WASHINGTON

Revocation of the Order Assigning General Sherman to the Command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

The Debate on the Reconstruction Bill Resumed in the Senate.

Passage of the Army Appropriation Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1868. 11 O'Clock P. M.

General Sherman Declines the Command of the Military Division of the Atlantic.

A Washington despatch to the *Evening Telegram* says the President received through the hands of General Grant yesterday afternoon Lieutenant General Sherman's letter in reference to his assignment as commanding officer of the Military Division of the Atlantic. The letter is thoroughly respectful in tone, and is an earnest protest against being relieved from his previous command. General Sherman requests the President to revoke so much of the order creating the new military division as relieves him from the command of the Military Division of the Missouri, because for many reasons the general interests of the country require his presence there; that certain important movements commenced by him should have his personal supervision until completed; because it is eminently more convenient and agreeable for him to remain in Missouri, and chiefly because he feels a strong repugnance to being implicated in the political schemes and intrigues of the national capital. General Sherman, however, did not intimate any intention of resigning, but signified his willingness to obey the order should the President insist on obedience. The arguments presented by General Sherman were urged with such force and earnestness, and withal so respectfully, that the President at once telegraphed to him that that portion of the order assigning him to the command of the new division would be immediately revoked, and he would be permitted to retain his present command.

Revocation of the Order Assigning General Sherman to the Atlantic Division.

So much of general order No. 10, issued by the President, as assigns Lieutenant General Sherman to the command of the newly created Military Division of the Atlantic, with the headquarters in this city, has been revoked, and General Sherman will continue to remain in command of the Military Division of the Missouri. No new assignment to the Division of the Atlantic has been made, although as yet that portion of the general order has not been revoked.

Pardon of Rebels.

The bill reported by Representative Bingham to-day, from the Committee on Reconstruction, is as follows:—

Be it enacted, That the several persons hereinafter named be and they are hereby severally relieved from all disabilities imposed upon them or either of them by the laws of the United States, to wit:—Messrs. Wm H. Holden and C. J. Rogers, of Wake county, N. C.; Wm. A. Smith, of Johnson county, N. C.; Calvin J. Cowles, of Wilkes county, N. C.; Thomas Little, of Rockingham county, N. C.; Luke Blackmer, of Roxana county, N. C.; Robert W. Flournoy, of Pontotoc county, Miss.; Joshua S. Morrissey, of Claiborne county, Miss.; James R. Berry, of Little Rock, Ark.; Victor C. Barringer, of North Carolina; General James Longstreet, of Louisiana; Robert B. Kingsbury, of Texas; Thomas J. Mackey and James L. Orr, of South Carolina, and Joseph G. Brown, of De Kalb county, Ga.

Protection of Steerage Passengers at Sea.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the Senate, respectfully urges upon the attention of Congress the necessity of providing for the better protection of steerage passengers at sea by a thorough and immediate revision of the laws now in force. He suggests that the carrying of steerage passengers should be confined to a single deck; that the minimum age at which two children count as one passenger should be reduced so that this proviso shall apply to children over one and under five years, instead of eight years, as the law now stands; that every vessel distinctly engaged in the carriage of passengers should be required to have a well supplied medicine chest for the benefit of passengers and crew, and there should be a regularly qualified physician or surgeon on board, and that there should be an improved mode of ventilation and specified rules for cooking. Recent facts brought to the knowledge of the department to induce the protection of morals on emigrant vessels disclose the most revolting details with regard to the privacy of female passengers. All immigrants to this country should feel the moment they embark that they are reasonably under the protection of a beneficent, free government, and the sanctity of female retirement should be guarded by adequate legislation. In the special case alluded to the female passengers of the ship were powerless in the hands of an unrestrained crew. The penalties for criminal offences of this character should be so severe and inevitable as to deter all evil minded persons by the certainty of a prompt retributive justice, and these penalties should attach in a corresponding degree to all masters and officers of vessels cognizant of or permitting such outrages. The Secretary makes other suggestions on the subject.

The China Mission.

It is expected, since the particulars of Mr. Burlingame's mission have been received, that action upon Mr. J. Ross Browne's nomination as Minister to China will soon be taken by the Senate. There is apparently no opposition to his confirmation.

The Admission of Colorado—The Reconstruction Bill in the Senate.

