WASHINGTON

THE TARIFF BILL PASSED IN THE SENATE

Passage of the Diplomatic and Military Appropriation Bills in the House.

The Resolution of Inquiry Into the Motley Affair Adopted.

The Bill Transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department Passed in the House.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1867

Impeachment—The Judiciary Committee and General Grant.

It is stated that the Committee on the Judiciary will soon summon General Grant before them for the purpose of obtaining such information from him, if possible, as will test his fealty to the President. Should they find him leaning toward his policy so strongly as to forbid the hope that he will desert it, it is said the impeachment project will be abandoned; while, on the other hand, if there is reason to believe that he would not actively interfere for the execution of that policy, impeachment will then be prosecuted. The committee have other designs in bringing General Grant before them, which will appear in due time.

The *National Intelligencer* of to-day gives an account purporting to be the proceedings of the Southern Republican Association, held last night, at which twenty representatives of the States took part in the discussion in favor of holding a convention at Washington on or about the 4th of March next, to urge the impeachment of Andrew Johnson as the only hope of the South for speedy reconstruction.

The Tariff Bill Passed.

The Senate has been engaged all the evening in the consideration of the Tariff bill. The debate between the various conflicting interests was interesting and spirited, and, at half-past twelve the bill was passed by a vote of 27 yeas to 10 nays, fifteen being absent or not voting.

The Financial Question.

From the most reliable information which can be obtained on the subject of what legislation may be perfected on the subject of the finances of the country, it appears that nothing more is likely to be done than to authorize the proposition to issue loan certificates to the national banks in payment for the compound interest notes held as a part of their legal reserves, and even this will be resisted by a large portion of the House and Senate who are opposed to any modification of the laws on the subject of the contraction of the currency; but as the law now stands, the banks connected with the Clearing Houses only can receive these loan certificates, and as it is likely that the relief received by some will be claimed by all, it is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will be authorized to issue these loan certificates to the amount of the compound interest notes now held by the banks as a part of their reserves, not to exceed the amount of some one hundred million dollars. There will be a strong effort made by Mr. Hooper and some other members of the Committee on Banking and Currency to get a vote on his bill to amend the law regulating the national banks, &c.; but on account of the obnoxious features of the bill the influence of the national banks will probably be sufficient to keep the bill in the committee, and thereby kill it for the session. The same course will probably be pursued with regard to the bill of Mr. Randall, and the laws will probably remain as they now are on all matters of currency, with the exception of the exchange of loan certificates for compound interest notes.

The bank presidents from the North and East are still here, using their best efforts and influence against all the measures relating to banks and the currency.

Representative Wilson, of Iowa, will endeavor to bring up the currency question before the House in the course of a few days. Mr. Wilson is utterly opposed to any contraction of the currency, and he expresses the fullest confidence in a majority of the House voting in the same manner.

The Internal Revenue Law.

The Committee on Ways and Means, at their meeting to-day, while considering the amendatory tax bill, agreed to abolish the tax on newspaper advertisements, Representative Hooper having made the motion, and supported it in a brief argument. It is understood that the bill will be reported within the next ten days, and that the taxes on a large number of articles will be considerably reduced, in order to lessen the general revenue from internal sources.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The office of United States Minister at Rome is finally abolished. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up in the House to-day as reported from the Committee of the Whole, and the question was on the amendments to insert Portugal and to strike out Rome. The latter amendment was to the effect that no moneys appropriated by the bill shall be paid for an American legation at Rome from and after the 18th day of June, 1867. After considerable manœuvring in obtaining a vote, the amendment to insert Portugal was rejected, and the amendment to strike out Rome from the list of American legations was agreed to by a vote of 82 to 18. The bill was then passed.

The Military Academy Appropriation.

Mr. Stevens, acting doubtless in the belief that economy should be observed somewhere in the appropriation bills, asked for a separate vote on the clause in the bill making appropriations for the support of the United States Military Academy at West Point for the year ending June 30, 1868, which made an appropriation for the erection of a fireproof building to be used as a laboratory, and moved to strike it from the bill. The amendment was agreed to and the bill was passed.

