WASHINGTON

Reception of the Chinese Embassy by the Senate.

CHASE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

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WASHINGTON, June 17, 1868.

The Reception of the Chinese Embassy by the Senate.

At five minutes of one o'clock to-day Mr. Burlingame and his associates arrived at the east portico of the Senate wing of the Capitol. Here the Embassy was received by Senators Sumner and Sherman, who gave the members a cordial greeting. A detachmept of the Capitol police were drawn up on either side of the entrance and saluted as the Embassy passed. Another detachment, under Major Corson, formed in advance as an escort. At the order to proceed the police led the way, followed by John T. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms, then came the Embassy, Mr. Burlingame leaning on the arm of Senator Sumner, Chih Tajen on the arm of Senator Sherman, and Sun Tajen on the arm of Senator Hendricks, the secretaries of the Embassy, followed by the interpreters. In this order the procession marched to the central entrance and entered the Senate Chamber. The Sergeant-at-Arms then announced the Embassy to the Senate. The party then advanced to the semi-circle in front of the President's desk. Mr. Sumner then introduced the Embassy to the President of the Senate, who replied, "I welcome Mr. Burlingame and his associates of the Chinese Embassy to the Senate of the United States, and the committee will conduct them to the seats assigned them." The Embassy were then conducted to a row of seats running in a semi-circle around the President's desk. The Senate then took a recess of twenty minutes, that the Senators might have an opportunity of paying their respects to the Embassy. When the party was seated Messrs. Sherman, Sumner and Hendricks took their stand immediately in front, Sumner swinging his straw hat, Sherman pulling nervously at the buttonhole of his coat and looking in vain for a smile of recognition from the wondering face of the foreigner sitting in front of him. Hendricks seemed to be undetermined whether to laugh or look serious. The galleries were almost entirely filled with finely dressed ladies, who appeared to take a deep interest in watching the Celestials. To the relief of the Committee of Reception, who have been individually mentioned, and who have seldom passed a more awkward experience, the Senators left their seats and gathered in a cluster around Mr. Burlingame and the two leading Chinese. Each was severally introduced, Sun Tajen bowing with a quiet face, while his companion, Chih Tajen, of a more enthusiastic temperament, kept his body in a state of vigorous vertical oscillation for fully twenty minutes. Unlike Sun Tajen, he did not wait for a formal introduction, but grasped a hand wherever he saw it projecting and dipped his head profoundly low. Messrs. Teh and Fung, the latter of whom speaks English, were the centre of an admiring Senatorial group, to whom they cheerfully furnished their autographs. When the twenty minutes had elapsed the President *pro tem* called the Senate to order in a decidedly business manner, and the Embassy fell into line and departed in the order in which they had arrived, and the gallerieds were emptied rapidly.

After leaving the Senate the Embassy returned to their hotel and remained indoors till evening, when they visited the National theatre and witnessed the performance of "Elizabeth" by Ristori. To-morrow at ten o'clock General Hancock will have carriages ready to convey them to the review of troops in the garrison.

General McClellan in Favor of General Hancock for the Presidency.

A statement has appeared to the effect that General Hancock has received a letter from General McClellan, stating that he would return to the United States in August next, and that he has declined to allow his name to be used in connection with the Presidency. General Hancock says that he was not the recipient of the letter in question, but that such a letter was received by a friend of his, a prominent General in the Army of the Potomac. In the letter referred to General McClellan expresses the opinion that General Hancock is the best man to lead the democratic ticket in the coming Presidential contest, and if he should be nominated that he (McClellan) will take an active part in the campaign. It is understood that General McClellan will give his services in behalf of the democratic candidates, whoever they may be.

Review of the Troops in Garrison.

A grand review of all the troops on duty in the garrison of Washington will be held to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock, near Lincoln Barracks, for the entertainment of the Chinese Ambassadors. General Hancock has invited Mr. Burlingame to review the troops in his capacity of foreign Minister, but it is not certain that he will act as reviewing officer. Extensive preparations have been made to have as imposing a military display as possible. After the review is over a banquet will be given to the Embassy at Lincoln Barracks.

The Board of Impeachment Managers Again at Work.

A summons was served this evening on Samuel Ward, of New York, requiring him to appear again before the Board of Impeachment Managers to testify in relation to the charge of corruption in influencing the votes of Senators in the late impeachment trial.

