WASHINGTON

The Impeachment Scheme in the House.

Ben Loan Charges the President With Being Implicated in the Assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

Debate in the Senate on the Tenure of Office Bill.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1867.

The Impeachment Scheme—Serious Charges Made in the House by Mr. Loan Against the President.

An unusual sensation was created to-day in the House by the speech of Mr. B. F. Loan, of Missouri. Mr. Loan spoke in support of the resolution introduced by Mr. Kelso, of Missouri, on Monday last, declaring it to be the duty of Congress to impeach the President for high crimes and misdemeanors committed by him. Mr. Kelso yielded the floor to Mr. Loan for ten minutes. Mr. Loan said, in substance, that recent developements have shown that the assassination of President Lincoln was not the act of one misguided man, but appears now to have been a deep laid conspiracy. The rebels, having failed in their treason on the battle field, next turned their attention to the scheme of getting Mr. Lincoln out of the way that they might secure the succession of Mr. Johnson, who, being a Southern man and a democrat, they expected would favor the South. After Mr. Johnson was elevated to the Presidency he became a willing tool of the conspirators. The way was made clear for the assassination, and the bullet was sent by the hand of an assassin who was urged to the act by rebel gold. Andrew Johnson became President, and the price he paid for his promotion was treachery to the republican party and fidelity to the party of treason and rebellion. Mr. Hale, of New York, rose to a point of order and said that he understood the gentleman to charge the President with complicity in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, which he thought was out of order. The Speaker stated that, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the House of Representatives could impeach the President, and Mr. Kelso's resolution preferred certain charges, in support of which Mr. Loan was in order in stating specific acts. Mr. Washburne, of Indiana, appealed from the decision of the Chair, with a view of ascertaining the sense of the House; but the appeal was laid on the table, and Mr. Loan continued, citing cases of alleged usurpation and other acts of the President, which he asserted were sufficient reasons for his impeachment. He alluded to the speeches made at the banquet on the 8th inst., and said that the speeches of the President and Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, distinctly indicated the intention of the rebels. At the conclusion of Mr. Loan's address Mr. Hale, of New York, stated that the gentleman had made a most serious charge against the President, and he thought it due to the House that Mr. Loan should state some portion of the evidence on which so grave a charge was based. Mr. Loan replied that he would give his evidence in good time and in his own way before the committee, and declined to reply to any further questioning. During these proceedings the greatest interest was manifested by all in the House. Members gathered around Mr. Loan while he was addressing the House, and those in their seats listened attentively. The morning hour expired before the resolution offered by Mr. Kelso was disposed of. The charges thus made against the President have occasioned a ripple of excitement in conversational circles this evening, and it is the opinion of many that Mr. Loan will find serious difficulty in sustaining them.

The sub-committee to take testimony for the Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment consists of Messrs. Wilson, Boutwell and Williams, all extreme radicals.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, is said to be subpœnaed to appear before the Judiciary Committee to testify in reference to the charges and specifications of impeachment.

Financial.

The Committee on Banking and Currency held a meeting to consider Randall's bill this morning. After some time spent upon the subject, a further discussion was postponed until another meeting of the committee. The bill establishes a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the debt (which is to be complete in thirty-six years), by a modification of the banking act. It has been ascertained that there is but little opposition among the members of the House to the bill, while the opposition from the banks is not near so great as was expected would be the case.

The voting in the House of Representatives to-day on the resolutions offered by Messrs. Hooper and Wilson is thought to be indicative of a determination on the part of that body to resist Mr. Hooper's efforts against the further issue of national bank notes, and also to limit the power of the Secretary of the Treasury in the direction of contraction to $4,000,000 per month in all, compound interest notes included.