The Reconstruction Question.

The Reconstruction Committee are expected soon to make a report on the several plans now before them looking to the rehabilitation of the Southern States. Their views have not, however, yet taken definite shape. There seems to be no doubt that one provision will be adopted by which to avoid the effect of any possible recognition of the Southern States in their present condition by the United States Supreme Court.

A Richmond Editor's Opinion of General Grant as the Great Pacificator.

In commenting on an article in the HERALD in regard to the passage of a law making General Grant Acting President if Mr. Johnson is removed, a Richmond paper of to-day makes the following remarks, which probably express the sentiments of a large number of the people of the South:—

With General Grant in the Executive chair, we know that the present unreasonable, implacable and defiant rebel States would speedily realize their true situation; that they would be without difficulty reorganized on the basis of the amendment, and that with, if not before, the return of December they would all be reinstated in Congress, and harmoniously co-operating with the North to carry on the work of the new Union. We are sure that the South would thus fall in with the new ideas and new constitution of this new epoch, casting out all the remaining drag and dry bones of that old tumbledown fabric whose cover stone, like that of the defunct Jeff Davis confederacy, was African slavery.

Indian Affairs.

The House to-day continued the consideration of Mr. Windom's bill for the supervision of Indian affairs, which, after long and spirited discussion, the substitute of Mr. Schenck to place the Indian Bureau under the War Department was adopted by a vote of seventy-six to seventy-three. The vote for reconsideration and to lay on the table prevailed by seventy-seven to seventy. The bill as amended was then passed by a vote of ninety yeas to fifty, and the title amended so as to make it accord with the substitute of Mr. Schenck. As the act now stands therefore, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to be transferred to the War Department. This discussion on Mr. Windom's bill has brought to light many abuses in the management of Indian affairs for many years past which reflect but little credit upon the government, but it is much easier to discover abuses than to correct them, and although the administration of the bureau was better when formerly under the War Department, it may not be so now.

Indian Delegations in Washington.

Delegations from fourteen tribes of Indians waited upon Commissioner Rogy to-day for the purpose of holding an interview with him, in order to ascertain what disposition was to be made of the lands they now occupy, besides of certain interests which they hold in others. The Commissioner, not being prepared to hold a business interview with them at present, briefly welcomed each delegation, expressing to them separately an outline of his views upon the subject of their mission to Washington. Among those present was Keokuk, reported to be the finest looking Indian in the country, who was clad in the characteristic costume of his race, and who, after the termination of Mr. Rogy's speech of welcome, approached the commissioner and, through an interpreter, expressed his willingness to adopt such views as the Commissioner had presented. He stated that in coming hither, so poor were the facilities employed by the government for their transportation, that the wagon in which he was seated broke down, and by this mishap he thought he would never have the pleasure of seeing the Commissioner. This remark caused much merriment. The majority of the Indians present could not understand the English language. Those civilized, and who had been educated by the instrumentality of the government, were dressed as citizens, their brown features being the only index of their race.

Reception at the White House.

Quite a large throng visited the White House again to-day, seeking an introduction to the President, and the halls and ante-room were well filled before the President commenced to receive them. During the day Secretary Welles and several Senators had interviews, and at three o'clock the President opened his door to a general reception. Among those who entered were Governors Orr, of South Carolina, and Parsons, of Alabama, who remained some time after the other visitors were disposed of.

Reunion at Senator Morgan's.

The hospitable mansion of Senator Morgan was last evening the scene of one of the most brilliant reunions of the season. General and Mrs. Grant, Chief Justice Chase, with most of the other Judges of the Supreme Court; Generals George H. Thomas, Emory, Barry, Thomas Kilby Smith, Sir Frederick W. Bruce, British Minister; Viscount Southwell, Baron Holstein, Mr. Evans, of London, together with most of the diplomatic corps, were among the distinguished personages present. The toilettes of the ladies were remarkable for their elegance, and well comported with the fair forms which they adorned.

Speaker Colfax's Reception.

