WASHINGTON

The Veto of the Reconstruction Bill Expected To-Day.

RUMORS OF PROPOSED CABINET CHANGES.

Passage in the Senate of the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

Internal Revenue Agents in the Rebel States to be Paid.

Probable Passage of the Bankrupt Bill and Defeat of the Tariff Bill.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1867.

Rumors of Cabinet Changes.

There is a highly important rumor in circulation to-day, which the knowing ones assert is not without foundation, to the effect that the President purposes making immediately a clean sweep of his Cabinet, with but one exception. This is startling enough; but the rumor gives another point, if possible, more startling, namely, that Judge Black is to succeed to the Secretaryship of State. The one exception in the supposed expiring Cabinet is said to be Judge Stanbery, the present Attorney General. By way of a finishing touch the President is said to have given a solemn promise to some one that he would do so.

Washington Talk on the Military Bill.

A gentleman well known to the political world, who has been a member of two Cabinets, and who served as a general in the rebel army, has been in this city for a few weeks past and has had several interviews with President Johnson in reference to the question of Southern reconstruction. He has been using his utmost endeavors to prevail upon the President to sign the Military Government bill now awaiting his action. He says that although the bill is not as favorable to the South as he believes the circumstances will warrant, yet it contains, without doubt, the very best terms that they can expect, and the condition of the South is such that something absolutely must be done to adjust this vexed question, and that very speedily. This gentleman states that soon after the President received the Military Government bill he had a conversation with him on the subject, during which the President assured him that he would sign the bill. Next day he saw the President, who informed him that he had changed his mind about signing the bill, and thought he would drop it into his pocket, in accordance with the advice of the elder Blair. On the day following, in the course of another interview, the President informed him that he had finally concluded to veto the bill, and assured him that the message was quite voluminous, was a masterpiece of argument, and was replete with extracts from legal authorities. He further states that Attorney General Stanbery and ex-Attorney General Black have lent their assistance in framing the veto message. He gives it as his candid opinion that Mr. Johnson is totally incapable to fill the position he occupies, inasmuch as he is too much under the control of his own Cabinet and one or two outside rings, and he firmly believes that the President would have signed the reconstruction bill had it not been for the influence of Mr. Seward and Mr. McCulloch.

It is stated to-night that the President will transmit the veto message to Congress to-morrow without fail.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The fact that the House to-night, after refusing by nine majority to lay the Bankrupt bill on the table, appointed a committee of conference to join that heretofore appointed by the Senate on the disagreeing amendment, is regarded by the friends of that measure as indicative of the certain passage of the bill through both Houses.

The Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill expired to-day, notwithstanding the efforts of the many distinguished doctors of laws to remedy its radical weaknesses and give it a permanent existence. Mr. Morrill announced that he was about to make a last effort to induce the House to take some action on the bill that would be final, and that should his motion fail to suspend the rules to take it out of the Committee of the Whole for the sake of putting it on its passage in the House, the Committee of Ways and Means would make no further effort to bring the measure before the House again this session. Much of the opposition that the bill first encountered seemed to have been overcome; but the strong appeals of its managers to those whose loyalty to sectional interests was stronger than the party necessity, which was urged as a reason for its support, did not win over a sufficient number to give the two-thirds majority necessary to suspend the rules. The vote was 105 yeas to 64 nays. Attempts to conciliate some of their opponents were made by Messrs. Morrill and Stevens, who offered amendments that complied with their demands, but this only clashed with some of the interests of some of the original friends, and arrayed them against the amended measure. It is said that the President had declared that he could not have signed so important a bill without a very considerate review of all of its provisions, and that if the bill had passed at this late day of the session it would not probably have become a law on account of the want of time for its consideration by him.

The Tax Bill.

The amendments of the Senate Finance Committee to the Tax bill reduce the tax on refined sugars from two to one and a half per cent ad valorem, and lay a tax of three per cent ad valorem on manufactures exclusively of glass. Bar, rod, hoop, band, sheet and plate iron and wire cloth are added to the free list. Sections 16 to 38, covering the administrative details of the bill with reference to distilled spirits, are stricken out, and the other sections regulating the subject substituted. A number of items are stricken out of the free list, including iron pipe, sheet lead, lead pipe, shot, horse ropes and power fodders, hames, snathes, hay forks, hoes, portable grinding mills, leather and skins of all descriptions, stump machines, engines, boilers and straw wrapping paper. A provision is added to the section of the Internal Revenue requiring that the income tax for the year 1866 shall be levied on the day the act shall take effect.

