson, Mich.; Robert Allen, Austin, Nevada; R. G. Rundell, Portland, Oregon; Peter Tabler, Martinsburg, West Va.; J. J. Loomis, Independence, Iowa; William A. Scanlon, McGregor, Iowa; Charles G. Eadman, Greenpoint, N. H.; Henry P. Hoffa, Concord, N. H.; David Batchelder, Amesbury, Mass.; Adna Hunt, Milford, Mass.; Newell Sherman, Waltham, Mass.; Hadley P. Burrell, Chelsea, Mass.; John B. Fairbanks, Natick, Mass.; Enoch R. Giles, Clinton, Mass.; Wm. H. De Costa, Charlestown, Mass.; Archibald McMaster, Watertown, Mass.; George Henry, Medford, Mass.; Nathan Wyman, Woburn, Mass.; Thomas A. Mooney, Beverly, Mass.; Stephen P. Holloway, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lewis Rogers, W. Jov, Northampton, N. Y.; Jeremiah H. Barnwell, East Hampton, N. Y.; J. L. Skinner, Amherst, Mass.; Lewis Munson, Greenfield, Mass.; Thornton K. Ware, Tisbury, Mass.; D. H. Kimball, Mechanicsburg, Pa.; John S. McCalle, Lincoln, Ill.; Chauncey E. Wood, Sycamore, Ill.; Clayton M. Basham, Lacon, Ill.; James Wilson, Wenkegan, Ill.; Wm. R. Pitt, Jerseyville, Ill.; Leroy Baker, Wilmington, Ill.; Edwin B. Mason, Lasalle, Ill.; Charles W. Houghton, Mattoon, Ill.; Daniel Mollendahl, Princeton, Ill.; John H. Warren, Henry, Ill.; Alfred L. Spaulding, Rockport, Me.; Benjamin G. Donnison, Brunswick, Me.; Arpalis J. Wilson, Barre, Mass.; James Walden, Willimantic, Conn.; Maher Wilcox, South Norwalk, Conn.; Thos. J. Dagpan, Stamford, Conn.; Chas. Olmsted, Norwalk, Conn.; Jas. D. Howell, Fair Haven, Conn.; Walter Glasdon, New Britain, Conn.; Robt. C. Marmore, Derby, Conn.; Edwd. A. Brown, Danbury, Conn.; Geo. Dudley, West Winsted, Conn.; Washington O'Donnelshee, Flint, Mich.; DewitT C. Gage, Saginaw, Mich.; John J. Thompson, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Wm. M. Seymour, Mich.; Webster Anderson, Tecumseh, Mich.; Wm. H. Campbell, Dowagiac, Mich.; David B. Furniton, Cold Water, Mich.; Hiram J. Marsin, Allegan, Mich.; E. W. Hall, Battle Creek, Mich.; Seth Lewis, Marshall, Mich.; Amos Eno, Jackson, Mich.; Henry S. Raymond, Bay City, Mich.; Samuel Rhodes, Hillsdale, Mich.; Robert Iredell, Morrisstown, Pa.; David Phillips, Mahony City, Pa.; William R. Thomas, West Chester, Pa.; James F. Righter, Mauch Chunk, Pa.; John J. Hoon, Easton, Pa.; James M. Deering, Saco, Me.; Samuel F. Hunlow, Belfast, Me.; Miles C. Andrews, Rockland, Me.; Nelson G. Fales, Thomaston, Me.; Dwight Barnard, Calais, Me.; Charles C. Norton, Eastport, Me.; Andrew Miller, Raleigh, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Abram Edwards, Register of Land Office at Montgomery, Ala.

George W. Dennison, Register of Land Office at Little Rock, Ark.

John Kirkwood, Receiver of Public Money.

L. I. Cawkay, Consul at Rochester.

Nathan Wilkinson and John H. Rodhead, as Commissioners under the act reimbursing the State of West Virginia for moneys expended in suppressing the rebellion.

S. R. Howlett, Secretary of the Territory of Idaho.

R. D. Evans, to be a master in the navy.

Dennis W. Mellan, to be a master in the navy.