Governor Yates endeavored to-day, in the Senate, to call up his motion, made yesterday, and have it adopted, to proceed to the consideration of the bill admitting Colorado, but Senator Trumbull succeeded in having the Senate take up the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee on Monday as a substitute to the House Reconstruction bill. Senator Doolittle gave notice that on Saturday he intended to address the Senate in support of the resolution offered by him some two weeks ago to lay the Reconstruction bill last passed by the House on the table. Senator Trumbull then proceeded to address the Senate in support of his bill, and stated that he desired to obtain a vote upon it to-day; but Senator Buckalew and other democrats objected to this, but expressed their willingness to have the vote to-morrow. Speeches on this bill, from both sides, will probably be short, and there is not much disposition to debate it. As soon as this has been decided it is the intention of Mr. Yates to call up the Colorado bill, and no doubt exists as to its passage.

The Democratic National Convention.

Large numbers of democratic politicians are here from every portion of the country working to secure the holding of the Democratic National Convention in their respective localities. The delegations from New York and Philadelphia are each confident that they will secure the honor. The Western men are here, however, very strong, and indications at present look as if the committee, which meets on Saturday next, will select either Cincinnati or Indianapolis as the place.

Receipts from Customs.

The following amounts were received from customs at the ports named from February 10 to the 15th inclusive:—

New York	$2,308,066	Baltimore	$60,744
Boston	266,947	New Orleans	154,531
Philadelphia	146,749		
Total			$2,916,938

Western Bankers and the Currency Question.

The Committee on Banking and Currency met this morning and received several prominent Western bankers, who made a statement of their views upon finances in general and especially as applying to the condition of the money market in the West. They recommended some amendments to the National Bank laws and urged an increase of the currency.

Whiskey Frauds in Kansas.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has information from Kansas that an assistant assessor, a rectifier, an inspector of spirits and a distiller had been detected in committing frauds upon the government, and had been arrested and put under bonds, and the distillery and other property confiscated.

United States Supreme Court.

No. 87.—Lessee of John A. Poor et ux., plaintiff in error, vs. Patrick Cussadine et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Hunter, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. Stanbery and Mr. Lincoln, of counsel for the defendants in error.

In the Supreme Court to-day, on motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, John Hoskins Galpin, of Maryland, was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at this court. On motion of Hon. J. R. Doolittle, E. H. Ellis, of Wisconsin, was admitted. On motion of Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, John W. Taylor, of New Jersey, was admitted.

Canadians Colonizing Kansas.

Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, has had an interview with a prominent officer of the Canadian government, who holds a life office from the crown, in relation to the public lands for sale in Kansas. This gentleman stated that it was his intention to resign his office and lend his assistance to organize a colony of Canadians, with a view to settling in the southern part of Kansas.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1868.

SECURITY OF PASSENGERS IN STEAMSHIPS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, setting forth his views in regard to the better security of passengers in steamships, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COUNTERFEITERS PARDONED.

The CHAIR also laid before the Senate a communication from the President, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, transmitting the report of the Attorney General, with a list of the counterfeiters pardoned since the 1st of May, 1865, with dates and the names of the persons recommending them to pardon, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

RETIRING OFFICERS OF THE ARMY—SETTLEMENT OF PAYMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill providing that officers of the army may hereafter be retired on account of wounds received in the volunteer service in the late war under the same conditions as if they were serving in the regular army. It was referred to the Military Committee.

Also a bill authorizing accounting officers of the Treasury in the settlement of paymasters' accounts to allow, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, such credits for losses of property and funds, and for over payments made in good faith during the rebellion, as may be shown to have been occasioned by accident or no fault of their own. It had the same reference.

MINING SCHOOL.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nevada, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported, with amendments, the bill to establish a national school of mines.

PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT TILL MONDAY.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., moved that when the Senate adjourn it be until Monday next.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., suggested the advisability of holding a session to-morrow for debate, as he desired to speak again on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., reminded the Senate that he was in a cataleptic state, having a speech unfinished on that subject, and said he would claim the floor at one o'clock.

After discussion the motion was lost.

PROTEST AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF COLORADO.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a protest against the admission of Colorado as a State, which was laid on the table.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., moved to take up the House bill to amend the act passed March 23, 1867, supplementary to the bill for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration.

The motion was adopted.