The Municipal Trouble at the Capital.

In the District Court to-day Judge Fisher recognized Mr. Sayles J. Bowen as Mayor of Washington *de facto*, and said he did not think a decent regard for common sense would prompt him to take any notice of the appointment of the so-called *ad interim* Mayor, and under the facts presented he also recognized Colonel Cook as Corporation Attorney in the place of Joseph H. Bradley, Jr.

Arrival of Mr. Romero in Washington.

Señor Romero has returned to Washington to present to the President his letter of recall as Minister for Mexico, and to transact the unfinished business of importance to that republic.

Election of a Senator to Congress from Florida.

Private information from Florida is to the effect that A. S. Welch, late of Michigan, has been elected Senator for the term ending March 4, 1869. For the next term, ending 1873, the vote stood:—T. W. Osborn, late of New York (radical), 31; O. B. Hart, native, known as a Southern loyalist, 21; Governor Marvin (democrat), 16. The Legislature adjourned before another trial. A third Senator will be elected for the term commencing with March 4, 1869.

The Whiskey and Tobacco Tax.

The sub-committees of Ways and Means are busy to-day revising and preparing several portions of the bill assigned them. They will sit during the sessions of the House in order to perfect their labors at the earliest time possible.

Redemption of Compound Interest Notes.

The Senate Finance Committee are considering and will probably report at an early day a bill authorizing the issue of twenty-five millions of three per cent certificates, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to enable him to redeem an equal amount of compound interest notes.

The Grand Jury and the Surratt Case.

It is understood that the Grand Jury is examining witnesses with a view to bringing in a new indictment against Surratt, charging him only with complicity to take the life of President Lincoln.

Visitors to the Executive Mansion.

A large number of visitors were in attendance at the Executive Mansion to-day, including many ladies and several individuals of prominence. A committee of the citizens of Washington, including the Mayor *ad interim* and several members of the conservative wing of the City Councils, had an interview with the President with reference to the bill which has passed Congress relating to the municipal officers.

Generals Rousseau and Hancock, and Senators Henderson and Buckalew also had an interview with Mr. Johnson.

The Texas Reconstruction Convention Calling Upon Congress for Assistance.

The following telegram was received last night and read in both the House of Representatives and the Senate to-day:—

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16, 1868.

To Hons. B. F. WADE and SCHUYLER COLFAX, President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives:—

I am directed by the Texas Convention to forward you the following resolutions adopted this day, duly attested copies of which will be sent you by mail. The immediate action of Congress is earnestly requested by the loyal people of this State:—

Whereas lawlessness and crime exist to such an alarming extent in portions of this State, it is deemed proper to do all in the power of the constitution to protect life and property and for the suppression of crime.

Therefore be it resolved, That this Convention respectfully urge upon the Congress of the United States the necessity of authorizing the organization by this body of a military force in the several counties in this State, to act in conjunction with and under the direction of the military commander therein, for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens now every day being preyed upon by assassins and robbers to an extent unparalleled in the history of civilized communities in times of peace, and which, if not speedily arrested, must result in the destruction of social order.

Resolved, That if protection is not speedily provided in some form by the national government that the loyal and law-abiding citizens of Texas will be compelled, in the exercise of the sacred right of self-defence, to organize for their own protection.

Resolved, That this Convention have full confidence in Brevet Major General J. J. Reynolds, commander of the district of Texas, and that to the extent of the means placed at his disposal he will give protection and preserve peace.

C. J. DAVIS, President of the Convention.

The Reconstruction Committee on the Proposed Division of Texas.

The Committee on Reconstruction had a meeting to-day on the bill to divide Texas into three States. They voted to postpone its consideration until the first of December by a vote of five yeas to four nays, but at the request of Mr. Boutwell this vote was reconsidered, and further action thereon deferred till to-day two weeks.

Report in Relation to the Antietam Cemetery.