The quarterly reports showing the condition of the national banks on the 7th inst. have been received from about two-thirds of all the national banks in the country. As far as examined they are found to show the banks generally in a good condition. But while the lawful money reserve required by the National Currency act is well maintained the loans and discounts, in the aggregate, are unusually large; and as the Acting Comptroller is now requiring the banks to keep the two-fifths of fifteen of one-half of twenty-five per cent of circulation in plain legal tender notes, a further contraction of their volume of currency circulation becomes inevitable. The banks have heretofore been allowed to keep compound interest notes, to a certain extent, as the lawful reserve for all purposes, and this change will compel them to sell compound interest notes or contract their loans, and perhaps both.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The government income exclusively from internal revenue sources on Saturday the 12th inst., amounted to $825,408, making a total of $175,471,184 received since the 1st of July, 1866. This leaves $100,000,000 to be collected during the balance of this fiscal year to complete the estimate made by Hon. David A. Wells, Commissioner of Revenue, in his report on the general revenue recently transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and $101,000,000 to complete the estimate made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, E. A. Rollins, in his last official report. The low average of daily receipts shown by the books of the Internal Revenue Bureau for many days is no more than has been experienced in this branch of public revenue at this time in each year since the establishment of the present tax system, and need occasion no discouragement. Branches of manufacture in all channels of commercial trade, and all industrial and agricultural interests, show a continual enlargement and a degree of activity and enterprise, according to the reports from all parts of the country, which must give the public confidence in the matter of internal revenue. From important beneficial results in other respects there is no real cause for discouragement in the present daily receipts. We have nearly six months before us of the present fiscal year, and with the fluctuations which characterize this branch of public income the excess over all the estimates may amount to $20,000,000, or even $30,000,000 by the end of the year. Last year the excess over the highest estimates was at least $25,000,000; over the lowest, $35,000,000. As to the increase of the exemption list in the law of July 13, 1866, the return would seem to indicate that no decrease of receipts need be apprehended from that cause to any great extent, as the effects of that legislation are perhaps fully compensated for by the increase of trade in certain other channels.

United States Bonds in Europe.

The statement telegraphed north last evening to the effect that the government was advised of the probable early return of a large amount of United States bonds from Europe, consequent upon the political troubles that threaten at Washington, has some basis, but is exaggerated. Instead of foreign bonds coming on the market, the demand for them here on foreign account is represented to have been quite active during the past week, considering that the impeachment furor was so boldly sprung upon the public.

The proposition of Secretary McCulloch to make the interest upon our bonds held in foreign countries payable in those countries, is said to have been a measure of precaution on his part, affording as it would, a more safe feeling on the part of holders in the event of political turmoil in this country. It is doubted, however, whether the proposition will be carried.

Reception at the White House.

The ladies of the White House held their first reception to-day, from one until three o'clock. It was attended by a large number of distinguished ladies and gentlemen, though the weather was exceedingly unpleasant. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover received in the Red parlor, and the guests, after paying their respects to the ladies, passed through the suit of magnificent rooms known as the Blue and Green Rooms and the Eastern or main parlor. Among those present were General and Mrs. Grant and Miss Virginia P. Grant, Mrs. Secretary Welles, Secretary Stanton, wife and daughter, and Miss E. L. Stanton, Hon. N. P. Banks and Mrs. Banks, Mrs. Senator Foster, Señor Don Matias Romero, Mexican Minister, and sister; Colonel Andrew Long and Mrs. Long, Montgomery Blair and Mrs. Blair, General and Mrs. G. C. Augur, General and Mrs. Ricketts, Rev. Robert Parker and lady, of England; General and Mrs. Burton, Hon. J. S. Black and Mrs. Black, ex-Governor Brown, of North Carolina, and others. Most of the visitors were ladies of the families of Senators, Representatives and officers of the army and navy.

Entertainment by the Acting Russian Minister.

Mr. Waldemar Bodisco, Secretary of the Russian Legation and Acting Minister, commemorated the Russian New Year by inviting several gentlemen of this city to his residence on the evening of the 12th and extending to them hospitalities that were in keeping with the cordial feeling of friendship existing between the two nations. A tasteful and sumptuous entertainment was provided, and the occasion furnished an opportunity for a renewal of the good feeling that now characterizes the intercourse between the two great Powers of the Eastern and Western continents. In reply to the toast given by Hon. Edmund Cooper, of Tennessee, "The perpetuity of the friendly league now existing between Russia and the United States." Mr. Bodisco stated that he most thankfully acknowledged the compliment tendered and heartily endorsed the sentiment expressed. He believed that as long as the efforts of both countries were directed toward the end of good government and the attainment of the greatest happiness and political privileges of the governed so long would there be an active sympathy and co-operation between the two Powers. A pleasant evening, marked by the frequent utterances of similar expressions of good will, was spent, and the company dispersed wishing a "happy New Year to the Emperor of all the Russias."