Mr TRUMBULL read from the Chicago *Republican* the statement of a correspondent in regard to Congressional action, laying upon the Senate the responsibility of the requirement of at least one half of the registered votes for the ratification of the constitution, which he stated was untrue, and explained the circumstances, saying that the House had all along insisted on requiring a provision which was finally adopted in the Senate by but one majority.

At one o'clock Mr. DAVIS said if it was understood that he could proceed with his remarks to-morrow he had no objection to Mr. Trumbull proceeding. If not he would proceed to make his remarks on this bill.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., withdrew his motion, made yesterday, to take up the bill to admit Colorado so as to allow the pending bill to be continued, giving notice that he would move to take it up when the pending bill was disposed of.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued:—He read further from the article in the Chicago *Republican* an assertion that many radicals complained of the disposition he was supposed to have manifested in endeavoring to stifle this bill by keeping it in committee for three weeks; that these complaints had now assumed a threatening form, and that Senator Morton, among others, would make an attack upon him in open Senate for his opposition to the bill.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., said he had never made any such threat, nor had he any purpose of the kind.

Mr. TRUMBULL read from the *Globe* in regard to his action on the original bill in March last, showing that he had been a prominent opponent of the majority principle, and had been denounced by Senator Howard for the views he expressed on that occasion. He did not recognize the applicability of the term "radicals" to himself or his colleagues, saying they were all acting together as one body for the Union, to reconstruct the Southern States and restore their relations to the Union. He had always believed, as he did now, that it was wrong to give the advantage to the rebels of all who were kept from the polls by sickness, death or removal, as well as those who intentionally stayed away.

Mr. BUCKALEW, (dem.) of Pa., offered an amendment making necessary a ten days' residence in the district before the election before a person is permitted to vote, the bill heretofore published allowing registered persons to vote anywhere in the State.

Mr. DAVIS then took the floor to conclude his half finished speech, which was interrupted some days since by the resolution to admit Mr. Thomas, of Maryland. He moved to amend by instructing the Judiciary Committee to report in favor of repealing all acts heretofore passed on the subject of reconstruction. He reviewed the whole ground of reconstruction, quoting the *Federalist*, judicial decisions, &c., to combat the assumption of the sole power by Congress over the States, and closed by charging upon the majority the design to continue their power by the establishment of negro suffrage and disfranchising a large number of the white race.

Mr. CONKLING got the floor at the conclusion of Mr. Davis's remarks at a quarter past four, but he having asked whether it was intended to proceed with its consideration to-night, a mere discussion ensued upon that point, closing with the understanding that this bill will be passed to-morrow and an opportunity given for debate on the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, the consideration of which is to follow immediately, Messrs. Saulsbury, Thayer and others proposing to speak on the general subject.

At half-past four o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1868.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. HULBURD, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Expenditures to inquire into the receipts of Henry A. Smythe, Collector of the port of New York, in his official capacity; whether such receipts have been derived from fines, penalties and forfeitures or otherwise, with power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath. Adopted.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The report of the Committee on Accounts on the charges made against Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms, exculpating him and discharging the committee from further consideration of the matter, was taken up and adopted.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign States. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

RAILROAD GRANT LANDS.

Mr. HOPKINS, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to regulate the disposition of lands that may hereafter be given to aid in the construction of railroads. Ordered to be printed. The bill, which is reported unanimously, provides that all lands hereafter granted for railroad purposes shall be granted to the States or Territories where the roads are to be constructed, and shall be by them sold to actual settlers at a price not exceeding two and a half dollars per acre, the proceeds to be paid to the railroad company. The object is to prevent the withdrawal of large quantities of land from market and their monopoly by corporations and to encourage the settlement of the country.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS AND THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. McCRARY, (rep.) of Mo., from the Select Committee on the Southern Railroads, made a report showing that in the testimony taken before the committee facts had come out which indicated corruption in the Post Office Department, and suggesting, as that committee was not authorized to pursue the investigation, the matter be referred to another committee for further examination. The report closes with a resolution for a committee (not specified) to examine into the subject of contracts with the Post Office Department for the transportation of the United States mail, and report such facts as may be deemed of importance, particularly whether or not there are any evidences of corruption, with authority to send for persons and papers.

Mr. VAN WYCK moved to fill the blank in the resolution with the Select Committee on Southern Railroads, as that committee had made some progress in the examination, and was very competent to complete it.