Jesse O. Norton, to be attorney for the Northern District of Illinois.

Edward N. Whitehouse, of Illinois; John Macmahon, of Massachusetts; Theodore S. Thompson, of Massachusetts; Wm. J. Thompson, of Maryland; Henry G. Colby, of Vermont; J. R. Cannody, of New York and Charles H. Wade, of New York, to be assistant paymasters in the navy, to fill vacancies in that grade authorized by the act of May 3, 1866.

Thomas J. Jordan, to be Internal Revenue Assessor of the Fourteenth Collection district of Pennsylvania.

Francis W. Kellogg, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Alabama.

Wm. L. Bond, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First District of North Carolina.

Orlando B. Willcox, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the First Collection district of Michigan.

J. L. Hayes, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Texas.

A. W. Murray, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third district of Louisiana.

Dodridge G. Tradey, of Memphis, Tenn., to be Surveyor of Customs.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

To be Rear Admirals—Theodorus Bailey, to follow Jas. S. Dallaghan; Henry H. Bell, Henry K. Thatcher, Sylvanus W. Godon, James S. Palmer, William Radford, Stephen C. Rowan.

To be Commodores—Samuel Phillips Lee, to follow J. A. Winslow; James P. McKinstry, Oliver S. Glisson, Melancthon Smith, Charles S. Boggs, Augustus H. Kelly, Henry Walke, Thornton A. Jenkins, John B. Marchand, William Rogers Taylor, Benjamin F. Sands, Daniel B. Ridgeely, Charles Steedman, James Alden.

To be Captains—To follow James M. Farley, Enoch G. Parrott, Wm. Reynolds, Tobias Stanley, Wm. H. Macomb, Wm. D. Lacey, Roger N. Stembel, J. W. Ammen, Kimberly, C. P. P. Rogers, Napoleon Collins, Reed Werden, Stephen D. Trenchard, Melancthon B. Woolsey, Alex. Murray, Edward Donaldson, John C. Howell, Daniel Ammen, Reid, H. Wyman, Geo. E. Balch, Tothill A. Parker, Robert Townsend, John Guest, Donald M. N. Fairfax, John M. B. Gilly, Andrew Bryson, James H. Gillis, Joan F. Bankhead, J. W. A. Nicholson, Thos. O. Corbin.

To be Lieutenants—Charles McTregor, Ira Harris, Jr., Douglas H. Gassett, George W. Collin.

To be Rear Admirals on the Retired List—Commodores John D. Sloat, Wm. Mervine, Thos. Crabb, John S. Wadsworth, Cornelius K. Stribling, Joseph S. Saunders, Chas. H. Bell, Geo. F. Pearson, Chas. Wilkes, Jas. L. Lardner.

To be Captains in Commodores on the Retired List—Lieutenants C. M. Schoonmaker, Thos. S. Sneeper, Jos. D. Marvin.

To be Commanders on the Retired List—Captain Wm. N. Ledyard.

To be Medical Surgeons—Wm. C. Wise, Douglass H. Cassell, Chas. D. Sigsbee, Geo. M. McClune, Geo. T. Davis, and Geo. H. Gliddon.

To be Pursers Assistant Paymaster—Assistant Paymaster Robert P. Lines.

To be Surgeon—Passed Assistant Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley.

To be Commanders—Clarke H. Wells, Homer C. Blake, S. P. Quackenbush, Earl English, Jas. M. Bredford, Robert H. Lowry, John H. Upshur, Francis S. Thornton, Wm. D. Whiting, J. F. DeKraft, Oscar C. Badger, Thos. C. Harris, Stephen R. Lowe, John L. Davis, Alexander Pettigrew, Wm. T. Truxtun, Wm. K. Mayo, Jas. E. Jewett, T. Sloat Pillsbrown, Edward R. Stone, Walter N. Queen, Ralph Chandler, H. R. Breeze, L. A. Kimberly, George N. Morris, Daniel L. Braine, George E. Belknap, Edward P. Williams, David B. Harmony, John J. Crowen, James P. Finley, John Irwin, James H. Greer, Elias Nelson, Aaron K. Weaver, James H. Gillis, Wm. Pittsburgh, Charles H. Cushman, Henry A. Adams, Jr., George Brown, James H. Shirk, John G. Walker, Francis M. Ramsay.