Internal Revenue Agents in the Rebel States.

The amendment recommended by the Finance Committee, which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to pay such persons as were actually employed in the collection of internal revenue in the rebel States prior to the first day of August, 1866, was under discussion in the Senate again to-day, and although there was less rude and unparliamentary language than was used last night in the discussion of the same subject, there was still much bad feeling and considerable disposition to lecture each other. After spending some three hours in the discussion of this item, involving the payment of $10,000 in all, the amendment was agreed to by a vote of about two-thirds of the whole Senate.

The Financial Bills.

The Senate amendment to the House Currency bill came up in the House this evening, and the attention of every member was arrested by the importance of the measure. One of the most exciting debates of the session was maintained by Messrs. Conkling, Garfield and Pomeroy in favor of the Senate amendment, known as the loan certificate proposition, and Messrs. Stevens, Price and others supporting the House bill, or legal tender issue, for the absorption of the maturing compound interest notes. The speeches of all were very earnest, and the members crowded around each of the speakers. The radical difference between the Senate and the House on this important measure will probably compel it to share the fate of the Tariff bill.

Polygamy in Utah.

Some days ago a memorial from the Legislature of Utah was presented to the House of Representatives, asking that the Anti-Polygamy law, as applied to that Territory, should be repealed for reasons stated. This memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, who to-day made a report, in which they in strong terms denounced polygamy as contrary to the spirit of the Christian religion, and a relic of heathenism and barbarism, and subversive of the marriage relation in all nations where it is tolerated. It is simply legalized prostitution, destroying the original and divine constitution of society. No greater outrage on the freedom of religious faith could be perpetrated than to require the people of any nation to sanction and approve by law a practice so deeply offensive. Alluding to the assertion of the memorial that no effort has been made to enforce the law, the committee say the fact is humiliating; if this is in consequence of the neglect of the federal judges, they ought to be removed, but if the failure arises from other causes, it is the duty of the President to see that the law is executed.

Increased Pay of Army Officers.

The bill granting an increase of pay to officers of the army passed to-day finally. Though the increase (about twenty per cent on all their allowances) was less than expected, the difference will be acceptable to these rather poorly paid public servants.

Nebraska.

General Thayer, Senator elect from Nebraska, arrived to-night and submitted to the President a copy of the act passed by the Legislature of that State acquiescing in the conditions imposed by Congress. The President will soon issue a proclamation recognizing Nebraska as a State, when the Senators and Representatives from that State will be admitted to Congress.

Expedition Against the Indians.

It is stated that the Medical and Quartermaster's departments have received instructions relative to the coming campaign to be inaugurated against the Indians from the Department of the Missouri about the 10th of March. A proper proportion of surgeons, hospital stewards, ambulances and medical stores and the necessary transportation will be furnished.

Dr. Craven's Appointment as Postmaster at Newark, N. J., Rejected by the Senate.

Dr. J. J. Craven, author of the "Prison Life of Jeff Davis," lately appointed by the President to the postmastership of Newark, N. J., has been decapitated by the Senate. The doctor harbors no ill will, and bears his fate with fortitude. His book has evidently killed him with the powers that be.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

The Secretary of the Interior has forwarded an opinion to the Commissioner of the General Land office, appertaining to the rights of the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to increased subsidies of lands and bonds under the Pacific Railroad act. The land embraced in this opinion amounts in value to $3,500,000.

The Patent Office.