Entertainment by the Chilean Charge d'Affairs.

Señor F. G. Osta Buruaga, Chilean *Charge d'Affairs*, gave an entertainment at his residence this evening as a farewell party to his friends before leaving Washington. A large proportion of the diplomatic corps was present, together with many prominent residents and sojourners in the national capital.

The Territorial Scheme for the South.

The Committee on Territories have instructed Mr. Ashley to report his amendment to the bill to re-establish civil government in North Carolina as a substitute to Mr. Stevens' bill, now before the House.

Condition of Affairs in Texas.

The distressing state of social and political affairs in Texas has at length attracted the attention of Congress, and to-day Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to furnish whatever information he may have in his possession in relation to the condition of affairs in the State of Texas. Several men now here who are prominent in Texas politics, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the causes which lead to the outrages and persecutions towards loyal white men and freedmen there, are greatly pleased at this evidence on the part of Congress to take this matter into consideration; and they trust that this inquiry will result in something being done to arrest the evils which are fast driving Union men away from the State.

The New Orleans Riot Investigation.

Some of the witnesses who testified before the New Orleans Riot Committee are now here, and they complain of the partisan character of the investigation on the part of Messrs. Eliot and Shellabarger.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

A large number of brevet promotions, appointments and reappointments in the regular army, and a long list of assessors and collectors of internal revenue, were sent to-day to the Senate in Executive session for confirmation. Among these was the name of John M. Murphy, who has been nominated for Governor of Idaho in place of D. H. Ballard, who was lately removed. The name of Senator Cowan was also sent into the Senate by the President for confirmation as Minister to Austria in place of J. Lathrop Motley.

Colonel Weatherby's Visit to Washington.

The Charleston papers of Saturday publish a letter from Colonel Weatherby denying the statements heretofore made public in relation to his visit to Washington, in which he says:—

I have never said that my visit to Washington was "to confer with the President on the probability of the State being restored to her place in the Union should she adopt the constitutional amendment;" nor is it true that I was "a Commissioner of the State of South Carolina," or of her Legislature, to confer with any one upon the subject of the constitutional amendment. I did go to Washington, at the instance of a number of Senators, for the purpose of satisfying my own mind and to give them the benefit of such information as I might be able to obtain concerning the condition of public affairs.

Governor Patton's Visit to the North.

The Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent* corrects the statements made by the press concerning the object of Governor Patton's trip to the North, alleging that it had no connection whatever with political matters, and says:—

The Governor informs us that he remained in Washington but one day and did not see a member of Congress, and that the despatch we published yesterday about urging the adoption of the amendment is totally incorrect. He said no such thing, and did not converse with any one on the subject. His visit was purely of a business character, and did not relate to political matters at all. While at Washington he succeeded in getting a donation of $80,000 from the government to assist in relieving the poor of Alabama during the months of February and March, and to assist them in making a crop this year. At New York Governor Patton succeeded in getting an extension of the State debt, parties there who had confidence in the State's credit very readily advancing the money for this purpose.

Colored Troops to be Mustered Out.

General Sheridan has issued an order at New Orleans that upon the arrival of the Twentieth United States infantry from Richmond, the Tenth colored heavy artillery and the Eightieth colored troops should be concentrated in that city, preparatory to their being mustered out. These are the only colored troops in Louisiana.

Investigation into the Cause of the Loss of the Steamer Commodore.

Captain W. W. Mew, of the Treasury Department, who lately made the official investigation into the causes of the loss of the steamer Commodore, is at present busily engaged in a complete revisal of the laws in regard to the inspection of steamboats, which are to be amended in several important particulars. When this work is completed he will prepare for publication a full report of the causes of the loss of the Commodore, which will be very interesting to parties concerned in that or other steamboats.

Capture of a Notorious Smuggler.

The Commissioner of Customs has received information of the capture, at Detroit, Mich., of an old and experienced smuggler, who has for a long time eluded the vigilance of the United States officials at that place. He had in his possession a large quantity of brandy, whiskey and Cuba tobacco, which had been smuggled into the country from Canada, and which was seized by the officers who arrested him. The custom house officers on our northern border are constantly in pursuit of the numerous bands of smugglers who for some time past have carried on a thriving trade between this country and Canada, and when one is caught he rarely escapes the extreme penalty of the law.