To be Lieutenant Commanders—Sullivan D. Ames, to follow Thomas L. Swann; J. Crittenden Watson, Henry R. Robeson, Antoine R. McNair, Wm. Henry Barton, Francis A. Brown, George De H. Moore, Wm. Whitehead, Edward A. Walker, Winfield S. Schley, Silas Casey, Jr., William T. Sampson, Alfred T. Snell, William F. Stewart, George P. Ryan, George M. Bache, Bartlett J. Cromwell, Geo. W. Hayward, Chas. F. McKay, John W. Philipps, Henry T. Oakley, Frederick Rodgers, Francis Duvenport, Horace E. Mullan, John Woodward, John P. McGlensey, Sylvanus Heaton, Edgar C. Merriman, Edwin T. Brewer, John H. Rowland, Marcus Forrest, Frederick F. Smith, Joseph P. Robertson, Geo. L. Huntington, Horace H. Duer, Lewis Kennedy, Smith W. Nichols, Archibald M. Mitchell, Nathaniel W. Thomas, Francis J. Higginson, John M. Portland, George W. Sumner, Benjamin F. Day, Stephen P. McCarty, Henry C. Taylman, James D. Graham, Wm. E. Betzemann, A. H. McCormick, H. L. Johnson, A. S. Barker, Martin W. Saunders, Charles S. Cotton, Charles S. Blake, John R. Bartlett, Oliver H. Batchelder, Silas W. Terry, John H. Reed, Morrill Miller, Frederick J. Vail, Frederick Pearson, Edward N. Kellogg, Jonathan Shear, Jr., Le Roy F. Jackson, Roger Welles, Jr., Charles J. Boyd, Walter Abbott, Edward F. Woodward, Henry B. Ramsey, George M. Brown, George W. Wood, Charles W. Tracy, Genere K. Haswell, Edward P. Preble, Mordecai L. Johnson, Edwin M. Shepherd.

To be Naval Gunners—John Lenhardt, Samuel M. Peck, Reuj. F. Delano, Josiah Hatsworth, Melvin Simmons, Edwin Hart, Thos. Davidson.

There were other naval confirmations of lower grades.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1866.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate such information as he may have in his possession concerning the practicability of establishing equal relations between the British Provinces and the United States, which was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a resolution, which was adopted, that the unfinished business of the Senate, before committees and elsewhere, be considered before the Senate on its reassembling as if no adjournment had taken place.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The non-concurrence of the House on the report of the Conference Committee on the Tariff bill was announced, and a second conference committee was ordered.

REFUNDING OVERPAID TAXES.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., called up the bill to authorize the refunding of certain taxes, passed by the House yesterday. It was passed and goes to the President.

SUBSIDIES.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, moved that the bill for the admission of Nebraska be taken up.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the motion, and called the yeas and nays on it. The motion prevailed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Doolittle, Fessenden, Grimes, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Yates—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Edmunds, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Morgan, Norton and Sumner—9.

So the bill was taken up and read.

AMENDMENT OF THE NEUTRALITY LAWS.

The House bill amending the Neutrality laws was received from the House.

Mr. WADE—I hope that the bill will be put upon its passage by common consent.

Mr. SUMNER—I hope it will be referred to a committee.

The CHAIR—It can only be considered by unanimous consent.

Mr. SUMNER objected, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE ASSASSINS.

The bill distributing the award for the capture of the assassins of the late President was received from the House.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., moved that consideration of the bill be postponed until next December, but subsequently withdrew that in favor of a motion to refer to the Military Committee, which prevailed.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., called up a bill passed by the House yesterday, to further regulate the purchase of paper and the printing of public documents.

AMENDMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the bill passed by the House yesterday to amend the thirteenth section of the Internal Revenue law of June 30, 1864. It amends the thirteenth section of the act referred to by striking out the words "without having first obtained license so to do," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "without paying special tax therefor." It was passed, and goes to the President.

CONSIDERATION OF THE BILL TO ADMIT NEBRASKA RESUMED.

Consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska was resumed.

Mr. SUMNER inquired what evidence there was in regard to the population of Nebraska.

Mr. WADE said the population was about sixty thousand. The vote cast at the last election was eight thousand and eighty-four. The majority for a State government was one hundred and fifty.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the measure, arguing that the population was too small, and the State government not republican in form.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee to investigate the legality of the election by which the State government was adopted.

At the suggestion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., the motion was so modified as to refer the bill to the Committee on Territories.

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE ON THE CASE OF SENATOR PATTERSON.

Pending the consideration of the Nebraska bill,

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the case of Mr. Patterson, of Tennessee, accompanied by a resolution. The report states that at the outbreak of the war Mr. Patterson was Judge of a Circuit Court in East Tennessee, to which he was re-elected during the war. He was induced to become a candidate for reelection by the entreaties of Union men, who desired his protection. He took an oath to support the constitution of Tennessee and of the Confederate government, but informed the officer who administered it, that he had no respect for the latter part of it. Mr. Patterson had always been a Union man, and was so regarded by all parties in Tennessee. He had never, as Judge, enforced any laws but those of the State of Tennessee which were in force before the rebellion. The resolution accompanying the report is as follows:—

Resolved, That David T. Patterson is duly qualified and entitled to hold a seat in the Senate of the United States as Senator from the State of Tennessee.

Mr. SUMNER inquired if that resolution could be considered to-day?

The CHAIR said it could if so voted by a majority.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., said that, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, it was proper for him to say that he did not agree with the resolution as reported. He believed the facts were correctly stated, and he believed that Mr. Patterson was a loyal man; he had no doubt that Mr. Patterson was a Union man during the rebellion; but laws are a hard and, it sometimes happens that in the operation of a law an individual case cannot be provided for. There is a law upon the statute book which requires every man, before taking his seat in this body to swear that he never sought office or exercised the functions of an office under a government in hostility to the United States. With this law upon the statute books and the fact of Mr. Patterson's case before him (Mr. Trumbull) he could not vote that Mr. Patterson was duly qualified to take his seat. It would be a dangerous precedent to establish, and one that ought to be settled with great care. To receive Mr. Patterson, it seemed to him, would be to do away with the oath and to render the law a nullity.

Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., inquired of Mr. Trumbull if he was not satisfied that Mr. Patterson accepted and held the office for the benefit of Union men?

Mr. TRUMBULL said he was satisfied that such was the case.

Mr. CLARK said he was satisfied that Mr. Patterson was a Union man, and such a Union man as would bring many now in the Senate to shame. Mr. Patterson had been hunted from his home and persecuted in every way for his Union sentiments. He was elected by the Union men of Tennessee, and accepted the office for them.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., said the immediate question before the Senate was a resolution declaring Mr. Patterson duly qualified, which must depend, among other things, upon whether he had ever sought, held, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office under any pretended government in hostility to the United States. Mr. Howard then proceeded to discuss the subject, arguing that the mere fact of Mr. Patterson's having taken an oath to support the Confederate government disqualified him under the existing law from taking a seat in the Senate.

Mr. CLARK offered a substitute for the resolution of the Judiciary Committee, as follows:—

That the Hon. David T. Patterson, after taking the oath required by the Constitution and law, be admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States.

The above was agreed to as a substitute for the resolution reported by Mr. Poland.

By unanimous consent the resolution of Mr. Poland was withdrawn, and the following was offered by Mr. Trumbull as a joint resolution:—

Resolved, That the words "that neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority or pretended authority in hostility to the United States," in the act prescribing an oath of office and for other purposes approved July 2, 1862, be omitted from the oath required to be taken by Hon. David D. Patterson, a Senator from Tennessee.