It appears from the report of the Commissioners of Patents for the year 1866 that the number of applications was 15,269; patents issued, including reissues and designs, 9,450; caveats filed, 2,723; applications for extension of patents, 67; patents extended, 58; patents expired, 1,042. Of the patents granted there were—To citizens of the United States, 9,210; subjects of Great Britain, 127; subjects of the French empire, 48; subjects of other foreign governments, 65. The receipts were—On applications for patents, reissues, &c., $460,798; for copies and recording assignments, &c., $34,867—total amount, $495,665. The amount to the credit of the fund, January, 1866, was $130,184; receipts during the year, $495,665—total, $625,850. From which deduct amount of expenditures—namely, $361,724—and there is left to the credit of the Patent fund, January 1, 1867, $264,125. The surplus of receipts over expenditures during the year is $139,941.

Letter Postage to Foreign Countries.

The following are the revised rates of postage upon letters for Turkey, Greece, Egypt, India, &c., by the Prussian closed mail:—

Hereafter the rates of postage per one-half ounce or under, chargeable upon letters transmitted to or received from the undermentioned countries by the Prussian closed mail will be as follows, viz:—

First—To Greece and the Ionian Isles 31c., prepayment optional.

Second—To Rumili, Baken, Byrlat, Botutshung, Bucharest, Folkshani, Galatz, Giurgero, Jassy, Ibriala, Piatra, Plajesto, Raman, 33c., prepayment optional. To all other points 33c., prepayment compulsory.

Third—European and Asiatic Turkey, Alexandretta, Latakai, Mersini and Tripoli, in Syria, 35 cents, prepayment required; Adrianople, Antwari, Beyrout, Burgas, Caiffa, Cavalla, Constantinople, Czernawooda, Dardanelles, Durazzo, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Janida, Jerusalem, Ineboli, Candia, Canea, Kustendgi, Lagos, Larnica, Mitylene, Pillipoli, Prevesa, Retimo, Rhodes, Salonica, Rustchuk, Sansbun, Seres, Sinope, Smyrna, Sophia, Salina, Tenedos, Trebizond, Tchesme, Tultcha, Valona, Varna and Valo, 35 cents, prepayment optional; to all other points, 35 cents, prepayment required.

Fourth—Egypt, except Alexandria, 35 cents, prepayment required; Alexandria, 35 cents, prepayment optional.

Fifth—East India, China and Japan, British Farther India and Hong Kong, China, 35 cents, prepayment required. All other countries, &c., in and beyond East Indies, 59 cents, prepayment required.

United States Supreme Court.

In the United States Supreme Court the following business was done:—Nos. 325, 326 and 327, Indian cases against certain counties of Kansas, were set for argument on the first Monday in April. No. 155, the ship Bird of Paradise, appellant, vs. Heynemon, construction of charter party; argued. It was ordered by the court that the clerk be authorized to issue the mandates in all cases decided at the present term of this court. The court adjourned until the first Monday in April next.

Court of Claims.

Richard W. Meade, administrator, vs. The United States; argument concluded. Court adjourned to Monday, March 4.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1867.

PATENT OFFICE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the annual report of the Patent Office and a motion to print the usual number of copies was referred to the Committee on Printing.

BRIDGING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, introduced a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., called up the bill to establish a Department of Education.

All pending amendments were voted down, and the bill was passed and goes to the President. It is as follows:—

SECTION 1. That there shall be established at the city of Washington a Department of Education, for the purpose of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country.

SEC. 2. That there shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner of Education, who shall be entrusted with the management of the department herein established, and who shall receive a salary of $4,000 per annum, and who shall have authority to appoint one chief clerk of his department, who shall receive a salary of $2,000 per annum; one clerk who shall receive a salary of $1,800 per annum, and one clerk who shall receive a salary of $1,600 per annum; which said clerks shall be subject to the appointing and removing power of the Commissioner of Education.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Education to present annually to Congress a report embodying the results of his investigation and labors, together with a statement of such facts and recommendations as will in his judgment subserve the purpose for which this department is established. In the first report made by the Commissioner of Education under this act there shall be presented a statement of the several grants of land made by Congress to promote education, and the manner in which the several trusts have been managed, the amount of funds arising therefrom and the annual proceeds of the same, as far as the same can be determined.

SEC. 4. That the Commissioner of Public Buildings is hereby authorized and directed to furnish proper offices for the department herein established.