After considerable debate as to the proper reference, it was finally referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department, and the resolution was adopted.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., rising to a personal explanation, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a paragraph in the Washington correspondence of the New York radical organ of February 17, asserting the substantial correctness of a previous paragraph in reference to incidents alleged to have taken place in the committee on the subject of impeachment, and indicating the chairman of the committee (Mr. Stevens, of Pa.) as authority for the statement. He also sent up a paper signed by Messrs. Bingham, Farnsworth, Boutwell, Brooks, Hulburd, Beaman and Beck, all the members of the Reconstruction Committee except Messrs. Stevens and Paine, as follows:—

The undersigned deem it but just to say that the foregoing statement (reciting the paragraph in question) of what Mr. Stevens said and did in reference to Mr. Paine is in every particular untrue and without the least color of truth. They further say that General Paine never attempted to leave the room, nor manifested any desire to evade the [illegible] reproof or dictation from Mr. Stevens or any other member of the committee.

Mr. PAINE added—This disposes of the only issue of fact in this case to which I am a party. I have had no conversation on the subject of this correspondence either with the correspondent himself or with the chairman of the committee, Mr. Stevens.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., who had just entered the hall, and was occupying a set near the door, rose to address the Speaker, and this was the signal for a general rush of members towards the place where he stood. He said:—"I did not know that this was coming up, but I have a single word to say about it. That whole statement in the paper is false from beginning to end, nor have I had any conversation of the kind with any human being."

Mr. Stevens said no more, but Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., suggested, by way of inquiry to the Speaker, whether that made out the correspondent something less than a human being, but Mr. Stevens declined to express any opinion on the subject.

PENSIONS.

A large number of bills granting pensions to individuals were reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions and passed. This business occupied the morning hour.

Mr. MILLER, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill extending the provisions of the twenty-first section of the act of July 17, 1862, relating to the naturalization of soldiers to those who enlisted in the naval or marine service of the United States.

Mr. PIKE, (rep.) of Me., moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Naval Affairs as being the appropriate committee to mature and report such a bill, which was, he contended, imperfect in its present shape.

The motion was disagreed to by yeas 54, nays 74.

Mr. PYLE, (rep.) of Mo., moved to amend the bill by inserting the words "and have been or may hereafter be honorably discharged."

The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. PERHAM, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill to provide for payment out of the naval pension fund of the pensions of widows and other dependents of officers, seamen, firemen and coalheavers.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved an amendment directing that all moneys and securities appertaining to the naval pension fund shall be covered into the Treasury and become a part of the surplus fund of the Treasury.

Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., made the point of order that the amendment was not in order, and the Speaker sustained it.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to remove disabilities from Governor Holden and others. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE SALES OF TEN-FORTY BONDS.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., having had read by the Clerk the response of the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of January 28, to an inquiry in reference to the substitution of ten-forty-bonds for five-twenties on deposit in the Treasury to secure circulation of national banks, asserted that the sales of the ten-forties to the amount of $8,000,000, from the 1st of October, 1867, to the 21st of January, 1868, made by order of the Secretary, were, with the exception of five small sales, made at a less premium than the regular quotations in the New York market. He had calculated the difference, and found that the government had thus lost $24,264, besides the commission of one-eighth of one per cent given to Jay Cooke & Co., and amounting to $10,177, making the whole loss $34,441. He also referred to a letter purporting to be written by the Secretary of the Treasury to a gentleman controlling a national bank, stating that he would accept ten-forties in lieu of five-twenties at 87½, while in his report the Secretary says they had never been received at a higher rate than 85. Having made his statement he asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether such letter, dated December 30, was signed by him, to whom it was addressed, and whether the propositions therein contained were complied with by the party to whom it was addressed; and also whether the sale of the ten-forty bonds from October 18, 1867, to January 20, 1868, were at rates equal to the daily quotations in New York, &c.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., suggested whether it would not also be fair to ask the Secretary of the Treasury whether he has made any regulations with Jay Cooke & Co. different from those made by his predecessors.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., said that the thing looked as if it was a Wall street broker's fight, and therefore he would object.

Mr. LOGAN protested that he had no connection with any Wall street broker.

Mr. BROOKS asked whether the resolution came from any committee?

Mr. LOGAN replied that it came from the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BROOKS, in view of the fact, withdrew the objection and the resolution was adopted.