The reception of Speaker Colfax this evening was more crowded than any of the previous ones; but if the quality compensated for the quantity this reception, as are all of Speaker Colfax's, was a social reunion of the wit and beauty of the federal metropolis, and if bright eyes and smiling faces are any criterion, was heartily enjoyed by those who had the good fortune to be present. General Holt, Surgeon General Barnes, General Howard, General Heath, General Hardee, Colonel Luddington and others represented the army; Judge Casey, Senators Trumbull, Lane, Hendricks, Morrill, Howard, Sumner, Wm. E. Robinson, of Kings county, N. Y., together with a large number of Representatives, were among the other distinguished guests.

Distillery Frauds.

Colonel Enright, of Brooklyn, has been here for several days, and has been before the House Committee investigating the distillery frauds. It is reported that the committee has adjourned without arriving at any conclusion except to report the repeal of so much of the present law as relates to distilleries, and tax them in the capacity of their stills.

Work in the Currency Bureau Resumed.

The work in the currency bureau of the Treasury Department was resumed to-day, the Board of Examiners having completed the count of the current issues, which is found correct. The amount which the examiners have counted is nearly $800,000,000. The report of the examiners will have the effect of setting at rest the rumors which were circulated respecting the unsoundness of this bureau.

Nominations Sent to the Senate.

The following nominations by the President were sent to the Senate yesterday:—Hyland R. Hubbard, to be Comptroller of the Currency; Colonel William G. Moore, to be secretary to the President, and Mr. Justus Steinberger to be Paymaster in the regular army, with the rank of major.

More Information Demanded from the Secretary of State.

In the House of Representatives to-day Mr. Trowbridge, of Michigan, introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information relative to the bills which have become laws by means of the failure of the President to approve or disapprove of the same. After a lively debate on the subject the resolution was adopted.

The Freedmen in Mississippi.

A report just received by the Commissioner of Freedman's Affairs from Brigadier General Alvan C. Gillem, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the State of Mississippi, states that the demand for labor is so great that a large number of freedmen are coming from the other States to Mississippi, where contracts are now being made for wages from $10 to $15 per month, with quarters, rations and medical attendance. The planters are very anxious to secure laborers, and consequently treat them with fairness. Seven thousand nine hundred and nine rations were issued during the month of December—one hundred and thirty-nine more than were issued in November. The principal causes of complaint among the freed people, he says, are the existing laws prohibiting their carrying firearms and of owning real estate.

Skating Tournament.

The Washington Skating Club held their first grand tournament at their park this evening, and a large number of participants and spectators was in attendance, some attracted by the novelty of the affair and others by the desire to indulge in the invigorating sport. Mr. Robert Fletcher, of this city, was the successful knight, and consequently had the privilege of crowning the "Queen of Love and Beauty," who was drawn over the pond in a sleigh decked with flags and flowers, and escorted by the unsuccessful knights. The sport was ended rather soon, in consequence of the warm weather which has prevailed since yesterday.

The Roll of Honor.

Another roll of honor has just been published by Quartermaster General Meigs, at the instance of the Secretary of War, being the names of soldiers who died in defence of the American Union interred in cemeteries of the States of New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Arkansas, Kansas and Dakota Territory, the publication of the pamphlet—over two hundred pages, containing about twelve thousand names—being for the information of their surviving comrades and friends.

Memorial from the Portuguese Consul at Savannah During the Rebellion.

A memorial was presented to the Senate to-day from Senor Joaquin de Palma, vice Consul of Portugal at Savannah during the rebellion, claiming remuneration for property taken by Sherman's army in the winter of 1864-5. He had removed his family to Winnsboro, S. C., where, as he alleges, they were plundered of $6,000 in gold, diamonds, jewelry and wearing apparel to the total value of $32,474. He complains that his application for redress failed to receive proper consideration at the State Department.

Lighthouse Destroyed by Ice.

Official information has been received at the office of the Lighthouse Board of the total destruction by ice, on the 28th inst., of the lighthouse marking Deep Water Shoal, in the James river, Virginia. Due notice will be given of the restoration of this light.

