WASHINGTON

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS.

Nominations Confirmed in the Senate.

Bailey and Wadsworth Thrown Over by the Adjournment.

A Night of Dissipation and a Day of Dull Headaches in the House.

PASSAGE OF THE CUBAN RESOLUTION.

Fierce Talk Between Butler, Logan and Schenck.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1869.

Closing Scenes in the House—Sam Ward's Midnight Feast—A Brilliant Trio—Tilt Between Generals Logan, Butler and Schenck—Passage of Banks' Resolution of Sympathy with Cuba.

The closing scenes in the House were both exciting and ludicrous. After midnight, when the galleries began to thin out, members threw aside the little restraint and reserve which the presence of persons in the galleries seems to impose. Their conduct was, if possible less dignified, and their general bearing and demeanor seemed to say, "Well, we are alone now, and we will do just as we please." By one o'clock everybody had left except a few negroes who were asleep in the gallery just behind the clock and a man scattered here and there, besides a few reporters who seemed determined to see the thing out. It was noticeable, about this time, that many members were absent from their seats. Sometimes it was difficult when the House was dividing to get a quorum. The explanation was to be found in the fact that up in the law library of the House Sam Ward, Butler's "Bismarck, Jr.," of impeachment notoriety, had set out an elegant lunch, with plenty of champagne to wash it down, to which he invited all the members, without distinction of party. Just back of the lobby is the room of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Colonel Ordway. Here, too, was a lunch, strictly temperance, though; only coffee to be had in the way of beverages. It was of a more public nature than Sam Ward's, for Ordway's invitation extended to all the members and employés of the House, even down to the little pages. With Ordway's attraction at one side of the hall, and that of Sam Ward at the other, Mr. Speaker Blaine was forced to order "tellers" on nearly every demand for a division of the House. About two o'clock the hall of the House resembled a huge smoking room; nearly everybody had a cigar in his mouth, and was puffing away vigorously, as if legislative inspiration and wisdom was to be gathered from the weed. Some members were sitting with their feet upon the desks; others walked nervously around the hall, casting sharp glances towards the Speaker's desk now and again, as if watching when their "little bill" would be reached on the Speaker's table; still others stretched themselves upon the sofas and went to sleep. One bill after another was taken up and disposed of. But few measures got through without resistance. The democrats, maddened by the success of the majority in ousting their political colleagues and chagrined at the passage of the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas Reconstruction bill with the hated Morton amendment to it, were in no humor to facilitate the passage of other measures in which they had little or no interest. Motions for a recess, followed by demands for a division, tellers and the yeas and nays, were of frequent occurrence. So often was the roll called that both the regular reading clerks became hoarse and had to be relieved by fresh recruits. When Schenck arose to make his report from the Conference Committee on the Supplementary Whiskey and Tobacco Tax bill the members were generally in their seats; the respective lunches of Sam. Ward and Colonel Ordway had given out; members who had laid down early in the evening to take a nap woke up and resumed their cigars; everything assumed an air of business, and there was a manifest intention to do some work, though it was then close on to three o'clock in the morning. Schenck proceeded to explain and advocate the committee's report, and manifestly anticipated but little opposition. He was suddenly set upon, however, by Generals Logan and Butler, who not only denounced the Committee's report, but insinuated rather broadly that the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the conference committee and the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee himself, were not above suspicion nor by any means as honest as they should be. This aroused Schenck's sluggish Dutch blood, and rising, with his fists clenched and his square jaws set like those of a bull dog, he commenced in a sarcastic vein to portray the immaculate honesty of his assailants. Towards the close of his speech he lost his temper a little and became somewhat personal in his remarks, speaking of some men who added "cowardice to falsehood." General Logan was sitting a few feet behind Schenck with his feet upon the desk, half asleep. Schenck's sharp tones awakened him—and jumping hastily to his feet, he exclaimed: "I want to know if the gentleman from Ohio alludes to me, when he speaks of cowardice and falsehood?" Schenck, at the beginning of his speech had given notice that he did not want to be interrupted, but the defiant tone of Logan's interrogatory brought Schenck to a sudden halt; and, after pausing a sufficient time to allow Logan to get his question in, he answered, "No, sir, I do not." General Butler was smoking a cigar and hobnobbing with his former brethren on the democratic side of the House, when Bingham, who was in jolly humor, cried out, "Butler, he means you." Butler turned suddenly and walked at a rapid stride towards his own seat on the republican side of the House. He reached it just in time to get in a question at Schenck, who was about to start off again on the rampage. He was less direct than Logan, who went to the Chairman of the Ways and Means in true soldierlike style. Instead of saying, "Does the gentleman from Ohio refer to me when he speaks of cowardice and falsehood?" he merely said, in a good humored way, "Does the gentleman not know that the Pharisee once said? 'I thank God that I am not as other men?'" Had Butler been as blunt in his inquiry as Logan, he would, it is said, have been told "Thou art the man." As it was, Schenck retorted upon him more fiercely than ever, and added the word "hypocrisy" to the words "cowardice and falsehood." Butler made no response, but went away smoking his cigar as complacently as if nothing had happened, as if no insult had been put upon him. This served to encourage Schenck, and he went on talking, as everybody knew, at Butler in the most cutting style.