THE BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill providing that the temporary public buildings erected by the United States in the District of Columbia during the war on public lots or lands which have been turned over to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and in use by said bureau as school buildings, houses for teachers, tenements for the poor, hospitals, employment offices and for temporary shelter, are hereby allowed to remain on such lots during the continuance of said bureau, or while the necessity for them shall exist; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

REPORTS FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a bill more effectually to preserve the mutual relations of the United States; also from the further consideration of the memorial of the Vice Consul of Portugal, stationed at Savannah, asking for compensation of property taken from him by the troops of General Sherman. The committee was discharged.

Mr. SUMNER, from the same committee, made a similar report on a petition for the establishment of a reciprocity treaty with the Hawaiian Islands; and a petition to permit the use of government vessels to take soundings of the Atlantic, for laying a cable between the American coast and the coast of France; also the memorial of French Canadians and others remonstrating against the proposed confederation of the British provinces.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., spoke against such a summary disposal of so important a matter as the Hawaiian reciprocity, and, on his motion, this subject was laid on the table.

The committee was discharged in the other cases.

Mr. SUMNER also asked leave to be discharged from the further consideration of numerous petitions for the enactment of an international copyright law.

PRESENTS FROM THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA TO UNITED STATES NAVAL OFFICERS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox and other officers of the Miantonomoh and the gunboat Augusta to accept presents from the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., moved an amendment exempting these presents from duty.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., asked what was the character of the presents?

Mr. SUMNER said they consisted of a number of valuable books and a valuable snuff box presented to Mr. Fox by the Emperor of Russia. The duty on the diamonds in the latter article would be $4,000.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., said these gentlemen had been enjoying themselves abroad, and he was glad of it; but he submitted whether the duty ought to be remitted because the articles had been given to them? If a gentleman bought a private library he would have to pay duty on it.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, did not think the cases were analogous. The books were all of a professional character, and would be very valuable to the government.

Mr. FESSENDEN said if he was sure they were to be put in the government library he would have no objections to admit them duty free.

Mr. SUMNER read a letter from Mr. Fox, in which he says the books will be used in the public library.

Mr. ANTHONY said the government needed money, but not badly enough to raise it by imposing duties on the presents from the Emperor of Russia.

The amendment was adopted and the resolution was passed.

INTER-OCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 5,000 copies of the report of the Secretary of the Navy on the inter-oceanic canals, with maps and charts. Passed.

THE PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., reported from the Committee on Military Affairs adversely on a House bill entitled "A bill to reduce the pay of the officers of the army," but which was, he said, in reality a bill to increase the pay of navy officers as much as $5,000 a year. The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to temporarily increase the pay of officers of the army and for other purposes.

THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., the Committee on Commerce was discharged from the further consideration of a large number of memorials on various subjects.

INFORMATION WANTED FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., introduced a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for information whether contracts had been given to A. S. Carter, of Staunton, Virginia, without his taking the oath of allegiance, which was adopted.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION BILL.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (dem.) of Pa., entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill establishing a Department of Education was passed.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

At one o'clock the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill was taken up. The question was upon the amendment of the Finance Committee to provide for the payment of certain assistant assessors in the Southern States. For this Mr. Edmunds offered a substitute calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to send to the Senate a list of persons employed as assessors without taking the oath, what service they have rendered, how much is due them, &c.

Mr. CHANDLER, alluding to his speech about the Secretary of the Treasury, made last night, said he had probably spoken in harsher terms than he should have used toward that officer. But it was an old saying that the last straw broke the camel's back. Yesterday he felt that the last straw had been placed on his back. His opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury was well known. He had stated it a year ago, and had now no occasion to change it. His view had been strengthened day by day. In his own city of Detroit they had some very efficient officers of the revenue—most excellent assessors and collectors. The Secretary removed them, and in Detroit appointed a man who would not have been trusted for a suit of clothes anywhere in the whole Congressional district—a man so utterly unfit for the position that no man and no party would recommend him. It was true he was rejected, but he was kept in office after the Secretary had been convinced of his unfitness. After his rejection the Secretary appointed a man no better. In the State of Michigan his appointments were controlled by men who were utterly devoid of character and reputation and position. The delegation from Michigan were not consulted, nor were respectable men consulted. The man whom the Senate rejected was now in Washington boasting that he controlled all the appointments of Michigan. Further than this, General Voorhees, better known as Dan Voorhees, of Indiana, had been the secret agent of the Secretary of the Treasury, and for months had been travelling through the rebel States on secret business for him.