The Occupation of Matamoros by General Sedgwick.

The President to-day sent a communication to the House in reply to a resolution of that body, enclosing sundry communications. Among them was one from General Sheridan, dated New Orleans, December 11, in which he gives the result of his trip to the Rio Grande, saying the motives which influenced General Sedgwick in taking possession of Matamoros were unknown to him, but the alleged reason was the protection of American citizens and their property. General Sedgwick, General Sheridan thinks, was made a mere catspaw by the merchants of Matamoros, some of them claiming American citizenship, but most of them being ultra Maximilian adherents and blockade runners during the rebellion. The occupation of Matamoros was a mere matter of form, and had the consent of General Escobedo, who made no objections, and since the city passed into his hands he has called upon General Sedgwick in the most friendly manner, and asked General Sheridan to forgive his action. There is little doubt but this unauthorized and harmless intervention did much to reconcile and bring about the very good condition of affairs that existed in Matamoros when General Sheridan left Brownsville, which condition of affairs enabled him to release General Ortega, as he had but few friends on the Mexican side after the suppression of the Canales usurpation.

Arrest for Refusing to Give Testimony Before a Congressional Committee.

The Speaker of the House of Representatives to-day issued an order to the Sergeant-at-Arms of that body to take into custody the body of Thomas J. Oakely, for contempt for refusing to give testimony in relation to the United States Custom House. This act of the Speaker has excited much comment to-day, and also some inquiry as to the cause of the refusal to testify.

Indian Affairs.

Colonel A. B. Norton, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in New Mexico, arrived in the city yesterday, and has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior his report in reference to the Indian tribes under his charge. Colonel Norton, in his report, urges the propriety of removing the Triumbres and Monyolon Apaches to the old Apache reservation of the head waters of the Gila river; to remove the Mescalero Apaches to the Rio Benito, south of Fort Staunton; to put the Capote and Womanuche Utes on the San Juan river or the Rio Los Animos; for the Mohnache, Utes and Jicarila Apaches he recommends that the government purchase the ranche of Mr. Maxwell, in the vicinity of their present location.

Immigration from Foreign Countries.

A communication from the Bureau of Immigration states that in three-fourths of the past year 286,496 persons arrived in the United States from foreign countries. The destination of 209,000 of these was New York, and 59,000 Michigan.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1867.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in response to a resolution calling for information in relation to department advertising in the Washington papers. Ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition for the passage of the Tariff bill now pending; also a petition for increasing the pay of army officers, which were appropriately referred; also a petition for reconstruction upon the basis of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of cigar makers, complaining of the inequality of the revenue laws as existing, and asking for relief. Referred to the Finance Committee; also a petition for reconstruction upon the basis of equal rights, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.) of Vt., presented a petition for increased duties on wool, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., offered the memorial of the Minnesota Legislature for an appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., presented a memorial of cigar makers for a change in the mode of taxing cigars. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the petition of General Sickles and others for a repeal of the law abolishing regimental bands. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a number of petitions on the subject of tariffs and duties, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., presented a petition for reconstruction on the basis of equal rights. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented the petition of female employés of the government printing office for an increase of pay. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. CRAGIN, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to set aside the net proceeds of the internal revenue in the Territories for the years 1866, 1867 and 1869 for the erection of penitentiaries, which was passed and goes to the President.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, reported adversely on the motion to print the petition of the New England Emigrant Aid Society for indemnification for property destroyed by a mob in Kansas.

Mr. COWAN, (rep.) of Pa., presented a petition against the curtailment of the currency and for increased duty on imports. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

IMPROVEMENT OF GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to improve the value of government lands on the line of the McGregor Western railroad, by aiding in the construction of said railroad, which provides for the transfer to the company named alternate sections of the public lands along the route of said road, from Calmar, Winneshiek county, Iowa, to Austin, Mower county, Minnesota, to the extent of ten sections on each side of the road, and for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said road from the point of intersection in O'Brien county, Iowa, with the road running from Sioux City to the Minnesota State line, in a westerly direction, to Yorktown, in Dakota, the same number of alternate sections along the said road, the land to be conveyed to the company proportionately upon the completion of every twenty miles. The company is required to file within one year, in the General Land Office, maps of the routes, and complete the first named road within two years, and the other within ten years, or forfeit the land pension appropriated. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PENSION AGENTS.