At twenty-five minutes past three, when the members were literally worn out with the labors and excitement of the day, the House took a recess until ten o'clock this morning. At that hour there was nothing like a quorum in the hall, and those who were present gave marked tokens of having been out late the previous night. Some, it was thought, showed signs of having been more than once at Sam Ward's lunch room. The whole crowd looked rather "hard," and evidently not in the best of humor. Many of them had their carpet bags on their desks, so as to be ready to leave on the noon train for their homes. It was an unfortunate time for office-seeking constituents to ask members to "sign" for them, and many a poor fellow of this class going up to his member, whom he had left in good temper the day before, was fearfully snubbed with the reply, "I have been up all night and am in no humor to look after your case now." The majority were in as little humor for legislative business as they were for signing petitions for office seekers. Fortunately, all the important business had been transacted the night before. The galleries were as crowded as if it was the opening instead of the closing day of the session. General Banks' Cuban admirers, male and female, were in the diplomatic box, just where they sat last night, and it seemed as if they had not stirred from that spot through the long night. The brilliant black eyes of the ladies, who seem more enthusiastic than the men in this business, were fixed upon Banks, and every movement of his seemed of interest to them. They were not kept long in suspense, for very soon after the House was called to order the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs arose and offered the long-looked-for resolution relative to Cuba. Objection was made, of course, but Banks is an adept in parliamentary tactics, and he soon had the rules suspended, and the resolution was passed by a vote of more than two-thirds. This was the only business of importance transacted. The remainder of the time was spent in fruitless efforts to get in pet resolutions and to push through the numerous little jobs that always come with the confusion and rush attending the close of a session. It was too late, however, when this began, and while a dozen gentlemen were yelling at once at the top of their voices, "Mr. Speaker!" the Speaker's gavel came down, and the first session of the Forty-first Congress was at an end. There was an immediate rush for the train, and scores of members, lobbyists, office hunters and idle visitors crowded the cars bound north and west.

Concluding Hours of the Senate Session.

The last two hours of the Senate session this forenoon, between ten o'clock and noon, were unmarked by anything worthy of special notice in the way of legislation. Most of the Senators looked decidedly played out; some of them were evidently in a very "elevated" condition, and a few snoozed away in their chairs unmindful of what was going on around them.

Scenes in the Executive Session—New York City Nominations Not Acted Upon.