Representative Washburne, of Indiana, made a report from the Committee on Military Affairs to-day on the subject of the cemetery at Antietam. The cemetery is not, and never has been except in name, a national cemetery. The original purchase was solely by the State of Maryland as a burial place for all who fell on either side at the battle of Antietam. By a subsequent act of the Maryland Legislature it was devoted in perpetuity as a national cemetery for the purpose of the burial and final resting place of the remains of the soldiers who fell at the battle of Antietam or other points north of the Potomac river during the invasion of Lee in the summer or fall of 1862, or who died in consequence of wounds received in said battle or during the said invasion. Under the original act or subsequent legislation providing for the burying of Confederate dead, but separate and apart from those who had fallen in defence of our flag, fourteen States made donations for the purpose set forth and appointed trustees. Whether the States so acting were deceived or not the committee have no means of knowing; but if they were deceived it must have been through inexcusable negligence on the part of the authorites, as full and explicit notice was contained in the charter. The committee say that last May a committee of the Board was appointed to purchase and enclose additional grounds adjoining the present cemetery for the purpose of interring the Confederate dead therein, in accordance with the law of Maryland, and the Southern States were invited to make appropriations. The committee do not deem it necessary to discuss the question whether Maryland acted wisely or not in making provision for the Confederate dead, nor do they deem it necessary to say to the States donating that they were in error, as such discussion comes too late to remedy the evil; and believing that the trustees have only been carrying out the act of their incorporation in such a manner that it may give as little offence as possible to those whose friends, falling in the defence of our flag, now sleep peacefully in the cemetery, they ask that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Bill Reported to Pay the Reward for the Capture of Jeff Davis.

The bill reported from the House Committee of Claims to-day provides that the reward of $100,000 offered for the capture of Jefferson Davis by the President of the United States in his proclamation, May 2, 1865, shall be paid as follows:—To James H. Wilson, of Illinois, late Major General of volunteers, $3,000; to Benjamin D. Pritchard, of Michigan, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 4th Michigan cavalry, $3,000; to Joseph A. O. Yeoman, of Iowa, late Captain of the 1st Ohio cavalry, $3,000, and to the following officers, non-commissioned officers and privates in proportion to the monthly pay pooper to which they were respectively entitled in the grades which they held at the time of said capture. Here follow the names of 144 officers and men of the Fourth Michigan cavalry that were present on the morning of May 10; of seventy-five officers and enlisted men of the First Wisconsin cavalry, and of twenty-seven others, being the detachment accompanying Captain Yeoman, principally of Ohio. The bill provides that to the heir-at-law and legal representatives of such soldiers named herein as were killed in action at the capture or have since deceased, the share, proportion or claim of such killed or deceased soldier shall be paid. The sum of $100,000 is appropriated to carry the act into effect.

Report of the Senate on the Alleged Ill Treatment of a Negro Woman.

The Senate Committe on the District of Columbia to-day made a report on the resolution heretofore referred to them, instructing them to inquire into the alleged facts of Mrs. Kate Brown's (the colored woman in charge of the ladies' retiring room of the Senate) forcible ejection from a passenger car of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company in February last, and also instructing them to inquire into what further legislation is necessary to protect the rights of passengers. The committee say that they find the facts to be as heretofore stated—that Congress has already provided in the charter that the company shall not make any discrimination on account of race or color; that Mrs. Brown has instituted suit against the company for damages and injuries sustained, and that the policeman who ejected her from the car has since been dismissed from the service of the company. The repeal of the charter, the committee say, would inflict great injury to travel, but if the result of the legal proceedings which Mrs. Brown has instituted shall not be satisfactory, the resolution can be taken from the table and the charter of the company be repealed or such measures adopted as shall at the same time be considered necessary to protect the rights of passengers upon that road, and they, therefore, recommend that the resolution for the present be laid upon the table.

Alleged Ill Treatment of a Negro Prisoner in Georgia.

The following is in substance the affidavit of John Wells, a freedman, of Columbus, Ga., in regard to the treatment he received at the hands of military authority while in custody as a witness in the Ashburn murder case. It is one of a number of depositions brought here by Mr. Lamar, of Georgia, to secure, if possible, some action by means of which the men now held as prisoners at Fort Pulaski may have a fair and impartial trial:—