Mr. LANE, (rep.) of Ind., called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents, by providing that they shall hereafter be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The question was upon Mr. Sumner's amendment requiring that all officers and agents of the government whose salaries or fees exceed one thousand dollars shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Mr. Lane spoke against the amendment, saying he would prefer it as an independent proposition.

Mr. SUMNER hoped his amendment would be adopted, as it was even more important than the original bill.

The amendment of Mr. Sumner was rejected—yeas 12, nays 21, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Conness, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Wade and Williams—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Cowan, Cragin, Dixon, Fogg, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Howard, Kirkwood, Lane, Nesmith, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman and Van Winkle—21.

Pending the further consideration of the bill the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business of Friday was taken up, which was

THE BILL TO REGULATE THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

Mr. POLAND said he had given notice that he would call up the Bankruptcy bill to-day. He did not wish, however, to interfere with the pending measure; but he would call up the Bankruptcy bill when that now before the Senate was disposed of.

The pending question upon the bill to regulate the tenure of office was on Mr. Henderson's motion to strike out from the third section the following words:—

And if no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to such office so vacated or temporarily filled as aforesaid, during such next session of the Senate, such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees or other emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment thereto, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all the powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of a vacancy in such office.

This proposition was debated by Messrs. HENDRICKS, COWAN, WILLIAMS and FRELINGHUYSEN. The latter gentleman read from Justice Story on the subject of the appointing power of the Senate. As the President had treated the Senate to a long extract from Justice Story to prove the dangers of legislative usurpation, he (Mr. Frelinghuysen) would read the opinion of the same great jurist on the dangers of Executive usurpation.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill contemplated nothing that was unconstitutional. It simply asserted the right of the Senate to a share in the appointing power, as provided in the constitution. The opponents of the bill had characterized it as revolutionary. He could see nothing revolutionary in it. He agreed that it was important to guard against the contingency of vacancies in office, but he believed this bill did so. If Mr. Hendricks' amendment were adopted he feared that the President would continue to appoint men who had been rejected by the Senate. Of the two thousand removals made by the President since last summer, not one hundred had yet been reported to the Senate. If the amendment of Mr. Hendricks was adopted, the President could continue to withhold their names and reappoint them after the adjournment. In several cases the President had reappointed men rejected by the Senate. This was the case with the postmaster of St. Louis and with the collector at Philadelphia, and internal revenue officers elsewhere. If he (Mr. Sherman) believed the President would try to harmonize with the Senate and send in other names after his nominees had been rejected, he would be willing to let him fill vacancies during the recess; but the President had manifested no such disposition.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (dem.) of Pa., suggested to Mr. Hendricks that he withdraw his amendment for the present, and let the debate proceed on the general merits of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS complied with the suggestion of Mr. Buckalew, and withdrew the amendment.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the third section by striking out the words, "expiration of term of office or other cause," from the first clause of the third section, which reads as follows:—

That the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death, resignation, expiration of term of office or other lawful cause, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session thereafter.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE moved to amend the third section by adding, after the words "session of the Senate," in the clause proposed to be stricken out by Mr. Hendricks, the following words:—"Or if no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to any office the term of which shall expire during the session of the Senate."

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, spoke on the general merits of the bill. He did not believe there could be any doubt either as to the constitutionality of this bill or the necessity for it. The absence of any provision in the constitution giving the power of removal to the President was presumptive evidence that the framers of the government meant to deny him such power in express language. All primary or principal powers delegated to any department of the government were mentioned in the constitution. The Senate of the United States was placed in the situation of a Council of State, as an advising body to the President, and as a check upon the executive power. Mr. Williams read extracts from the *Federalist* and other writings to show the opinions of Hamilton, Madison and others on this subject, and referred to Supreme Court decisions, which, he said, though not directly upon the matter under consideration, were sufficiently explicit to lay down the doctrine that where there was no statutory legislation to the contrary, the power of removal was incident to the power of appointment. In conclusion, Mr. Williams said no man could say there was no necessity for this legislation, for this encroachment of the executive upon the legislative department was positively alarming. This attempt to buy and sell men with the patronage of the government tended to produce results disastrous to the best interests of the country. The joint power of the Senate in making the appointment was granted to it for a wise purpose, and the pending bill attempted to go farther than was allowed by the constitution.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