Both houses remained in session to such a late hour this morning as to prevent giving any but the meagrest account of what took place. The doors of the Senate remained closed until four o'clock, the Senators being occupied all that time in discussing nominations sent to them by the President. The debate on some of the names was more than warm; it was occasionally sharp and personal, especially about James M. Ashley, candidate for the Montana Governorship; also three or four of the New York nominees, including Bailey and Wadsworth. Before the Senate took its recess at four A. M. the anxious expectants for confirmation had gradually withdrawn from the lobbies of the Senate and the only occupant of the waiting room was Bailey, nominated for Collector of the Thirty-second New York district, the richest gift in the revenue service, who evidently went in for fighting it out on that line if it took till daybreak. The coalition, however, between Fenton and Raymond, as exemplified in this nomination, failed to work in a satisfactory manner, for the ire of Conkling was aroused and the senior Senator from New York succeeded in smashing up the slate for the time being by allowing all the city nominations to expire with the fall of the gavel. Whether Grant will renominate these New York gentlemen, who have caused so much trouble among the Senators, or whether he will withdraw them, is a question by no means easily answered. The Baileyites assert that his name and those of all the other New York nominees, except Wadsworth, will be sent to the Senate again on Monday next; on the other hand, the anti-Baileyites state that it is almost a certainty that Grant will withdraw the names of such men as Bailey and Wadsworth, against whom charges of a serious nature have been partially sustained, sooner than involve the two New York Senators in a difficulty, which could not easily be adjusted and which from present appearances is looming up in the future.

President Grant at the Capitol.

The President came to the Capitol about ten o'clock this morning, accompanied by Secretaries Fish and Boutwell, Attorney General Hoar and his two secretaries, Messrs. Porter and Babcock, and the party were occupied up to the time of adjournment in examining the various bills presented to the President for his approval.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate early this morning confirmed the following nominations:—

Registers of Land Offices—Louis Dugal, Denver City, Col.; Colonel Abner Tibbets, St. Peters, Minn.; J. R. Lyman, Helena, Montana; Morgan Bates, Traverse City, Mich.; Jacob P. Clark, Olympia, Washington Territory; P. B. R. Pinchback, New Orleans; Charles W. Loomis, Jackson, Miss.

Register of Wills for the District of Columbia—Amos Webster.

Receivers of Public Money—James Stott, Dacotah City, Neb.; James M. Wilkinson, Marquette, Mich.; Reuben Goodrich, Traverse City, Mich.

Commissioners of Police for the District of Columbia—Devere Burr, Derrick F. Hamlin, W. H. Chase, Charles H. Cragin, Wm. J. Murtagh.

Anthony Higgings, Attorney for Delaware; Benjamin F. Fifield, Attorney for Vermont; C. R. Scott, Attorney for the Western district of Texas; J. W. Purviance, Attorney for the Western district of Tennessee; Horace H. Houghton, Consul at Lahaina; W. L. Sterns, Surveyor General of Florida; Charles Dillingham, to be Naval Officer for New Orleans; David Noggles, to be Chief Justice of Idaho; Samuel J. Holley, to be Collector at Buffalo; James A. Magruder, to be Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C.; J. C. Stover, to be Collector of the Minnesota district; James P. Luce, to be Surveyor at Louisville; Edington Fulton to be Surveyor at Baltimore; Laban H. Litchfield to be Marshal for Dacotah; H. N. Moulton to be Marshal for Idaho; Church Howe to be Marshal for Wyoming; Philip Ritz to be Marshal for Washington; John W. Dunn to be Marshal for Delaware; Edward Y. Goldsborough to be Marshal for Maryland; William E. Parker to be Marshal for Texas; Joseph R. Bennet to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan; Joseph M. Casey to be Attorney for Wyoming; Thomas M. Browne to be District Attorney for Indiana.

Fifty three nominations for various offices, not having been confirmed by the Senate, expired at noon to-day with the adjournment of that body, and new names must be sent in for the offices or those sent in heretofore be renominated.

Candidates for Office from Brooklyn.

The following are mentioned as aspirants for office from Kings county, N. Y.:—Samuel Booth, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, for Postmaster of that city, in place of Anthony Campbell. James Temler, for Postmaster of Williamsburg. John McDiarmid, for Assessor of Second district. Alderman A. B. Thorne, for Assessor of Third district, in place of Samuel P. Maddox. E. L. Sanderson for United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of New York. For the Brooklyn Navy Yard the following names are being urged—Theodore Holmes for Master Ship Carpenter; George McMullin, Master Joiner; Stephen A. Mann, Master Ship Sailmaker; John Mitchell, Master Block Maker; John McNeil, Master Painter; Maurice Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Saw Mills; John Chandley, Master Dock Builder; Garrett Braisted, Master Spar Maker; A. C. Entriken, Master Mason; David Wilson, Master Blacksmith. These names are endorsed by Archibald M. Bliss, C. W. Codare and Joseph Reeve, delegates to the Chicago Convention; by Henry S. Bellows, republican candidate for Congress in the Second district, and others.