Wells deposes that he was arrested with the other prisoners and taken to Fort Pulaski. All were stripped and searched for weapons and money, which latter was taken from each of the prisoners and has not yet been returned. Each prisoner was confined in a separate cell, with an empty cell between those occupied by prisoners. Soon after they were confined some person, apparently in authority, asked, in the hearing of witness, whether the razors were ready to shave the heads of the prisoners. The reply was "yes." Witness was then blindfolded and taken to another part of the fort, seated in a chair and held by two men while his head was being lathered and preparations made to shave it. Some person took hold of his head and drew it back, and during the struggle caused by witness' resistance the bandage was partially removed from his eyes. Witness found himself in a casemate and a cannon placed in front of him and a man appeared to be in the act of firing it. Witness became so alarmed that he begged permission to make a statement of all he knew. Fifteen minutes were allowed for the purpose. Witness then told all he knew in connection with the killing of Ashburn. He declared his own innocence and knew nothing to implicate others. He could not give false testimony against others, and if they meant to kill him for refusing he would have to die. Witness was shortly thereafter reconducted to his cell, where he was confined several days, during which time he was frequently interrogated, and was finally released, with the explanation that they believed he was honest and told the truth. Before leaving the fort he was cautioned never to speak of what occurred there, and if he did they would bring him back and keep him five years. Witness stated that the ex-Provisional Governor, James Johnson, was one of those who took an active part in terrifying and catechising the witness, and that Johnson conducted himself in a very violent manner.

Army Bulletin.

By directions of the Secretary of War Brevet Captain George Williams, First Lieutenant U. S. A., and Second Lieutenant D Q. Rousseau, Fifth U. S. infantry, have been assigned to duty as Aids-de-Camp to General Rousseau, commanding the Department of the Columbia, from November 23, 1867.

Chase and the Presidency—President Johnson Supports the Chief Justice.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1868.

Chief Justice Chase arrived here yesterday from his recent visit to the South. Last evening he visited the White House and had a long interview with President Johnson. It is learned from a high and reliable authority that the political condition of the South and the prospective nominations to be made at New York by the Democrative Convention next month formed themes of conversation between the President and the Chief Justice.

Since the name of Chase was first mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination Mr. Johnson has taken an unusual interest in the proposed Convention. He has frequently expressed his preference for Chase to those who introduced the subject to him over all the other candidates. In his opinion the nomination of Chase would be the harbinger of victory for the democrats, and his election would bring peace and quiet to the country, besides doing away with military rule and restoring the reign of law and order. During the conversation last evening the President frankly expressed the hope that the Democratic Convention would have the wisdom and policy to nominate Chase, around whom the conservatives and the constitution loving masses of the country could rally. If this was done he (Johnson) would do his utmost to insure the success of the ticket. The Chief Justice thanked the President for his kindness and expressed his willingness to accept the nomination on the platform embracing the living issues of the day.

[From the Commercial Advertiser of yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1868.

The return of Chief Justice Chase to this city has revived the interest in his proposed nomination by the New York Convention. It is understood that arrangements are now in progress for the formation of a coalition Presidential ticket of conservative republicans and democrats, with Mr. Chase at its head, on the basis of opposition to radicalism and centralization, and acceptance of the accomplished events of the war. It is claimed by Mr. Chase's friends that he can carry more than half the Southern States, and cause a defection from the republican party in the Northern States that will elect the ticket and secure a full majority in Congress.

The democratic leaders so far are cautious and reticent, and hesitate to commit themselves in advance of a definite knowledge of Mr. Chase's views. Chase's political friends are in consultation with him to-day. A third party with Chase as candidate for the Presidency is talked of in case of his rejection by the Democratic Convention. The democrats apprehend that Mr. Chase cannot poll the full vote of the party, and this seems to be the great obstacle to his nomination. It is conceded, however, that he would draw large republican vote.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1868.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the Constitutional Convention of Texas, transmitting resolutions adopted by the convention requesting a change in the law at the earliest moment, authorizing the commander of that district to appoint Registers of Elections, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Also a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of the proposed law relative to Judge Advocates of the army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a communication from Major General Sheridan, commander of the district of Missouri, urging that the Central Pacific Railroad be compelled to extend their line from Atchison to Fort Leavenworth, which was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