Official information has also been received to the effect that on and after the 1st of December, 1866, three new lights would be exhibited in the Oost Gat, at the entrance of the Scheldt, on the southwest coast of Walcheren Island, Netherlands.

The Wreck of the Steamship Scotland.

The President has approved the joint resolution providing for the removal of the wreck of the iron steamship Scotland, now on the bar outside of Sandy Hook, near the entrance to the harbor of New York. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for that purpose, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder.

The Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received from the Surveyor General of California returns of surveys for patents of the following private land claims under Mexican and Spanish titles:—Part of the Rancho Paso de Bartolo, Bernardino Guirado, confirmer, containing 87,599 acres; Island of Santa Catalina, Jose Maria Cavarrullas, confirmer, 4,582,043 acres; Parroche De San Juan Zolas Currisalitas, Julian Ursua and Pedro Romos, confirmers, 291,705 acres; Las Leganos, Alice March, confirmer, 13,316 acres; San Joaquin, Cruz Cervantes, confirmer, 877,663 acres.

Instructions have been prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to govern registers and receivers, and agents of States and corporations in the selection of lands under grants from Congress for railroads. These are attached to the instructions and made part thereof, forms for verifications of lists, of selections and maps of designation and permanent location of railroads; the same having been approved by the Secretary of the Interior are now being printed, and copies will be sent to the Governors of States, railroad companies, registers and receivers of local land offices.

United States Supreme Court Summary.

No. 186. The Board of Supervisors of Rock Island county, Illinois, plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States on the relation of the State Bank. Petition for mandamus. Cause submitted.

No. 129. The United States, appellants, vs. Repentigny. Argument continued, and will be concluded to-morrow.

Friday—Motion day. The prize cases follow.

Court of Claims.

Johnson vs. United States. Argument concluded. The peremptory call of the docket was commenced, and will be continued to-morrow.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1867.

PETITIONS.

Petitions on various subjects were presented and referred.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RIVERS.

Mr. RAMSAY, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Post Offices, reported favorably the bill to legalize the bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles, Mo.; also the bill to authorize the construction of a submerged tubular bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis; also the bill amendatory of the postal laws. The last named bill makes certain modifications in the Senate report a few days since.

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND OUR MINISTERS ABROAD.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., offered a resolution which was adopted, calling upon the President for copies of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Department of State and foreign Ministers on the subject of the policy of the administration towards the rebellious States, and any inquiries that may have been based on conversations reported to the Department of State.

COMPENSATION FOR LOYAL CITIZENS OF EAST TENNESSEE.

Mr. PATTERSON, (dem.) of Tenn., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of compensating loyal citizens of East Tennessee for war losses, in accordance with the recommendation of a commission appointed by General Burnside.

COMPENSATION OF CIVIL OFFICERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to communicate to the Senate the number and names of deputy Marshals, bailiffs and criers in the District of Columbia who have received compensation in the year 1866, the rates of compensation, and the amounts paid to each.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.

Mr. RAMSAY introduced the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be and is hereby respectfully requested to report to the Senate the condition of the Indians now located in the vicinity of Lake Traverse and Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, at the time of the outbreak in Minnesota in 1862. The part they took in connection with the outbreak, the cause of their remaining near the Minnesota frontier when the other surrendered Indians were removed to the Crow Creek reservation in 1863. Whether they have been friendly in their relations with the whites since the outbreak or otherwise. Whether they have any reservation allowed them, and whether they have been recipients from the Interior Department, since the outbreak, of annuities of clothing, provisions or agricultural implements, and whether their removal from their present location to a point more remote from the Minnesota frontier is contemplated by the Indian Department.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to know if, in his opinion, it would advance American interests to make a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, objected to any attempt of the Senate of the United States, with the President, to control the legislation of Congress through a commercial treaty.

Mr. CONNESS said this was a new resolution calling for information. It would be time enough to object when the treaty came up. The resolution was adopted.

THE MOTLEY AFFAIR.