At the conclusion of Mr. Williams' speech the Senate, at four o'clock P. M., went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1867.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

The first business in order being the call of States for bills and joint resolutions to be referred, bills were introduced, read twice and referred as follows:—

By Mr. TAYLOR, (dem.) of N. Y.—A joint resolution directing the President of the United States to cause discharges, written or printed, to be furnished to all volunteer commissioned officers who have served in the army or navy and have been honorably discharged—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAHN, (rep.) of N. Y.—A bill providing for the payment of bounty to the representatives of soldiers who were killed or who died in the military service of the United States whose term of enlistment was less than one year—to the same committee.

By Mr. SHELLABARGER, (rep.) of Ohio—Declaring the forfeiture of certain privileges of citizenship for acts of rebellion against the United States, and providing for the restoration of those privileges in certain cases—to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. ECKLEY, (rep.) of Ohio—A joint resolution placing the United States police at the Treasury Building on the same footing and giving them the same power and compensation as the Capitol Police—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ind.—To re-establish civil governments in the States lately in rebellion, excepting Tennessee—to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

By Mr. WELKER, (rep.) of Ohio—To incorporate the Washington Homestead Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DELANO, (rep.) of Ohio—To establish the first salary of the First Comptroller of the Treasury—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio—The joint resolutions and memorials of the Legislature of Montana asking for the establishment of a land office; also asking for an amendment of the organic act of the Territory so as to increase the pay of federal officers in the Territory and the *per diem* of the members of the Legislature—to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind.—A bill to repeal so much of the Internal Revenue laws as impose a tax on unmanufactured cotton. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury to reopen and readjust the accounts of John Randolph Clay, late United States Minister to Peru—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind.—To amend the twenty-first section of the act enrolling and calling out the national forces—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill.—To incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Canal and Sewerage Company. Also a bill to provide for more effectually quieting titles to property in the District of Columbia—to the Committee for the District.

By Mr. NORTH, (rep.) of Me.—To amend the act regulating the elective franchise in the District of Columbia so as to disfranchise no person on account of sex—same reference.

By Mr. MCINDOE, (rep.) of Wis.—To amend the act granting lands to Wisconsin to build a military road to Lake Superior—to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. HIGBY, (rep.) of Cal.—To establish a Mining Bureau—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. DONNELLY, (rep.) of Minn.—To protect the rights of actual settlers upon the public lands of the United States, limiting the amount of land that may be entered in any one land district upon Agricultural College scrip, and giving the Secretary of the Interior the right to prescribe such limit whenever the interests of the land district and the actual settlers therein demand it—to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GOODWIN, of Arizona—Donating two sections of land to the town of Prescott, Arizona; also donating lands to the Arizona Central Railroad Company and to the Prescott Toll Road Company, for maintaining stations and digging wells—to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Conn.—To regulate the settlement of accounts of revenue officers in certain cases—to the Committee of Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa.—To supply records and documents lost during the rebellion—to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. BUNDY, (rep.) of Ohio—To continue the franking privilege to the members of the Thirty-ninth Congress, the same as if the Fortieth Congress did not meet until the first Monday in December next—to the Post Office Committee.

By Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass.—To repeal so much of the Naval Appropriation bill of April 17, 1866, as appropriates $25,000 for the purchase of the right of draining through the Navy Yard at Charlestown, Mass—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The call of States for bills being concluded, the next business during the remainder of the morning hour was the call of States for resolutions, under which call the resolution offered last Monday by Mr. Loan, and afterwards by Mr. Kelso came up, as follows:—

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained on the part of the republic during the late war, waged by rebels and traitors, against the life of the nation, and of giving effect to the will of the people as expressed at the polls during the late election by majorities numbering in the aggregate, more than four hundred thousand votes, it is the imperative duty of the Thirty-ninth Congress to take without delay such action as will accomplish the following objects:—First, the impeachment of the officer now exercising the functions pertaining to the office of the President of the United States of America, and his removal from office upon his conviction in due form of the crimes and high misdemeanors, of which he is manifestly and notoriously guilty and which render it unsafe longer to permit him to exercise the powers he has unlawfully assumed. Second, to provide for the faithful and efficient administration of the Executive Department within the limits prescribed by law.