Mr HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., interrupted Mr. Chandler to say that this was not true.

Mr. CHANDLER said his informant was William A. Howard, formerly member of Congress from the Detroit district.

Mr. HENDRICKS—Well, it is not true.

Mr. CHANDLER repeated the name of his informant.

Mr. HENDRICKS said Mr. Voorhees had been engaged as the agent of the Western distillers to secure an honest execution of the Revenue law and to devise means for putting a stop to the abuses under which liquor was sold for less money than the amount of the tax upon it. It was on this business that he travelled in the South recently. He was in no way employed in the Treasury Department.

Mr. CHANDLER was about to proceed with his explanation of the circumstances attending his speech of last night, when

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, appealed to him not to consume the time of the Senate with personal explanations.

Mr. CHANDLER said he would comply with this request, as he saw its importance.

Mr. SUMNER raised the point of order that under the rules of the Senate the pending amendment was not in order, as it provided for the payment of private claims, which, under the rules, would not be attached to an appropriation. These assessors had not taken the oath of office, and were therefore in no just sense officers of the United States.

The CHAIR decided the point not well taken, and Mr. SUMNER appealed from the decision.

After debate the decision of the Chair that the amendment was in order was sustained—yeas 37, nays 10. Messrs. Cresswell, Fowler, Howard, Howe, Nye, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade and Yates voted in the negative.

The amendment of Mr. Edmunds was disagreed to. The amendment of the Finance Committee was then adopted—yeas 33, nays 13, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Ramsey, Riddle, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Edmunds, Fowler, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Nye, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Yates—13.

The amendment just adopted is as follows:—

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay to such persons as were actually employed in the collection of internal revenue in the rebel States prior to the 1st day of August, 1866, compensation at the rate prescribed by law, and an amount sufficient for that purpose is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The following amendment of the Finance Committee was adopted:—

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell at public auction the following property belonging to the United States, namely—The buildings and grounds known as the Old Custom House, at Alexandria, Va.; the buildings and grounds known as the Old Custom House, at New Haven, Conn.; the building and ground known as the Old Custom House, at Portsmouth, N. H.; the parcel of ground known as the Old Custom House at Norfolk, Va.; the parcel or lot of ground purchased at Perth Amboy, N. J., for the erection of a Custom House, and the Custom House and grounds at Sackett's Harbor; and he is hereby authorized to make, execute and deliver all needful conveyances to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

Mr. WADE, (rep.) of Ohio, offered an amendment appropriating $75,000 for the erection of public buildings in the Territory of New Mexico, but subsequently accepted a substitute for this directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause an examination and report to be made on the buildings needed and their cost.

Mr. WADE offered an amendment appropriating $4,000 for public buildings in the Territory of Dakotah. He said they needed a jail and other buildings in that Territory.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired what was the population of the Territory?

Mr. WADE said it was small, and mostly criminals.

The amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. WADE offered an amendment providing that the government advertising in the District of Columbia shall be in the two papers having the largest circulation, and none others. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved as an amendment a section repealing the existing provision for the appointment of a commission to investigate the claims of loyal slaveholders whose slaves enlisted in the army, but subsequently, at the request of Mr. Fessenden, withdrew it.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment that the laws relating to the army and navy be published in the *Army and Navy Journal*, at the rates fixed by law, which was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL offered an amendment appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the completion of the City Hall at Washington. The amendment was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed, and the Senate, at quarter past four o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven.

Evening Session.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill was taken up on motion of Mr. FESSENDEN. The Senate committee's amendments were acted upon as they were reached.

Messrs. HOWARD and TRUMBULL raised objections against the proposition to strike out certain agricultural implements from the free list.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Finance Committee had ascertained that a tax on these articles did not materially affect the prices of them. It was only putting money into the pockets of manufacturers.