During the discussion Mr. RANDAL, (dem.) of Pa., expressed the opinion that the resolution was calculated to do great good in breaking up, root and branch, the system of secret sales by the Secretary of the Treasury with favored brokers and of paying unnecessarily for the conversion of bonds, commissions amounting in ten months, according to a statement in a New York paper, to $94,000. He had three weeks ago introduced a bill, which had been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, to break up the whole system of paying commissions and to require the Secretary of the Treasury to advertise when he wanted to make sales or conversions of bonds, so that every man could see the ins and outs of it and the trickery of the Treasury in that particular be exposed.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that until all the facts were before the House the character of the Secretary of the Treasury should not be impugned.

Mr. RANDAL declared that he was making no charge against the Secretary, but he had asserted that $94,000 had been paid unnecessarily for the conversion of bonds, and that it was the duty of Congress to apply the axe to the root of the evil.

Mr. SPALDING, (rep.) of Ohio, deemed it but just to say that the system of paying commissions had not originated with the present Secretary of the Treasury.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The House then at three o'clock went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Allison in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., made a raid upon the appropriations for arsenals, but did not succeed in having any of them struck out.

Mr. NIBLACK, (dem.) of Ind., a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, expressed his conviction that the appropriations made in the bill would be largely insufficient to meet the wants of the service, and that this and other appropriation bills had been got up with a view to affect the approaching Presidential election.

Mr. SPALDING asked him whether he proposed to move to increase the appropriations?

Mr. NIBLACK disclaimed any such intention.

Mr. ELDRIDGE inquired of Mr. Niblack whether it was not a fact that this appropriation bill was framed in all its spirits and provisions for the mere purpose of bridging over the next election.

Mr. NIBLACK would not make that charge, but he predicted that after the election was over very large deficiency bills would have to be passed.

Mr. BLAINE said he had no time now to enter into a political question. The gentleman was one of the wise ones who wanted to have the advantage of saying "I told you so."

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, offered an amendment for applying unexpended balances to these appropriations. Agreed to.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, which then proceeded to vote on the amendments. The vote was taken by yeas and nays on the amendment looking to the reduction of the army, and it was adopted, yeas 67, nays 62, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Ames, Archer, Barnes, Barnum, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Bingham, Blaine, Blair, Boyer, Brooks, Buckalew, Clarke (Ohio), Farnsworth, Ferris, Getz, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Griswold, Grover, Haisey, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard (W. Va.), Hulburd (N. Y.), Hunter, Jenckes, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Lawrence (Ohio), Mallory, Marvin, McCormick, Mercur, Moorehead, Morrell, Mullins, Niblack, Nicholson, Perham, Peters, Pyke, Price, Pruyn, Randal, Schoonfelt, Selye, Sitgreaves, Smith, Spalding, Starkweather, Stewart, Taber, Taylor, Trimble, Trowbridge, Van Aken, Van Horn, Wasburn (Ill.), Washburn (Mass.), Williams (Pa.), Wilson (Ohio), Woodbridge, Woodward—67.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arnell, Baker, Benton, Boutwell, Broomall of Pa., Burr, Butler, Cary, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Coburn, Cornell, Dodge, Eckley, Ela, Ferry, Fields, Fox, Gravelly, Haight, Harding, Hawkins, Higby, Hill, Hopkins, Hubbard of Ct., Ingersoll, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Kitchen, Lawrence of Pa., Logan, Marshall, Miller, Myer, Newcomb, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Pile, Poland, Raum, Sawyer, Shanks, Stevens of N. H., Stokes, Taffe, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of N. Y., Ward, Washburne of Ind., Welker, Williams of Ind., Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pa., Windom, Wood—62.

All of the amendments having been disposed of, Mr. PAINE called for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed—yeas 63, nays 36.

Mr. LOGAN moved to amend the title of the bill by adding to it the words "and to deprive all non-commissioned and volunteer officers in the service of the United States of promotion under the law as it now stands."

Mr. BLAINE declared that the gentleman who opposed the amendment looking to a reduction of the army misapprehended entirely the scope and object and purport of the amendment, and he charged upon them that if they succeeded in their attempt they would be stabbing the officers of thirty regiments, who would have to be mustered out in a year or two.