PETITIONS.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial of merchants and shipowners of Boston, representing that hostilities between Spain, Chile, Ecquador and other South American republics having ceased since 1866, though not recognized by Spain, they have a right to deal with either of these Powers as though a treaty of peace had been ratified between them and Spain, and asking protection from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REMISSION OF DUTIES—SALE OF DAMAGED ORDNANCE, ETC.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a joint resolution to remit the duties on certain religious books donated to the people of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON also introduced a joint resolution authorizing the sale of damaged or unserviceable arms, ordnance and ordnance stores, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE BANKRUPT LAWS.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on the Judiciary, recommended the indefinite postponement of several bills in relation to the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy. Agreed to.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, the bill in relation to the nation currency was taken up.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep.) of Pa., took the floor and denounced the first section, forbidding any national bank from paying interest on the balances of any other, as having been got up for the purpose of enabling the city banks to use the funds of the country banks without paying for them. He would prefer that the subject should be deferred until next session. Since it was to be considered he moved to strike out the first section.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., also opposed the first section, and replying to the argument of Mr. Cattell of yesterday,

Mr. SPRAGUE, (rep.) of R. I., took the floor, but was shortly interrupted, at one o'clock, by the announcement of

THE CHINESE EMBASSY,

and Mr. Burlingame entered, arm in arm with Mr. Sumner, the two chief mandarins being escorted by Messrs. Sherman and Hendricks.

Having proceeded within the bar Mr. SUMNER said:—Mr. President—We present Mr. Burlingame and his associates of the Chinese Embassy to the Senate of the United States.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.*—I welcome Mr. Burlingame and his associates of the Chinese Embassy to the Senate of the United States, and the committee will conduct them to the seats prepared for them.

The Embassy took their seats in the semi-circle facing the Senators, Mr. Burlingame in the centre.

Mr. ANTHONY, rising, said—Mr. President, I move that the business be suspended for twenty minutes, in order that the Senate may have an opportunity of paying their respects to the Embassy.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senators, for the most part, flocked around the Celestials, shaking hands and engaging in conversation through the interpreters. The galleries in the meantime had become pretty well filled, in anticipation of the scene recalling the days of impeachment.

At a quarter past one o'clock the President *pro tem.* resumed the chair, and again called the Senate to order, the Embassy retiring in the order in which they came, without ceremony.

CONSIDERATION OF THE CURRENCY BILL RESUMED.

Scarcely had the last flowing skirts cleared the door when the President *pro tem.* announced that the question was on striking out the first section of the bill, and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Sprague) had the floor.

When the confusion resulting from the speedy vacation of the galleries had ceased Mr. Sprague resumed the floor. He pronounced the action of the Senate yesterday, in agreeing to take from the excess of banking capital in the Eastern States the proposed twenty millions increase, a breach of a solemn compact entered into for the benefit of the nation in its time of trial. The opinion of bankers had too large a share in the administration of the government. He was opposed to all propositions for inflation. He said there is no road out of our dilemma until the national securities are brought up to the value expressed on their face. He would vote for the motion to strike out and hoped the whole subject would be laid on the table.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., would also vote to strike out the first section, as in his opinion the matter should be left to the banking interest to regulate for themselves.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE TEXAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Shortly before two o'clock the Chair laid before the Senate a telegraphic despatch from the Constitutional Convention of Texas, dated Austin, Texas, June 16, forwarding resolutions just adopted, on which they ask the immediate action of Congress. The resolutions, after reciting the lawlessness existing in certain portions of the State, urge upon Congress the necessity of authorizing the organization by the convention of a military force in the several counties to act in connection with the military commander, in whom they express their confidence, for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of their citizens, now preyed upon by assassins and robbers, and assert that otherwise they will be obliged to organize for their own defence. The matter was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE CURRENCY BILL AGAIN.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, opposed the motion to strike out the first section of the pending bill. He insisted that the flow of banking capital to the East is largely caused by this principle of paying interest on balances. It was sought by the banks, not by the people. He was opposed also to the proposition to arbitrarily withdraw twenty millions of circulation from one section of the country and give it to another.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., contended that the bill gives to the city banks an advantage over the country banks, as the former will thereby receive a large amount of deposits upon which they will pay no interest, while the latter will be deprived of their profits.

Mr. HOWE argued that the matter should be left to the course of business without interference by legislation.

The motion to strike out was agreed to by a vote of 26 to 11, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Ferry, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McCreery, Morrill of Me., Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Tenn., Pomeroy, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Vickers, Wade and Yates—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Cattell, Fessenden, Henderson, Morgan, Morrill of Vt., Sherman, Sumner, Tipton, Van Winkle, Willey and Wilson—11.