Mr. TRUMBULL said shovels, hoes and spades were articles of general use, and if taxation was to be reduced it ought to be reduced on them.

Mr. FESSENDEN said shirts were articles of general use, and why not put them on the free list?

Mr. HOWARD said we must begin somewhere. The sneering manner in which Mr. Fessenden met this question was not to be taken as an argument in this body.

The Senate refused to strike the following articles from the free list, thereby non-concurring in the amendments of the Financial Committee:—Buck saws, stump machines and potatoe diggers.

The Senate Committee recommended to strike out the following from the free list:—Steam locomotives and marine engines, including boilers and log siding and shingle machines.

Mr. HOWARD hoped this amendment would not be agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN said there were no articles more proper for taxation than engines and locomotives. The tax was easily collected. They were manufactured in a few shops, and could easily be seen and assessed. The revenue of the country was falling off, and it would not do to enlarge the free list too much.

Mr. HOWARD attributed the falling off in the revenue in a great measure to the kind of appointments as collectors and assessors that had recently been made by the President.

Mr. SHERMAN, while concurring in the views of Mr. Howard, believed that the decrease was attributable mainly to the fact that there were fewer articles manufactured now than a year ago.

Mr. TRUMBULL asked how much the revenue had fallen off lately.

Mr. FESSENDEN replied from forty to fifty millions a year.

Mr. CONNESS, in advocating the exemption of steam engines, referred to the tax upon whiskey as excessive, and destructive of the purpose for which it was intended, and announced himself in favor of its reduction to such a point as would not afford such inducements to evade the laws as are now presented.

Mr. HENDRICKS believed the tax on whiskey was too high, but did not think it would be justice to that large number of people who had stocks of it on hand to reduce it now.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to strike the articles named from the free list was agreed to by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Cowan, Cragin, Dixon, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Morgan, Poland, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Davis, Howard, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ross, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull and Yates—14.

The amendment of the Finance Committee to strike straw wrapping paper from the free list was disagreed to.

The Finance Committee's amendment to strike out the section of the House bill repealing the tax on newspaper advertisements was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the committee were unable to see any good reason why the receipts on advertisements should not be taxed.

RELIEF OF IRON-CLAD CONTRACTORS.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the committee of conference on the bill for the relief of iron-clad contractors, made a report, agreeing substantially to the House bill, and including W. H. Webb, the builder of the Dunderberg, with other contractors. The report was agreed to.

ALLOTMENT OF UNITED STATES JUDGES.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the Senate agreed to the conference committee called for by the House on the bill for the allotment of United States Judges.

THE COMPOUND INTEREST NOTE BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the Senate agreed to a conference committee asked for by the House on the Compound Interest bill.

THE TAX BILL RESUMED.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN boots, shoes, shoe bindings, strings and shoes, made of leather and skin, were placed on the free list.

Mr. CONNESS offered an amendment imposing a tax of fifty cents per gallon on brandy made from grapes, and imposing a penalty upon any person who shall manufacture or sell as brandy made from grapes any compound not really such.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Conness to the Tax bill, by striking out fifty cents and inserting one dollar. It was disagreed to, and the amendment of Mr. Conness was agreed to.

THE COLORADO BILL.

Mr. WADE, at eleven P. M., moved to postpone all prior orders and take up the bill to admit Colorado, which was pending with a veto.

Mr. FESSENDEN hoped this would not be done. It was important to pass the Tax bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS asked that the Colorado bill be postponed until to-morrow at half-past twelve o'clock, when a vote could be taken without debate.

After debate the bill was taken up, and postponed until one o'clock to-morrow, when a vote will be taken.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and the bill goes to the President. The amendment was an important one.

THE INDIAN BUREAU BILL.

Messrs. Doolittle, Cattell and Pomeroy were appointed a conference committee on the bill in relation to the Indian Bureau.

THE COMPOUND INTEREST NOTE BILL.

Messrs. Sherman, Sprague and Johnson were appointed a conference committee on the Compound Interest Note bill.

Pending the consideration of the Tax bill the Senate, at a quarter to twelve o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1867.

The House met at eleven o'clock, and the Journal of yesterday was read.

PRINTING EXTRA COPIES OF REPORTS.

Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print one hundred and sixty-five thousand extra copies of the Agricultural Report of 1866—twenty thousand for the Commissioner of Agriculture and one hundred and forty-five thousand for the members of the House. Adopted.

Also fifteen thousand extra copies of the Patent Office Report—five thousand for the Commissioner of Patents and ten thousand for members of the House. Adopted.

Also five thousand copies of the Smithsonian Report—two thousand for the institution and three thousand for the House. Adopted.

Also ten thousand copies of the reports of the Select Committee on the murders of Union soldiers in South Carolina. Adopted.

THE KINGDOM OF CANADA.

The motion to suspend the rules made by Mr. RAYMOND, (rep.) of N. Y., last night, that he might offer a resolution of inquiry in reference to the Canadian confederation came up as the first business in order.

Mr. RAYMOND proposed, in view of the evident disinclination of the House last evening to suspend the rules, to have the resolution received and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., expressed the hope that that course would be taken.

The resolution was thereupon referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but objection was made to the committee reporting at any time, this requiring unanimous consent.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. KASSON, (rep.) of Iowa, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, some of which were concurred in, and some non-concurred in. The amendment to pay the interest on non-paying bonds and stocks in which money of certain Indians was invested by the government was non-concurred in. Mr. Kasson stating the circumstances and expressing the opinion that the government should assume the debt and prosecute the claim for such bonds and stocks, he therefore wished the matter to go to a Committee of Conference. The amendment to pay a deposit of thirty-three thousand dollars in the Merchants' National Bank, lost by the failure of that concern, was non-concurred in. An amendment in reference to the annuities of the Miami tribe of Indians gave rise to a rather tedious discussion, the question arising on a proposition to exclude persons not entitled to share in the annuities. Finally, after an hour and a half of debate, the amendment was agreed to. The amendments having all been disposed of, a committee of conference was asked on the disagreeing votes of the two houses.

ALLOTMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, the Senate bill to provide for the allotment of members of the Supreme Court among the circuits, and for the appointment of a marshal for the Supreme Court, was taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, offered an amendment providing for the appointment of a marshal for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and for abolishing the office of warden of the jail. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. LE BLOND, (dem.) of Ohio, rising to personal explanation, referred to the recent act of the Ohio Legislature refusing to strike out of the State constitution the word "white," and to the act of the New York Senate in rejecting the word "white" in the constitutional convention bill, and congratulated his democratic colleagues on these facts and in their cause against universal suffrage being thus sustained by those two great States.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.), of Ohio, as a cause for further congratulation on the part of his colleague (Mr. Le Blond), sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a printed proclamation issued by the Mayor of Yazoo City, Miss., ordering freedmen to leave the place within a specified time.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Conference on the Omnibus bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. Another committee of conference was asked for.

PASSAGE OF A PRIVATE BILL.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill allowing back pay to Lieutenant John H. Osler, late of the Twenty-sixth Ohio infantry. The bill was passed.

THE PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BIDWELL, (rep.) of Cal., appealed to the House to assign one hour for reports of the Committee on Public Lands, in which the State of California was interested. Objection was made, and the House proceeded, at a quarter past one, to the business of the morning hour, the Committee on Foreign Affairs being entitled to the floor to make its reports.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs made an adverse report on the bill for the relief of Henry E. Peck, Minister Resident and Consul General at Hayti, which was laid on the table.

Also the resolution requesting the President of the United States to transmit the diplomatic correspondence of the Department of State not hitherto communicated. Adopted.

Also the bill for the relief of the widow of Andrew Cunningham, a British subject illegally and improperly enlisted in the United States service and killed in battle after his discharge being ordered, appropriating $2,500, which was passed.

Mr. RAYMOND, from the same committee, reported a bill directing the American Minister at China to examine the claim of Nott & Co., American merchants trading in China, against the Chinese government for the loss of $16,000 in silver cion by the capture of the vessel Neval in Chinese waters by pirates, and making his decision in the matter final, the amount to be paid out of the fund held by the government for like purposes under the treaty of 1858. Mr. Raymond explained the facts, and then the bill was passed.