Mr. LOGAN intimated that the amendment had been offered without the instructions of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BLAINE inquired what authority he (Mr. Logan) had to make that statement?

Mr. LOGAN replied that he had the gentleman's (Mr. Blaine's) own autority. He stated yesterday that he had taken it from General Grant.

Mr. BANKS reminded Mr. Logan that the gentleman's (Mr. Blaine's) statement was that the proviso was dictated by General Grant.

Mr. LOGAN declared that the proviso deprived every non-commissioned officer of his right to be examined for a commission, and operated as a stab against volunteer officers.

Mr. BLAINE remarked that he was familiar with all this howl about stabbing volunteer officers. There were now in commission over 2,000 men who received their commissions for meritorious conduct during the war, and the question was whether a system should be followed which would necessitate the mustering out of half of them within a couple of years, or else take such good precautions for a couple of years as would leave those men in the enjoyment of their commissions. But, if West Point was not for the education of military officers he would like to know what it was for. Was it a charity school? Congress should either maintain the character of West Point or abolish it.

The discussion was continued in an animated style by Messrs. Blaine, Logan, Schenck, Butler, Boutwell, Banks, Paine. Finally the vote on the passage of the bill was reconsidered and Mr. Blaine withdrew the objectionable proviso. The bill was then passed without the proviso.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Mr. MORRELL, (rep.) of Pa., asked leave to report from the Committee on Agriculture a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report bills providing for the removal of the internal revenue tax from all useful productions, for the adjustment of imported tonnage duties, so as to equalize the disparities in the cost of capital and labor between the United States and other competing nations, to encourage the importation of the skilled labor instead of the products of his labor, to secure the balance of his trade in favor of [illegible] cial solvency and a safe and permanent return to specie values, to industrial prosperity and true independence. Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

The House adjourned at half-past four.

ARMY GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1868.

The Board of Army Officers, consisting of Lieutenant General Sherman, Major General Sheridan and Brevet Major General Augur, recently convened in this city to examine into the proposed system of revised army regulations, has been dissolved by special orders No. 41, just issued from the War Department, and the officers composing the Board have been ordered to return to their proper stations, having completed their duties here.

The resignation of Major Richard R. Montgomery, Judge Advocate, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from and after the 14th inst.

The following resignations have also been accepted:—First Lieut. Deams B. Williams, Forty-first infantry; First Lieut. Robert F. Stockton, Fifth cavalry; Second Lieut. Richard R. Rousseau, Second cavalry, and Assistant Surgeon H. A. Dubois, United States Army.

COLOMBIA.

The steamer Arizona, Captain Jefferson Maury, from Aspinwall, February 12, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news had been anticipated by the Santiago de Cuba. The following is the list of treasure by the Arizona:—

Order	$500,000	L. von Hoffman & Co.	$100,000
A. Belmont & Co.	231,223	E. Kelly & Co.	66,100
Wells, Fargo & Co	69,023	Morris Meyer	53,785
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	65,480	W. Schall & Co.	7,821
Panama R.R. Co.	23,727	Ribon & Munoz	7,457
Lees & Waller	450,400	S. S. Isaacs & Asch	2,200
Total			$1,577,818

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Conflicting Reports About Tolima—Efforts to Regain Warlike Material Taken by the States—A Colombian University—Impudence of British Capitalists.

PANAMA, Feb. 12, 1868.

Since my last another steamer, the Cuban, has arrived with a mail from the interior. The latest dates brought by her are only one day later than the previous mail; but while by the last steamer only a small collection of newspapers and very few letters were received I am now in possession of full files of the press of the interior States. The news is of very great interest. What principally occupied the mind of the government at Bogotá and engrossed the attention of the public was the revolutionary movement in the State of Tolima. The information regarding the state of affairs there is conflicting, to judge by the different stories related in the several papers, according to their party views and wishes. Some state that the rebellion under Meza is spreading in the southern and central parts of the State, while others represent it as nearly died out for want of support on the part of the people. Private advices of a reliable nature lead me to the belief that the latter is the correcter statement. It also appears to be more reasonable that Meza's undertaking should either already have been entirely abandoned; or be on the point of being so; for there is not a shadow of pretext for this rebellion. The former detested government of Tolima has been done away with and replaced by another in accordance with the wishes and political views of Meza and Córdoba, and a rising in arms under the present circumstances could only be prompted by an insane personal ambition, and would never have the least chance of success. Besides the two commissioners, Diaz and Viana, whom the Governor of Tolima sent to Córdoba and Meza, for the purpose of dissuading them from their foolish undertaking, the Governor of the neighboring State of Cundinamarca despatched on his part two more envoys on a similar mission. These two gentlemen, C. Holguin and E. Calcedo, belong to the conservative party and will undoubtedly represent to the revolutionists the folly, danger and wantonness of their plans in such a light as to make them desist.