Mr. SUMNER called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the President for a copy of the letter upon which the Secretary of State predicated his letter of inquiry to Mr. Motley. Also the name of the writer.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., thought this matter too trivial for the attention of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER thought the country ought to know whether a spy or eavesdropper was the authority upon which the Secretary of State (Mr. Seward) had written a letter which did great dishonor to the country.

Mr. DAVIS did not believe that an anonymous letter could injure the fame of the great historian of the Dutch republic. He hoped the Senate would let the matter pass into oblivion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., said he understood Mr. Sumner to state yesterday that he had received a letter of similar purport to the one referred to by Mr. Seward. He would like to inquire of Mr. Sumner who that letter was from.

Mr. SUMNER said it was from a person so utterly obscure that he regarded it as practically an anonymous letter. It was from a person absolutely obscure, and yet on such a letter the Secretary of State had based accusations against Mr. Motley.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—The honorable Senator fails to answer the precise question. I asked who was the author of the letter he received?

Mr. SUMNER—The name was so utterly obscure that it has passed out of my memory.

Mr. DOOLITTLE submitted that although Mr. Sumner might be familiar with a great many names, it did not follow that because he (Mr. Sumner) did not know a man, that man was previously obscure. Ought he (Mr. Sumner) to be believed or respected, if Mr. Sumner did not know what? It seemed to him (Mr. Doolittle) that it was a necessary to make this inquiry. The correspondence was before the Senate.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., insisted that upon the information received from the Secretary of State and mentioned in his letter, the correspondence with Mr. Motley was justified. He did not agree that because Mr. Seward's informant was unknown to Mr. Sumner he was therefore an obscure person.

Mr. SUMNER only wished to know if the writer of the letter was a spy or an eavesdropper. He did not mean to convey any such impression as that because a man was unknown to him (Mr. Sumner) he was therefore obscure.

Mr. HENDRICKS resumed the floor in continuation of his defence of the conduct of Mr. Seward in writing the letter of inquiry to Mr. Motley.

Before reaching a vote on the resolution the morning hour expired, and the subject went over until to-morrow.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The tariff bill came up at one o'clock.

Mr. CATTELL, (rep.) of N. J., moved to amend by increasing the duty on cast iron steam, gas and water pipe from three-fourths of a cent to 1¼ cents per pound. It was agreed to.

Mr. CRESWELL, (rep.) of Md., moved to amend by increasing the duty on chromate and bi-chromate of potassa from 4 cents to 4½ cents per pound. It was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the paragraph putting a duty of 45 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem on woollen cloths, comprising broadcloths, cloakings, cassimeres, ladies' cloth, doeskins, tricots and all other filled or felted goods or fabrics, woollen shawls, flannels, and all manufactures of wool of every description, made wholly or in part of wool, not herein otherwise specified as follows:—Valued at $1 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at $1 and less than $1 50, 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; over $1 50, 60 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem.

This led to a debate, in which Messrs. Yates, Wilson and Grimes participated.

Mr. WILSON said the pending bill was a Western measure, originating in the brains and pockets of the wool growers.

Mr. GRIMES said that, on the part of the West, which he represented in part, he was here to-day to deny that assertion. The West did not want this tariff and would not remain quiet under it.

Mr. WILSON subsequently modified his amendment to make the duty on woollens of less value than $1 per pound, 45 cents per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem. The yeas and nays were demanded on Mr. Wilson's amendment and it was agreed to by a vote of yeas 19, nays 15.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., the section of the bill allowing a drawback on all articles that enter into the composition of ships was so amended as not to apply to steam vessels.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, explained the necessity for this amendment. If it was not adopted steamboats and vessels for service on the lakes and Western rivers would be built entirely of foreign material, and the government would not receive any revenue from them.