Mr. DAWSON, (dem.) of Pa., from the same committee, reported a bill fixing the salary of the Consul at Hamburg at $3,000, which was passed.

Mr. ASCONA, (dem.) of Pa., asked Mr. Banks for information on the subject of Mexican affairs.

Mr. BANKS replied that the Committee of Foreign Affairs did not intend to make any report on the subject at this time.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

Mr. HILL, (rep.) of Ind., from the Committee on Territories, made an adverse report on the bill to provide for the publication of the laws of Dakota Territory, which was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER, (dem.) of Tenn., from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the organic acts of Arizona and New Mexico, which was passed.

Also a bill amendatory of the organic act of Colorado Territory, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, the Senate bill to amend the organic acts of Idaho Territory was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The Senate bill to amend the organic act of Montana Territory was taken from the Speaker's table. One of its provisions is to increase the salary of the Territorial judges of Idaho and Montana from $3,000 to $4,000.

Mr. STEVENS and Spalding thought that $3,000 was quite enough, but Mr. Ashley represented the high cost of living in those Territories. The delegates from New Mexico and Utah deserved to have the increase of salary applied to their judges; and Mr. Scofield favored the claim of Utah on the ground that no gentleman could support his large family there on $3,000 a year. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted 104 to 39, so the bill was passed.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD.

Mr. HOGAN, (dem.) of Mo., from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the relief of the North Missouri Railroad, which was ordered to be printed with the report and recommitted.

AN INTERNAL REVENUE ACCOUNT SETTLED.

Mr. MOORHEAD, (rep.) of Pa., from the same committee, reported a joint resolution for the settlement of the account of John Sedgwick, Collector of Internal Revenue of the Third Collection District of California, which was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., rose at half-past two, and said that he was about to make a last effort in regard to the Tariff bill. This House had at the last session sent to the Senate a bill merely amending the tariff, and covering only fifty-nine pages; but the Senate took a wide stretch of power, and sent back a new bill of 2d of February, which came back from the printing office on the 5th of February. It was therefore impossible for the Committee on Ways and Means to consider it properly and to report it back on the 18th of February. The bill had to go to the Committee of the Whole, where amendments were interminable. As much progress as possible had been made, but now it was clear that concessions would have to be made on all sides, if the bill was to be brought to a final vote. He would, therefore, now make a motion which would require a two-thirds vote to discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill. He had himself as little interest in the passage of the bill as any member of the House, for he represented an agricultural community. But if the industrial interests of the country could be taken care of, and thus financial troubles avoided, there would come to our shores this year no less than three hundred thousand immigrants. If industry were paralyzed, and a financial crash supervene, that immigration would be kept away. He had opposed all extravagant rates of duty proposed. If his propositions were agreed to, and the committee discharged, the bill would then be in full control of the House. In reply to questions by Mr. Schenck, he said that he did not intend to offer a substitute for the bill, and that he had great faith in the instinct of the President to direct him to oppose the bill, even if he had not time to consider it fully.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., referring to the point which he had made yesterday as to the Senate not having the constitutional right to send back this substitute, proceeded to argue in support of that idea. It was a misnomer to call it an amendment. It was virtually a new bill, and the constitution did not give to the Senate the right to originate a revenue measure of this kind. However, he was in hopes that the gentleman from Vermont would have simply moved to concur or to now concur in the Senate amendment, for the interests of the country were languishing, and this bill was needed to revive them.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, defended the Committee on Ways and Means, and asserted that it had assiduously endeavored to get this bill before the House for its action. Although he was opposed to many of the propositions in the bill, yet he had offered no factious resistance to it. If the bill came before the House now by discharging the Committee of the Whole from its further consideration, it must either go to a committee of conference or go over to the next Congress. It, therefore, seemed impossible in the working days of the session to give this great measure the consideration it required, and he should be reluctantly compelled to vote against discharging the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. GARFIELD made an appeal to let the committee be discharged, and let the majority of the House on their responsibility to the country decide this question of a tariff.

Mr. MORRILL rose to make a final remark, but Mr. ELDRIDGE objected to further debate.

Mr. MORRILL thereupon submitted the motion to suspend the rules so as to discharge the Committee of the Wh