The national government, which, with the exception of the small war cloud in Tolima, sees the whole horizon of the republic clear and peaceful, is busily engaged in taking measures for the continuance of this prosperous and pleasing aspect. During the turmoils and disorders of the last years a great quantity of arms and ammunition belonging to the Union has been appropriated by the governments of the several States or taken possession of by factions and private individuals. These the national government is now endeavoring to regain as completely as possible, in order to secure for the future a firmer establishment of peace and tranquillity. In Cundinamarca General Acosta has been very successful in this respect; but it was natural that he should encounter greater difficulties in the remoter States. General Ponce was despatched to the coast some time ago as a special commissioner of the national government to the States of Magdalena, Bolivar and Panama, for the just mentioned particular purpose. What his success in Santa Martha or Carthagena has been I am not able to say; but that he will not do much on the Isthmus, where he has just arrived, I may predict. The national government is neither beloved nor feared here, and the property of the Union held by the State government is only a sort of pawn for debts owing to the State. The principal item in the list of national property here is the steamer Bolivar, which the government of Panama has been keeping in order at some expense; if General Ponce should dispose of her on advantageous terms it is to be hoped that Panama will get paid for what the people in Bogotá owe her.

They are fitting up a grand university at Bogotá, but from all I can see it will be a sort of patchwork, made up of the old college, the schools for medicine, the College of San Bartolome and part of the general hospital. The new institution, of course, will cost a great deal of money and be of very little benefit to anyone but the Bogotanos. For the people of the coast States it will be cheaper—besides being a hundred times more remunerative in real gain—to send their children to the United States or Europe. But the Bogotanos, as the inhabitants of a capital, must needs have a breeding place of their own for pettifoggers, quacks and poets.

Mr. or General Salgar, the former Colombian Minister at Washington, has continued to soil paper and annoy editors with his efforts of whitewashing himself in regard to his fraudulent manipulations in the United States. General Sullivan has been a very particular sore in his eye for having shown him up and given Mr. Seward's opinion about the whole disgraceful matter. Salgar bothered the government for some time to get permission to publish a defence in the official *Gazette*, but the Secretary of Foreign Relations answered by a sharp refusal, accompanied by the publication of more documents. So I hope the "honorable" Mr. Salgar has got his final quietus.

An agent of Messrs. Robinson & Fleming, a Mr. Heap, has arrived at Bogotá to urge upon the government the payment of the small amount of £202,000, as damages claimed by the aforesaid house for breaking of the contract made with Mosquera without any authority, and very naturally annulled by Congress as the only competent authority. The impudence of the British firm to claim damages for preventing a fraudulent transaction to be carried out is really British.

I notice in the last number of the *Diario Oficial* the official announcement of the appointment of Mr. Juan Bautista Abello as Consul General of Colombia in New York, and of Mr. Luis de Cova as Vice Consul in Philadelphia.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

A destructive fire occurred at Huron, Ohio, on Wednesday night, destroying a large warehouse and its contents and several adjoining buildings. The loss is $75,000; partly insured.

The Waldron House at Stillsdale, Mich., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is $40,000; partly insured. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

A man named Henry R. Ellsworth pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy in the Buffalo Police Court yesterday. The prisoner was married in Lake county, Ohio, in March, 1845, to one Caroline Henderson, and remarried in Buffalo in September, 1867, to Lucy McNeil. Ellsworth claims that he was intoxicated at the time of the last marriage and was not responsible for the act.

The remains of the late W. M. Swain, founder of the *Public Ledger*, were interred in Woodland's Cemetery, Philadelphia, yesterday morning. A large concourse of friends were in attendence, including Masonic brethren, members of the press of this and other cities, members of the Press Club and printers generally. Deceased, it is believed, left no will, and his large estate will be divided between his widow and two sons.

Colonel William D. Davis, late President of the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, and a prominent citizen of Monmouth county, N. J., died in Freehold, N. J., last night.