The Appointments in the State Department Determined Upon.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, with his family, has taken possession of his new and permanent residence in this city. J. Bancroft Davis, Assistant Secretary of State, occupies the rooms at the Ebbitt House vacated by the Secretary. The Secretary of State has now finished his labors in overhauling the mass of applications for office filed in his department. The foreign slate has been made up and all further applications are entirely unnecessary. A number of new candidates appeared to-day and yesterday, and looked rather blank when informed that all the places had been filled. The Secretary expresses great surprise at the peculiar fitness of the majority of the applicants for the positions they sought, and feels very much gratified at the prospect thus presented of sending abroad a corps of able and creditable representatives. The largest number of applications were for places on the Continent, particularly France, Switzerland and Italy. It is at present understood that the entire batch will be sent to the Senate early in the ensuing week. General Burbridge is working hard for the position of Minister to Brazil and, it is said, has one-half the Senate on his side. Sam McKee, of Kentucky, wants to go as Minister to Switzerland, and thinks he has sufficient influence to insure success.

General Heintzelman to be Retired.

The House passed last night and the President signed to-day the bill retiring General S. P. Heintzelman, with the rank and pay of a major general. The only opposition to it in the House came from General Logan, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. He was completely answered and General Heintzelman vindicated by Generals Garfield, Slocum, Butler, Banks and Farnsworth. The bill finally passed without a division.

Fractional Currency Statement.

The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to day was $476,730. The shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at New York were $200,000; at St. Louis, $50,000; to national banks, $156,000. Treasurer Spinner holds as security for national bank circulation, $342,798,300, and for public deposits, $30,875,350. The amount of national bank notes issued during the week was $99,050. Total to date, $313,796,806. Mutilated bills returned, $12,926,653; insolvent bank notes redeemed, $1,058,398; actual circulation at this date, $299,817,755. The amount of fractional currency destroyed during the week was $536,600.

Departure of the Chilean Minister.

Señor Mariano Sanchez Fontecilla, the Chilean Minister, will leave here in a few days for Paris.

Resolutions and Bills Signed by the President.

The President this morning, while at the Capitol, signed and approved the following bills:—

A resolution respecting the retirement of Brevet Major General S. P. Heintzelman.

A resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs.

A resolution extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal.

A resolution making San Diego, California, a port of entry.

An act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of said road.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July 25, 1866.

An act to establish certain post roads.

An act to declare and fix the status of Judge Advocates of the United States Army.

An act authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers, provided by said constitution, and members of Congress.

A resolution enabling *bona fide* settlers to purchase certain lands acquired from the Great and Little Osage tribes of Indians.

A joint resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868.

An act making available an appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion.

An act to discontinue Sault St. Marie as a port of entry in the Superior district, and to establish Marquette in lieu thereof.

An act concerning the Attorney General.

Both the Senate and House bills for the removal of political disabilities failed.

The Reconstruction Act.

The following is the full text of the act authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people and authorizing the election of State officers provided by said constitutions, and members of Congress, as approved and signed by the President to-day:—

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the constitution which was framed by the convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the registered voters of said State registered at the date of said submission for ratification or rejection, and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken either upon each of the said provisions alone or in connection with the other portions of said constitution, as the President may direct.

SEC. 2. That at the same election the voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the General Assembly of said State and all the officers of said State, provided for by the said constitution, and Members of Congress; and the officer commanding the District of Virginia shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged and corrected prior to such election according to law, and for that purpose may appoint such registers as he may deem necessary; and said elections shall be held and returns thereof made in the manner provided by the acts of Congress commonly called the "Reconstruction Acts."

SEC. 3.—That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the constitution of Texas to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote, and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature and all the State officers provided for in said constitution and members of Congress, provided also that no election shall be held in said State of Texas for any purpose until the President so direct.