Mr. SUMNER moved to increase the duty on cocoa and chocolate from 6 to 7 cents per pound. It was disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to reduce the duty on oil paintings from $20 on each painting valued at less than $100, and $50 and 10 per cent ad valorem on all over $100, to $20; on each painting valued at $200, and on all painting valued at over $200 $20 each and 10 per cent ad valorem. It was disagreed to.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend by adding books in foreign languages to the free list. It was disagreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered, in a modified form, an amendment voted down last night, authorizing any railroad company to import iron for their road within two years, any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding. This provision is for the benefit of the Pacific Railroad which, by the existing law, is compelled to use American iron. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., moved to amend, by putting animals imported exclusively for breeding purposes on the free list. It was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend, by increasing the duty on files, rasps, &c., over ten inches in length, from six to eight cents per pound. It was agreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to amend, by increasing the duty on horse shoe nails from five to seven cents per pound.

At half-past four the Senate took a recess until seven o'clock in the evening.

Evening Session.

REPORT OF THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate General Wilson's report of the capture of Jefferson Davis, which was ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS ON THE SIOUX RESERVATION.

Mr. RAMSEY called up a House joint resolution for the relief of certain settlers on the Sioux reservation Minnesota. It authorizes persons who have settled and made improvements in the Sioux reservation to enter the land thus settled at $1 25 per acre. It was passed and goes to the President.

DUTIES OF CLERKS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill pending last night to regulate the duties of clerks of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (dem.) of Pa., doubted whether a new House could be bound in the mode of its organization by the laws of a previous Congress. He thought Southern crude measure of doubtful propriety [illegible] of a series of measures [illegible]

representatives he supposed it would receive the sanction of the majority in the Senate.

Mr. DAVIS called the yeas and nays. There being no quorum present, and as a call of the yeas and nays would force a suspension of business, the bill was unfavorably passed over.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills of a private character, from the Committee on Claims.

A bill authorizing the issue of $6,000 in United States notes to the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company of New York, to make good a loss of that sum in Treasury notes by the wreck of a vessel at sea, in December, 1863, was passed.

A bill for the improvement of the streets of Washington city was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

was taken up at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

The pending question was upon Mr. Sprague's amendment to increase the duty on horse shoe nails from five to seven cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE moved to increase the duty on eyelets of every description from fifty to sixty-five per cent ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment of several paragraphs increasing the duty on cotton machinery. Disagreed to. Yeas 1 (Mr. Sprague), nays 28.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., moved to amend by increasing the duty on skivers or roans pickled or salted from ten to fifteen per cent ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by increasing the duty on morocco, enamelled, glazed, japanned, varnished and patent leather from forty to fifty per cent. Disagreed to.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by including silk with fur hats at forty per cent ad valorem. Disagreed to.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nevada, moved to amend by striking out the words "not including taggers iron" from the following paragraph:—On sheet or plate iron thinner than No. 24 wire gauge, not including taggers iron, 2½ cents per lb.; also to strike out the following paragraph:—On taggers iron, not including fourteen inches in width by twenty inches in length, thirty per cent ad valorem. The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. FOWLER, (rep.) of Tenn., moved to amend by reducing the duty on coffee from five to three cents per pound.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend the amendment by reducing the duty to two and a half cents.

Mr. FOWLER's amendment being an amendment to the bill before the Senate, which was in itself an amendment to the House bill, Mr. Henderson's proposition was decided by the Chair (Mr. Doolittle) not in order.

Mr. FOWLER called for the yeas and nays on his amendment, which were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Patterson, Ramsay, Stewart and Yates—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Cowan, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Sprague, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—17.

So the amendment was disagreed to, and the duty on coffee stands at 5 cents per pound.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to reduce the duty on tea from 25 cents to 15 cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to decrease the duty on sugar not above No. 12 Dutch standard from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound. Disagreed to.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Conn., moved to amend by adding to the duty of 35 per cent ad valorem on pocket knives a specific duty of 50 cents per dozen on all pocket knives costing over $2 per dozen. Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to decrease the duty on salt from 24 cents per 100 pounds to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked how much reduction there was in this.

Mr. HENDERSON said the cost of salt was 13 cents per hundred. The proposed tariff was 24 cents per hundred, or nearly 200 per cent. He proposed to reduce it to 30 per cent. The existing tariff was 18 cents per hundred. The proposed amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to amend by increasing the duty on linseed and flax seed from 20 to 30 cents per bushel. Disagreed to.