Mr. FRELYLINGHUYSEN, (rep.) of N. J., who would have voted aye, was paired with Mr. Drake; and Mr. Williams, who would have voted nay, with Mr. Thayer.

Mr. SHERMAN then offered his substitute for the fifth section, providing

That for the better distribution of the national bank currency an amount not exceeding twenty millions may be issued to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less banking circulation than five dollars per inhabitant, and that within one year the same shall be withdrawn *pro rata* from banks in States and Territories having an amount in excess of their proportion under the act of March 3, 1864, to ascertain which the Comptroller of the Currency is to make a statement, showing the amount to be retired by each of such banks, and to make requisition upon them, commencing with those having the largest excess; and in case of failure to furnish it is made the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at auction a sufficient amount of the bonds held to secure the circulation of such banks.

The bill having passed through the committee Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., again offered his amendment, voted down in committee, to strike out section 5 and insert "That upon the issue of any such national circulation provided for in this section the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to permanently withdraw an equal amount of United States notes."

Rejected without a division.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., moved to amend by adding the following:—"Provided that the circulation herein authorized shall be issued only as circulation is withdrawn, so that the aggregate circulation shall not at any time exceed $300,000,000," which was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN'S amendment was also agreed to.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep) of Minn., offered an amendment proposed, he said, by the Comptroller of the Currency, as an additional section, authorizing changes of name or location by national banks upon application to the Comptroller of the Currency and public notice given, which was rejected by a vote of 11 to 23.

Mr. DAVIS offered the following as an additional section:—

That all laws imposing any tax upon the circulation notes or notes of issue made by any bank of any State or Territory, or imposing any tax in any form upon such banks, be and the same are hereby repealed.

It was rejected without division.

The bill then passed by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Ferry, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, McCreery, Nye, Patterson of N. H., Patterson of Tenn., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey and Wilson—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Cameron, Conkling, Edmunds, Fessenden, Hendricks, Howe, Morgan, Sprague, Trumbull, Vickers, Williams and Yates—14.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., who would have voted aye was paired with Mr. Morrill, of Me., opposed.

The bill now goes to the House.

The following is the bill as passed:—

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That every national banking association selected as a depository of public moneys under the provisions of section forty-five of the National Currency act shall deposit United States bonds as security for such deposits; and whenever the public moneys deposited in such association shall exceed ninety per centum of the par value of the bonds, so held by the Treasurer as security, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer forthwithby draft or otherwise to reduce the amount of such deposits to a sum not exceeding ninety per centum of the bonds deposited as herein specified. If any person or agent of any association designated as a depositary of public moneys shall pay or offer to pay any money or other valuable consideration, either directly or indirectly, for the purpose of obtaining or retaining deposits or public moneys, or if any officer or agent of the government shall receive any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, for making such deposit of public moneys, such officer or agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That section forty-two of said act be so amended as to provide within ninety days from the date of the notice served upon the Comptroller of the Currency by any national banking association that its shareholders have voted to go into liquidation as provided in said section the said association shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding notes in lawful money of the United States and take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasurer for the security of its circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the nineteenth section of said act in default of which the Comptroller shall sell said bonds to the highest bidder at public auction, at the Stock Exchange in the city of New York, and from the proceeds thereof shall pay over to the Treasurer of the United States, in lawful money, an amount equal to the outstanding circulation of such association, and shall pay over any surplus remaining to the officers of the association; and any association which has heretofore gone into liquidation under the provisions of the section to which this is an amendment shall pay over to the Treasurer lawful money equal in amount to its outstanding circulation within thirty days from the date of the passage of this act; in default of which its bonds shall be sold as above provided, and from that time the outstanding notes shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and the said association and the shareholders thereof shall be discharged from all liability therefor; provided that any association winding up its affairs for the purpose of consolidation with another bank shall not be compelled to pay to the Treasurer of the United States the amount of its outstanding circulation in lawful money, nor shall its bonds be sold as above provided.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to receivers of national banking associations appointed in accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, in full compensation for their services, a salary of $1,500 per annum, and in addition thereto a commission of two per cent upon the first $100,000, a commission of one-half per cent upon the sums above $100,000 if not exceeding $500,000, a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on all sums over $500,000 that may be collected, which salary and commission shall be paid by the Comptroller of the Currency, out of any moneys realized from the assets of the bank so in the hands of the receiver; provided that the payment of one half the commissions may be reserved in the discretion of the Comptroller until the affairs of the bank are finally closed, which sum shall then be paid to the receiver, or in case more than one receiver has acted, it shall be apportioned among the several receivers by the Comptroller of the Currency, according to equity; and all the receivers appointed as aforesaid shall be considered as officers or agents of the government, and shall have the right to bring suits in the United States Courts, and may invest the assets of the bank in their hands in bonds of the United States while the affairs of the bank are in liquidation, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller of theCurrency, and the receivers shall also make a report to the Comptroller of all their acts and proceedings; and the Comptroller shall be authorized to sell such bonds from time to time in order to make the dividends and payments provided for in the fifteth section of the act to which this act is supplementary; and the Judge of the United States District Court for the district in which such suits are brought shall fix the fees or compensation to be allowed to the attorneys for such receivers, having due reference to the amount of labor performed and to the interests of the creditors of the bank.