SEC. 4. That the President of the United States may in like manner, as he may deem expedient, direct either the entire constitution or separate provisions of the same as provided in the first section of this act, to be submitted to a separate State election in the State of Mississippi, and at the same election voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature and all the State officers provided for in the said constitution, and members of Congress.

SEC. 5. That if either of said constitutions shall be ratified at such elections, the Legislature of the State so ratifying, elected as provided in this act, shall assemble at the capital of said State on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in said State.

SEC. 6. That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall be admitted to a representation in Congress their several Legislatures, which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the fifteenth article which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the preceding sections of this act of the said States shall not be deemed final or operate as a complete restoration thereof until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress.

The Amended Whiskey and Tobacco Tax Act.

The following is the full text of the act approved to-day to amend an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes;" approved July 20, 1868:—

Be it enacted, &c., That an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868, be amended as follows, to wit:—That section eight be amended so that in case of a distillery or distilling apparatus erected prior to the 20th of July, 1868, on a tract or lot of land held under lease or other evidence of title less than fee simple, which was not required by the laws of the State to be recorded in order to be valid at the time of its execution, or in any case where the title was then and has continued to be in litigation or where the owner is possessed of the fee but encumbered with a mortgage executed and duly recorded prior to the said July 20, 1868, and not due, or where the fee is held by a *femme covert*e, minor, person of unsound mind or other person incapable of giving consent as required by said act, a bond may be taken at the discretion of the Commissioner, as provided for in said section for a distillery erected on land, the lease or other evidence of title to which was duly recorded prior to the passage of this act; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed to apply to any distillery or distilling apparatus not erected prior to July 20, 1868.

That section twenty be so amended that in case of distilleries having a producing capacity of less than one hundred gallons in twenty-four hours, and in which grain or meal is mashed by hand and with but the use of steam, sixty gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain.

That section fifty-six be amended so as to extend the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 30th of June, 1869, but subject to an additional tax on each proof gallon deposited and bonded in warehouse at the rate of one cent for each month after the 20th of April, 1869, and until withdrawn. And any distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouse after the 30th of June, 1869, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as provided in said section.

That section fifty-nine be amended so that on and after the 1st day of May, 1869, every person who rectifies, purifies or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process other than by original and continuous distillation from mash wort or wash through continuous closed vessels and pipes until the manufacture thereof is complete, and every wholesale and retail liquor dealer who has in his possession any still or leach tub, or who shall keep any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, and every person who, without rectifying, purifying or refining distilled spirits, shall, by mixing such spirits, wine or other liquor with any materials, manufacture any spurious, imitation or compound liquors for sale under the name of whiskey, brandy, gin, rum, wine, spirits, cordials or wine bitters or any other name shall be regarded as a rectifier, as being engaged in the business of rectifying; and so much of the act to which this is an amendment as relates to compounders of liquors and as is inconsistent with the provisions of the section hereby amended be and the same is hereby repealed. And said section 59 is further amended as follows:—Strike out the fourth paragraph thereof relating to retail liquor dealers, and the fifth paragraph to and including the words, "shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer, and insert in lieu of the portion stricken out the following:—Retail dealers in liquors shall pay twenty-five dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or liquors in less quantities than five gallons at the same time shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors. Wholesale liquor dealers shall each pay one hundred dollars. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors in quantities of not less than five gallons at the same time shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer. Dealers in liquors whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000 shall each pay an additional tax at the rate of one dollar for every hundred dollars of sales of liquors in excess of such $25,000, and on every thousand dollars of sales of other merchandise shall pay at the same rate as a wholesale dealer, and such excess shall be returned, assessed and paid in the same manner as required of wholesale dealers; but no distiller or brewer, who has paid his special tax as such and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production in the place of manufacture in the original casks or packages to which the tax stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer; that section fifty-nine be further amended so as to require that distillers of brandy from grapes, peaches and apples exclusively, producing less than 150 barrels annually shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars and in addition thereto the tax of four dollars per barrel of forty proof gallons on account of such sale; that section sixty-eight be amended so that either the proprietor's name or the manufacturer's name shall be printed on the label for cigars for in said section.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That section 155 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the ninth section of the act of July 13, 1866, be further amended by adding thereto the following:—