The Maine Legislature commenced yesterday to hold two sessions daily, and will adjourn on the 29th inst., after having been in session fifty-two working days.

Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was slightly injured by a railroad accident at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday. His injuries are not of a serious nature; but he will remain for the present at the residence of Judge Conyngham.

The large woollen factory of Messrs. James Wallace & Co., of Steubenville, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The total loss on the building and machinery is $40,000 and $5,000 on the stock. There was no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. Several of the operatives barely escaped. One of them, a young girl, was probably fatally injured by jumping from a third story window.

A large steam mill at Richmond, Vt., owned by J. Jewell, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is not stated.

The stern wheeler Sallie List snagged and sunk in the Alabama river, twenty-five miles below Selma, yesterday morning. No lives were lost.

A fire occurred in the American Hotel at Norfolk, Va., on Wednesday, doing considerable damage, which is covered by insurance.

Mayor Somppert, of Louisville, Ky., was assaulted and badly beaten in a barroom in Louisville last night by Harry Kirby, a discharged policeman. Kirby was arrested and bailed in the sum of $1,000.

It was understood in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, that General Canby had removed Mayor Gaillard of that city, and appointed General Burns, of the United States Army, in his stead. The reasons of this change were [illegible]

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Great Political Race in the Granite State—Henry Clay Dean Vanquished by One of the Yeomanry—A Democratic Revival in a Republican Meeting—Vallandigham Not to Stump the State—General Sickles' Engagement Suddenly Terminated.

CONCORD, Feb. 19, 1868.

The people up here in New Hampshire care but very little about what is going on here or elsewhere except it be events which are likely to have an influence upon their State election. All other matters, in their judgment, dwindle into insignificance when compared with the mighty war of politics going on in their midst. Not even the shocking railroad accident which occurred just over their boundary this morning, and hurled three or four unfortunates into eternity, demands more than a momentary thought or regret amid the excitements and incidents of political strife existing in every nook and corner of the State. It is estimated that not less than a hundred mass meetings of one kind or another will take place during the present week. The most rural and most inaccessible little villages have their rallies with as much regularity as the cities like Concord, Manchester, Nashua, &c. The general rule is two each week by each party; and in all cases they are largely attended, and the interest and enthusiasm manifested are of the most intense character.

In the progress of the campaign it becomes daily more apparent that the result of the contest is doubtful. The general sentiments of the people accord with the prophecy of a radical triumph; but the democrats will nevertheless dispute every inch of territory, and undoubtedly many of them will do it under the inspiration that they will certainly win. The *Patriot*, one of the leading democratic journals of the State, comes out to-day in a long editorial upon the situation, in which it reiterates very forcibly former declarations that the republicans will surely be defeated. It closes up in this way:—"We can only say to our friends that the skies are brightening, the signs are encouraging and the prospect more than hopeful. Earnest, energetic, persevering work to the end will surely bring us a glorious victory. To this work we now urge our friends. They know well how to do it. Let them address themselves to it with a will to triumph and the result will be glorious to them and a blessing to the country."

There have one or two "scenes" occurred at some of the meetings during the present week which are worth relating. A few nights since the indomitable Henry Clay Dean, of Iowa, addressed a large meeting in one of the towns in the western part of the State. He pitched into the republicans with much force and eloquence, and at the conclusion of one of his most flowery sentences asked if there was a republican in the hall. If there was he would like to have him stand up and tell him how he felt. No one responded, and he repeated the request two or three times, when at length a venerable farmer in the rear of the hall stood up and announced that he was a member of the party which the speaker had so eloquently abused. "Well," said Dean, with an air of triumph, "how do you feel?" "Well," drawled out the tiller of the soil loud and clear, "I don't 'zactly know, but it 'pears as if I felt like a sound egg in a bushel of rotten ones." Shouts of laughter and rounds of applause were willingly awarded, even by the old man's opponents, and it is hardly necessary to add that the meeting came to an early conclusion.

At a republican meeting in Thornton a few nights ago there was also an exciting incident. The audience had been addressed by some local speakers, and when they had finished a prominent man in the town, who has always been a republican, stood up and denounced his party at considerable length, and expressed his determination to vote the democratic ticket this year. The man's name is Tyford, and the next day he had circulars distributed among his fellow citizens giving in det