SEC. 4. That to secure a better distribution of the national banking currency there may be issued circulation notes to banking associations organized in States and Territories having a less national banking circulation than five dollars per inhabitant; but the amount of such circulation shall not exceed $20,000,000, and the circulation herein authorized shall, within one year, be withdrawn *pro rata* from banks organized in States having a circulation exceeding that provided for by the act of March 3, 1865, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," to ascertain which the Comptroller of the Currency shall make a statement showing the amount of circulation to be retired by each of such banks, and shall make a requisition for such amount upon such bank, commencing with the banks having the largest excess of circulation, and upon failure of such bank to return the amount so required within the year aforesaid it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to sell at public auction in New York an amount of the bonds deposited by said bank as security for its circulation equal to the circulation to be withdrawn from such bank, and with the proceeds to redeem so many of the notes of such bank, as they come into the Treasury, as will equal the amount required from it; provided, that the circulation herein authorized shall be issued only as the circulation is withdrawn, so that the aggregate of circulation shall not at any time exceed $300,000,000.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., tried to call up the bill relative to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, but a motion to go into executive session prevailed.

In the meantime the bill for the removal of political disabilities came over from the House with the request for a Committee of Conference on the amendments, which was ordered.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1868.

KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. COOK, (rep.) of Ill., from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the contested election case of McKee against Young, from the Ninth Congressional district of Kentucky, with a resolution that Samuel McKee, the contestant, was duly elected. He gave notice that he would call up the report early next week.

GOVERNMENT GAS.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution calling on the President of the Washington Gaslight Company for information as to the quantity of illuminating gas furnished to the government from June 30, 1865, to May 31, 1868, the amount received for the same, &c. Adopted.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARK.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs Reservation, in Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

TAX ON BANK CAPITAL AND GOVERNMENT DEPOSITS.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to consider and report on the subject of a tax on capital, deposits and circulation of the national and other banks of issue, in connection with the bill directed to be prepared.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., suggested to include also a tax on government deposits.

Mr. INGERSOLL so modified the resolution, and it was agreed to.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution on the subject of American naturalized citizens, which was read, as follows:—

Whereas foreign nations should not be allowed to raise the question whether American citizenship was acquired by birth or adoption, the rights of citizenship being the same to all citizens; and whereas this republic has pledged its faith to persons of all nations that residence, renunciation of former allegiance and compliance with our laws makes them citizens here, and the honor of the nation is pledged that such promise be redeemed, no matter whence came the citizen or however powerful the nation that denies it; and, Whereas, Great Britain has, in defiance of the law of nations, a portion of her own history and the results of the war of 1812, lately established in her courts the dogma "once a subject always a subject," and has in repeated instances refused to recognize the rights of American citizens by denying them the privilege of mixed juries, treating as subjects of her realm many of our citizens who had periled life in defence of this government during the war of the rebellion, in some cases arresting and imprisoning for words spoken in this country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States immediately demand from any foreign country which may have imprisoned American citizens for words spoken in this country acknowledgment as complete and ample as was made by the government in the apology for the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and, if such apology is denied, he report the fact to Congress for its action; also that he demand reparation in all cases where American citizens have been treated as subjects of a foreign Power, and that to all such persons now imprisoned the rights herein claimed shall be granted, and that he report to this House what he has done, if anything, to secure such rights and redress the wrongs above set forth.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., said that this was a very grave matter. The resolution asserted a great many things about which he knew nothing. He desired to debate the resolution.