Mr. HENDERSON moved to strike out the twenty-second section of the bill which allows a drawback on all materials used in the construction of sailing vessels. In offering this amendment Mr. Henderson made a speech in the course of which he denounced the bill as opposed to the interests of the West, and peculiarly favorable to the Eastern States.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., replied to Mr. Henderson that he did not believe any such enmity to the West as he (Mr. Henderson) had spoken of existed. He did not believe any such consideration had entered into the minds of Senators in voting on the bill. They certainly did not enter into his mind.

Mr. HENDERSON could not see the justice of giving a drawback on a steep built to run between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe and refuse it on a steamboat built to run on the Mississippi.

Mr. FESSENDEN explained the reasons for the proposition as it stands in the bill. The building of ships was a great interest, which the government ought to foster, and the section as it stands received the unanimous assent of the Finance Committee.

After further debate, participated in by Messrs. Davis, Hendricks, Fowler and Williams, the amendment was disagreed to by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane, Patterson, Sherman, Trumbull and Yates—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsay, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—25.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend by increasing the duty on dried beef from one cent to one and a half cents per pound; also to increase the duty on cured meats from $2 to $3 per bbl. Disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to reduce the duty on printing paper from twenty to fifteen per cent. Disagreed to by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Buckalew, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane, McDougall, Patterson, Ramsay, Trumbull and Yates—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams and Wilson—25.

Mr. GRIMES moved to amend by striking out the entire section imposing a duty on lumber. Disagreed to.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike ship timber from the free list. Disagreed to.

At ten o'clock Mr. HENDRICKS suggested that as the majority seemed determined to pass the bill as it now stood, a vote might as well be taken now.

Mr. HENDERSON wished to amend the bill as to the time when the bill should take effect. He moved to strike out the first day of April and make it take effect from and after the passage of the act.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Wilson's amendment increasing the duty on woollen goods was adopted.

The vote was reconsidered, and Mr. Wilson's amendment was modified so as to read "On all woollen cloths valued at $1 50 per pound and less, 45 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; over $1 50 and less than $2 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 40 per cent ad valorem; over $2, 50 cents per pound and 45 per cent ad valorem." The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The bill was read a third time and passed at half-past twelve A. M., by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Morgan, McDougall, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Doolittle, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Lane, Kirkwood, Patterson and Trumbull—10.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Cresswell, Dixon, Guthrie, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Pomeroy, Riddle, Ross, Saulsbury and Sumner—15.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1867.

INCREASED COMPENSATION TO AN EX-MEMBER.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to pay E. H. Webster, late Member of Congress from Maryland, the increased compensation from the commencement of the present Congress to the date of his resignation.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

On motion of Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., the Senate bill supplementary to the act of July 18, 1866, to prevent smuggling, was taken from the Speaker's table, amended and passed.

RELIEF OF LUCAS COUNTY, IOWA.

Mr. KASSON, (rep.) of Iowa, on leave, introduced a bill for the relief of Lucas county, Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PASSAGE OF THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House proceeded, as the regular order of business, to the consideration of the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. LE BLOND, (dem.) of Ohio, called for a vote on the amendment adding an appropriation for the mission to Portugal, and asked for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were not ordered, and the amendment was rejected.

The next question was on the amendment striking out the appropriation for the mission to Rome, and providing that no money should be paid for the expenses of that mission after the present fiscal year.

Mr. ANCONA, (dem.) of Pa., called for a vote on it, and asked for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were not ordered, and the amendment was agreed to.

The other amendments were agreed to in gross, and the bill was passed.

PASSAGE OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House next took up the Military Academy Appropriation bill as reported yesterday from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The amendments adopted yesterday in the committee were agreed to by the House, and the bill was passed.