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That any person having in his possession any tobacco, snuff or cigars manufactured and sold or removed from the manufactory or from any place where tobacco, snuff or cigars are made since July 20, 1868, or any person having in his possession cigars imported from foreign countries since July 20, 1868, or withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse since said date, such tobacco, snuff and cigars having been put up in packages as prescribed in the act to which this act is an amendment, and all the other requirements of said act relating to tobacco, snuff and cigars having been complied with, and who, on the 1st day of February, 1869, filed with the assessor or assistant assessor of the district within which he resides or his place of business, the inventory required by the seventy-eighth and ninety-fourth sections of the act of July 20, 1868, and who shall, prior to selling or offering such tobacco, snuff or cigars for sale, affix and cancel the proper internal revenue stamps, shall be entitled to have refunded to him an amount of tax previously paid thereon equal to the value of the stamps affixed before sale as aforesaid; and the collector of revenue shall be, and is hereby, authorized on appeal to him made, to refund and pay back a sum of money equal to the value of the stamps so affixed, upon satisfactory evidence submitted to him that the tobacco and snuff were actually manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture, and that the cigars were so manufactured and removed, or imported and withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse and the several rates of tax imposed on such goods by the act of July 20, 1868 as aforesaid assessed and paid, and that the claimant had in all respects complied with the internal revenue laws, as far as they have been or may be applicable to such articles. The Collector of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section as in his judgment shall be deemed proper and necessary. And the collector may in any case, at his discretion, allow snuff and smoking tobacco manufactured prior to the 20th of July, 1868, not in wooden packages, to be stamped and sold in the original packages, and the rate of duty on cigars imported prior to July 20, 1868, and now remaining in bond, shall be the same as on cigars imported after that date.

Rumored Sale of Iron-clads to the Cuban Revolutionists.

It is said to-day, but probably without any foundation in fact, that two of our government monitors have by some hocus pocus or other been transferred to agents of the Cuban revolution, and that they will soon slip away to grapple with the feeble navy of Spain gathered about Cuba. One of these monitors is said to be the Miantonomoh, among the most formidable and complete monitors constructed for our own service. The people who pretend to know that a sale of this famous sea warrior has been made show no substantial reason for the faith that is in them.

New Registry of Voters in the Unreconstructed States.

Among the amendments to the Mississippi, Virginia and Texas election which were agreed to by both houses was one offered by Senator Sawyer providing that the elections shall be held under the new registration list. It is stated that this will admit about 15,000 additional white voters in Virginia and throw out several thousand fraudulent negro voters who were enrolled in the first list. It will also admit quite a number of additional white voters in Texas and Mississippi.

Dinner Party in Honor of General Sherman.

Ex-Attorney General Evarts gave a brilliant dinner party this evening, at his residence, corner of Fourteenth and H streets, in honor of General W. T. Sherman, at which were present all the members of the Cabinet excepting Secretary Borie. There were also in attendance Chief Justice Chase, Judge Nelson, of the Supreme Court; Senator Sumner, Senator Anthony, Thomas Ewing, Sr., and Speaker Blaine. The evening was spent in a perfectly social manner, and at about ten o'clock the festive gathering dispersed, very agreeably impressed with the courtesy and attention of the apt and accomplished host and hostess.

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1869.

RECESS OF THE SENATE.

The Senate continued in executive session until four o'clock, when it resumed the regular session, agreed to the conference report on the amendatory tax bill, and then adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

REASSEMBLING OF THE SENATE.

At ten o'clock the Senate reassembled.

The bill relating to the Attorney General of the United States was amended and passed.

PAYMENT OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., moved to take up the resolution to pay the Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the second session of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. FERRY, (rep.) of Conn., moved to amend so as to compensate Senators only from June 25, 1868.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

After some discussion of the resolution, Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to postpone it and take up the joint resolution declaring the meaning of the act regulating the hours of labor. Lost.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SESSION.