The resolution giving rise to debate went over under the rule.

THE WHISKEY TAX.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to collect the revenue on distilled spirits on the principle of taxing the capacity of the still and apparatus, making due allowance for the waste, to contain provisions like the following:—First, call in expert builders and operators and ascertain the utmost quantity the still can produce in twenty-four hours' constant running; second, that the distiller take out a license for just such time as he may choose to operate, paying or giving good security to pay the tax on all spirits that can be produced within the period of the license; third, if the distiller shall be found to overrun the period of his license he shall be subject to imprisonment in the penitentiary; fourth, if any one shall be found to have distilled spirits without a license he shall be subject to like imprisonment; fifth, if there be any unoccupied distillery the key shall be given to a revenue officer, who shall be heavily punished if he suffer the premises to go into the hands of any other person for the purpose of using them; sixth, the keeper of any concealed still shall be heavily punished.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The House resumed, as the business of the morning hour, the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Ingersoll in reference to the National Safe Deposit Company of the city of Washington, some of the provisions of the bill, particularly those giving the company the power of a savings bank and of a trust company, were contested and discussed during the morning hour. Finally, on motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., the bill was laid on the table.

HELL GATE AND NEW YORK HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. CHANLER, (dem.) of N. Y., presented the petitions of A. W. Griswold and others, William Searles, President of the New York Stock Exchange, and others; John J. Conover, President of the Mechanics' and Traders' Association, and others, and of Heratio Allen and others, all citizens of New York, asking an appropriation by Congress for the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate and of the rocks in New York harbor, known as Battery, Diamond and Coenties reefs.

THE REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the distribution of the reward offered by the President of the United States for the capture of Jefferson Davis. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

THE BURIAL OF REBEL DEAD IN ANTIETAM CEMETERY.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Ind., from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report as to the burying of Confederate dead in the Antietam Cemetery. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

PROMOTION OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The House then proceeded to the consideration, as a special order, of the bill reported by Mr. Eliot, from the Committee on Commerce, to promote American commerce.

Mr. ELIOT, (rep.) of Mass., addressed the House on the national importance of the bill, which provides as follows:—

That section 4 of the act entitled "An act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties upon foreign importations, approved March 3, 1865;" and section fifteen of an act entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes, approved July 14, 1862," be and the same are hereby amended so that the tonnage tax therein imposed shall be collected only from vessels arriving from foreign ports.

SEC. 2. That a drawback equal to the duties paid be allowed to shipbuilders on lumber, cordage, iron, copper, chains and anchors actually used and employed by them in the building and rigging of any ship, steamer or other vessel built within the limits of the United States, the amount of drawback in all cases to be ascertained and to be paid in such manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, provided that five per centum on the amount of all such drawbacks so allowed shall be retained for the use of the United States by the collectors paying such drawbacks respectively.

SEC. 3. That the fifth section of an act concerning the registering and recording of ships or vessels, approved December 31, 1792, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Hereafter boats or other vessels of the United States less than twenty tons burden shall not be enrolled, and no certificate of registry shall be required of them. Such boats or vessels shall be licensed, and shall, in every other respect, be liable to the rules and regulations and penalties now in force relating to registered and enrolled vessels.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of the act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue registers to vessels in certain cases, approved December 23, 1863," are hereby extended to vessels built within the United States, provided the same were not transferred during the rebellion to foreign owners.

Mr. ELIOT, having stated that under the present system of taxation of articles that enter into shipbuilding there are no more ships built in this country, argued that a maritime nation must build its own vessels. No commercial country could be a first class power unless it built its own vessels and controlled its own carrying trade. This was the law of commercial life; not the law of the United States only, not the law of England or France only, not the law of to-day alone, not the law by which alone Phœnicia or Venice controlled the seas, but was the great law of national commercial life, like that law of justice described by Cicero:—"There shall not be one law for Rome and another for Athens, not one law for to-day and another for to-morrow, but one enduring law for all people." It was manifest, he said, that if Congress did not interfere the commerce of the United States would be ruined and the carrying trade left in the control of England.