BILLS NOT SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT DECLARED LAWS.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported as a question of privilege the following:—

Whereas, the bill to repeal section 13 of the act of July 17, 1862, to suppress insurrection, &c., depriving the President of the amnesty powers, and the bill to regulate the elective franchise in the Territories of the United States were severally passed by both Houses during the present session of Congress, and have been reported by the Committee on Enrolled Bills to the President of the United States, the former on the 9th, and the latter on the 19th inst.; and, whereas, the President has failed to notify the House that he has signed the same, and has also failed to return the same to the House of Representatives, in which they originated, with his objections; and, whereas, by section 7, article 1, of the constitution of the United States the said bills have become laws; and, whereas, the same have not been published as laws of the United States;

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform the House whether the said laws have been filed in his department.

Mr. FINCK, (dem.) of Ohio, made the point of order that the Conference time expired [illegible] not privileged [illegible] the enrollment of joint resolutions.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, ruling that under the rules the committee had the right to report at any time.

Mr. FINCK appealed from the Speaker's decision, but subsequently withdrew the appeal.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. Y., made the point of order that as the resolution called for executive information it should, if objection were made, lie over for one day under the rule.

The SPEAKER intimated that the point would have been a good one if it had been made in time.

Mr. HALE inquired whether there was a precedent for this procedure. He supposed that similar cases must have arisen before, and that in such cases acts became law under the operation of the constitution.

The SPEAKER stated that the matter had been examined by officers connected with both branches of Congress for a long time, but that they could not find any case in point.

Mr. HALE said he had no objection whatever to the resolution if that was the proper course of proceeding.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE stated that this was the first instance in the history of the government where a bill which had passed both houses and had not received the President's signature or been returned with his objections had been officially published as law. These two bills had passed both Houses, been enrolled and presented, and the time for the President signing them or returning them with his objections had expired, they had, therefore, under the imperative requirements of the constitution, become a law. The Secretary of State, however, had not, as was his duty, published them as laws, although he had published laws signed by the President since the expiration of the time when they should have been signed or returned. It seemed to the Committee of Enrolled Bills important and essential that these bills should be filed with the Secretary of State, and placed where they might be published with other laws of the United States. This was the first step in the proceeding.

Mr. WENTWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., asked Mr. Trowbridge if he knew where these bills were.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE replied that he did not, and the object of the resolution was to ascertain that fact. If they were not with the Secretary of State, then the Committee proposed to follow this action by some requirement of the Clerk to make new enrollments, and to file them in the State Department, or do take such other action as the House might prefer.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired whether it would not be necessary to accompany the publication of those laws with some Congressional act of authentication.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE was of the opinion that that would be the course pursued, and that Congress would also have to declare when the laws began to take effect. After some further discussion the resolution was adopted.

THE PURCHASE OF THE STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS.

The SPEAKER presented communications from the Secretary of War, transmitting papers relative to the purchase of the steamship Illinois, which was laid on the table.

THE RECENT MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

The SPEAKER also presented resolutions adopted by both branches of the City Council of Baltimore in regard to the recent Maryland elections, declaring that Hon. Charles E. Phelps had no authority to speak for the Union men of Baltimore; that the thanks of the loyal people of Baltimore were due to Hon. Hamilton Ward, of New York, for pressing his resolution of inquiry; that the late rebellionists and the present revolutionists of Maryland, who had acquired power through the treachery of Governor Swann, under the encouragement of President Johnson, should be prevented from consummating their revolutionary projects. That the recent act of the Legislature of Maryland evinced a revolutionary and rebellious spirit, and that the loyal people of Baltimore are entitled to protection from the revolutionary purposes of the Governor and Legislature of Maryland. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE BILL TRANSFERRING THE INDIAN BUREAU TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT PASSED.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the bill which was before the House yesterday, to reorganize the Indian Department. The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Higby, Schenck, Kasson, Burleigh, &c.

Mr. HIGBY, (rep.) of Cal., would be in favor of a transfer of the control of the Indians to the War Department if the present reservation system could be preserved.

Messrs. SCHENCK and KASSON were unreservedly in favor of the transfer.

Messrs. DARLING, (rep.) of N. Y., SLOAN, (rep.) of Wis. and EDWARDS, (rep.) of Cal., advocated the same views.

Messrs. HENDERSON