The above was finally modified so as to read as follows:—

That the Hon. David D. Patterson, a Senator elect from Tennessee, be admitted to his seat upon taking the usual oath to support the constitution of the United States, and so much of the oath prescribing an oath of office and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862, as shall not include the following words:—I have neither sought nor accepted nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States.

The above passed as a joint resolution, and was sent to the House by a vote of yeas 35, nays 2—Messrs. Chandler and Wade. Mr. Sumner did not vote.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill to authorize the use of the metric system of weights and measures, which was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. SUMNER called up a bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to furnish to each State a set of standard weights and measures of the metric system, which was passed, and goes to the President.

Mr. SUMNER called up a joint resolution, authorizing the use of the drachm weight in the Post Office Department, which was passed, and goes to the President.

SALE OF PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the exempting from duties imported articles for the relief of sufferers by the fire at Portland, which was passed, and goes to the President.

NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE called for the resumption of the consideration of the bill to admit Nebraska.

The pending question was on Mr. Hendrick's motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to investigate certain allegations of fraud in the election at which the State constitution was adopted.

Mr. NYE, (rep.) of Nevada, spoke against the recommital and in favor of the bill, after which a vote was taken, with the following result:—

YEAS—Messrs. Hendricks, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Norton, Patton, Saulsbury, Van Winkle and Willey—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Fowler, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Nye, Pomeroy, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Williams and Yates—21.

So the Senate refused to recommit the bill.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not take effect until Nebraska shall abolish all distinctions in political rights on account of color. Disagreed to. Yeas, 5; nays, 34.

The bill was then placed upon its passage.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Creswell, Fowler, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wilson and Yates—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patton, Poland, Ridde and Sumner—18.

So the bill was passed and goes to the House.

Mr. DOOLITTLE moved an executive session. Disagreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN, at a quarter to five o'clock, moved a recess until half-past seven P. M. Carried.

Evening Session.

JUSTICE TO NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the bill to prevent officers of the navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in the service, which was passed and goes to the President.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill and the committee of conference asked by the House was agreed to.

THE WAR CLAIMS OF COLORADO.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to settle the war claims of Colorado for 1864 and 1865, which was passed and goes to the President.

TRANSPORTATION FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish transportation to discharged soldiers to and from the place where they are furnished by the government with artificial limbs, which was passed and goes to the President.

LAWS RELATING TO THE ARMY.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution introduced by him last night to continue in force all laws and regulations concerning the regular army enacted since the 4th of July, 1861.

Mr. HOWARD inquired what effect this would have on the pay and emoluments of officers.

Mr. WILSON said it would continue their pay as at present. Several bureaus and staff organizations expired with the close of the war. If the Army bill failed they would be discontinued, unless this resolution was passed.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., said the bill re-enacted all laws passed since July 4, 1861.

Mr. WILSON said it did not. It simply continued those now in force.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., moved to amend by inserting after July 4, 1861, the words "and now in force."

Mr. TRUMBULL said this was a very unsafe proposition. It would be much better to name the laws to be continued.

The amendment of Mr. Conness was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to the resolution, adding four regiments to the present army, two of which shall be composed of colored troops; also authorizing the employment of a regiment of scouts for frontier service.

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was then passed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF MRS. MARY PHELPS.

Mr. NESMITH, (dem.) of Oregon, reported from the Military Committee a bill to reimburse Mrs. Mary Phelps, of Missouri, in the sum of $20,000 for expenses in caring for Union soldiers and interring the remains of those killed at the battle of Wilson's Creek, which was passed and goes to the President.

THE ARMY BILL CONFERENCE REPORT.

A message was received from the House announcing the disagreement of the Conference Committee on the Army bill, and asking for another committee.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill extending the benefits of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Tennessee. It was passed and goes to the President.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURTS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the House bill extending the jurisdiction of the Commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States, which was passed and goes to the President.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up a bill directing a District Court of the United States to be held in the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, twice a year, commencing on the 1st of July and January, which was passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the House bill authorizing judges of