Mr. KELSO, (rep.) of Mo., withdrew the previous question in order to allow his colleague, Mr. Loan, to address the House.

Mr. LOAN, (rep.) of Mo., thereupon proceeded to read a written speech, in which he arraigned the President for acts of his administration, and suggested that he was privy to the assassination of President Lincoln.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. Y., rose to a question of order, and asked that the words spoken by Mr. Loan be read at the Clerk's desk. I understood the gentleman from Missouri to charge the President of the United States with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. If that were the import of the gentleman's remarks, as he believed it to be, he asked if such language was in order.

A page of Mr. Loan's manuscript was sent to the Clerk's desk and read as follows:—"The crime (meaning the assassination of Mr. Lincoln) was committed. The way was made clear for the succession. The assassin's bullet, wielded and directed by rebel hands, and paid for by rebel gold, made Andrew Johnson President of the United States. The price which he was to pay for the promotion was treachery to the republic, fidelity to the party of treason and rebellion. Has he (meaning the President) performed his part of this agreement as faithfully as the rebels did theirs?"

Mr. HALE claimed that another sentence to the same general effect had been pronounced by Mr. Loan.

Mr. LOAN denied that he had proceeded further than the sentence read, and asked Mr. Hale to state what he supposed had been read.

Mr. HALE replied that was the very thing he desired to have read.

Mr. LOAN said he was not under any obligations to furnish any more of the manuscript than he had read.

The SPEAKER remarked that the speech being read from manuscript it had not been taken down by the reporters.

Mr. HALE stated that the words which he referred to were to the effect substantially as those read, carrying the direct idea that the now President of the United States was a party to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and that he contracted to pay, and did pay the price for that assassination.

Mr. LOAN submitted that as Mr. Hale could not give the words excepted to, his point of order failed.

The SPEAKER—The ruling of the chair will cover the whole case. The constitution of the United States, section 4, article 2, reads:—"The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment, for and on conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crime and misdemeanor." Another section of the constitution states that such impeachment must be by the House of Representatives, and must be tried by the Senate. On Monday last the following resolution was offered by the gentleman's (Mr. Loan's) colleague. The Speaker here read the resolution, and continued:—The resolution makes a general charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, without specifying particularly what the high crimes and misdemeanors are. The resolution is now open for debate. If a member in debating it charges that the President was an accomplice in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, that is certainly in order, both under the constitution and under the rules of the House, and for this reason: If it were not, then if any member charged the President with treason, he could not state the grounds on which he charged him with treason. If it were not in order, then if any member charged the President with bribery he would not be allowed to state the particular grounds on which the charge was based. The charge in the resolution is not a specific, but a general charge of high crimes and misdemeanors, in which, it says, he is manifestly and notoriously guilty. The member for Missouri, in debating it, sees fit on his own responsibility to specify one which he charges against the President of the United States. That is certainly not out of order.

Mr. HALE said he feared he had not stated the point with sufficient explicitness. His point was that the President of the United States could be put on trial only by a solemn form of impeachment, and that on a resolution declaring simply as this did, that it was the duty of the House to inaugurate such proceedings, but before that was done such charges could not be made in debate against the President.

The SPEAKER—That would be a good point of order in the Senate, when trying specific charges made by the House of Representatives; but before charges are made by the House it is of course within the province of a member to state the points of the charge against the President. If complicity in assassination is a high crime and misdemeanor, as the chair certainly thinks it is, it is certainly in order under the constitution to charge it in debate. The charge is made on the responsibility of the member, and not on the responsibility of the House. The ruling which the gentleman desires would apply in the Senate, where the specific charges presented by the House can alone be tried.

Mr. HALE—I ask the Speaker if the resolution before the House is a resolution of impeachment of the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER—It is a resolution declaring it to be the imperative duty of Congress to impeach the President.

A resolution affirming Congressional duty opens up the whole question, according to the ruling of every gentleman who has occupied this chair. If it be the imperative duty of Congress to do so a member has the right to state why he thinks so, and the chair cannot restrain him.

Mr. HALE.—I will not take an appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER.—The Chair would be gratified if the gentleman would appeal, so that a matter so important may be decided by the House, and not by his ruling only. The Chair would take it as a personal favor.

"NO, no" from the republican side.

Mr. HALE.—I do not appeal simply for the reason that I consider the Speaker's decision satisfactory so far as the practice is concerned. It is entirely different from my own idea of the practice which should prevail.

The SPEAKER.—The Chair would much prefer that a question so solemn and responsible as this that the House should decide it.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa.—It is all right, sir. (Laughter.)

Mr. WASHBURNE, (Ind.), complying with the suggestion of the Speaker, appealed from the decision.

Mr. WENTWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., moved to lay it on the table, and called for the yeas and nays. The House refused to order the yeas and nays, only nine voting for this.

Mr WENTWORTH then withdrew the motion and Mr. THAYER renewed it. The appeal was laid on the table, 101 to 8.

Mr. LOAN continued to read his speech to its conclusion.

Mr. HALE then said—The member from Missouri has made the deliberate charge against the President of this nation of complicity in assassination and murder. I ask him, if he does not feel it due as well to his own sense of self-respect as to a proper respect for the dignity of the House, and for the character of the government at home and abroad, that before he takes his seat he shall at least disclose to the House some particle of evidence on which that charge—so grave a one—is founded. I have waited, thinking that before the gentleman took his seat he would at least intimate to the House that he has such proof. I now challenge him to specify the first particle of proof that he can lay before the House or can point to as existing. I insist that it is due to the character of this body, as well as to the character of the nation, that he shall do so before he takes his seat.

Mr. LOAN said that he proposed to pursue this matter in his own way and in his own good time. He was taking the initiatory steps in this matter, and they were to inquire into it in the legal way; and he presumed that the proof which would be furnished would be satisfactory to the gentleman.

Mr. HALE remarked that Mr. Loan had not answered the farther part of his question.

Mr. LOAN declined to do so.

Mr. HALE wished to ask him a single question.

The SPEAKER here announced that the morning hour had expired, and that the resolution went over until next Monday.

RECORDING VOTES ON THE DISTRICT SUFFRAGE BILL AND IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION.

Several members, Le Blond, Washburn, of Mass.; Stevens, Rollins, Radford, Marshall and Moorehead were permitted to record their votes on the District Suffrage bill, and on Ashley's impeachment resolution of last Monday.

DOCUMENTS FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR AND ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUIRED BY THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the report of Major General Wright, and of his subordinate officers, in reference to the condition of affairs in Texas; and the Attorney General was directed to communicate the papers in the case of A. B. Moore, indicted in the local courts of Vicksburg, Miss., and his opinion thereon.

On motion of Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish the House with a list, showing the number of small arms furnished by the manufactory at Springfield and the cost thereof; also the number of small arms furnished by contractors, manufactured in the United States, other than those obtained at Springfield, and the cost thereof; also the number of small arms purchased from foreign countries, and the cost thereof.

CURTAILMENT OF THE NATIONAL CIRCULATION.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to suspend the rules so that he might offer the following resolutions:—

Resolved, As the opinion of this House, that the public interest will not justify a greater curtailment of the national circulation than $4,000,000 per month or $48,000,000 during the year [illegible], which $48,000,000 ought not to be exclusive of and in addition to the compound interest notes falling due during the current year.

Resolved, That the retirement of such an amount of compound interest notes as may become due and be redeemed within the year as aforesaid, excess of the $4,000,000 of currency now authorized to be withdrawn from circulation every month, the Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized and required to issue legal tender notes without interest.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., inquired of Mr. Wilson whether he proposed to refer the resolutions to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, replied that he did not, because half of the session was passed, and no report had yet been made by the committee on this very important subject. He thought there should be some expression of the will of the House on the subject.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., remarked that the Committee of Ways and Means had been anxious for the last fortnight to bring the matter up in some way, but it had had no opportunity of reporting to the House.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 74, nays 87—not two-thirds.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

As the resolutions were not received, Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to offer the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of the House it is not expedient to increase the amount of the national bank notes for circulation beyond the amount of $300,000,000 now authorized by law.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 87, nays 52—not two-thirds, so the resolution was not received.

CONTEMPT OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. ROL