The discussion was continued until twenty minutes past one, when the president *pro tem.* (Mr. Anthony) declared the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1869.

The bill to retire General Heintzelman was next taken up.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., opposed it and a heated discussion ensued on the bill, after which it was passed.

The next bill taken up was for the relief of Rolein White.

RECESS OF THE HOUSE.

Pending discussion on this the House, at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock, took a recess until ten o'clock Saturday morning.

SESSION RESUMED.

The House resumed its session at ten o'clock.

RESOLUTION OF SYMPATHY WITH THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., offered the following:—

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and establish a republican form of government guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights "of all the people; and the House of Representatives will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever, in his opinion, a republican government shall have been in fact established and he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such republican government.

A vote on the resolution developed the absence of a quorum and a call of the House was ordered.

While the roll was being called, a quorum appeared, and all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. BANKS moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of agreeing to his resolution.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 98 to 21, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Asper, Axtell, Banks, Beatty, Bingham, Blair, Boyd, Brooks, Buffinton, Burdett, B. F. Butler, R. R. Butler, Cassidy, Churchill, Clarke, Amasa Cobb, Clinton Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Deweese, Dickinson, Dockery, Donley, Duval, Ferris, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Getz, Gilfillan, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Hill, Hoag, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jenckes, A. H. Jones, T. L. Jones, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Knapp, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, Mercur, Morrell, Myers, Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Paine, Pomeroy, Prosser, Roots, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Porter, Sheldon, John A. Smith, W. C. Smith, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Trimble, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Horn, Voorhees, Ward, C. C. Washburn, Welker, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, J. T. Wilson, Winans and Witcher—98.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Beaman, Biggs, Burr, Cleveland, Davis, Eldridge, Golladay, Hale, Hawkins, Kerr, Niblack, Packer, Paine, Rogers, Sargeant, Stevens, Sweeney, Townsend, Van Trump, Wells, Willard, Wilson of Minn., and Winchester.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., moved to suspend the rules and take up the contested election case from the Fourth South Carolina district.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., moved that the House adjourn. Negatived—yeas, 26; nays, 106.

Mr. BURDETT, (rep.) of Mo., moved to suspend all rules for the purpose of passing a resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, setting forth that in the contested election case of Wallace vs. Simpson, from the Fourth district of South Carolina, Mr. Wallace is entitled to a seat in the House.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved a call of the House.

The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER declined to entertain the appeal, adding that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Holman) was familiar with the rules.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., moved that the House adjourn, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, and the House again refused to adjourn—yeas 22, nays 99.

Mr. PAINE stated that it was so near the close of the session that it was impossible for the resolution offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. Burdett) to pass, except by unanimous consent. He therefore appealed to him to withdraw it.

Mr. BURDETT said that under the circumstances he would withdraw it.

STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., called up the joint resolution relative to a new building site for the State Department. Passed.

COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND CANALS.

Mr. FERRY, rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Rules, offered a resolution that the name of the Committee on Roads and Canals be changed to that of Railways and Canals. Adopted.

PRINTING PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions in favor of printing 30,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, 5,000 copies of the message of the President relative to the depredations of rebel vessels, 5,000 extra copies of the Land Office report and 25,000 copies of the letter of E. B. Elliott on international coinage, all of which were adopted.

RELIEF OF ROLLIN WHITE.

Mr. JENCKES, (rep.) of R. I., called up the bill for the relief of Rollin White. Passed.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

Mr. JENCKES offered a resolution authorizing the select committee on the ninth census to appoint a sub-committe to sit during the recess, to send for persons and papers and take testimony, and to report a bill at the next session of Congress. Adopted.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER appointed a committee on the part of the House to wait on the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make the two Houses were ready to adjourn.

Several attempts were made to introduce various resolutions, but objections were made.

Mr. DAWES reported that the committee appointed to wait on the President had performed that duty, and that he informed them that he had no further communications to make.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the Speaker declared the House adjourned, without day.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT A POLICEMAN.

Patrolman John Green while standing at the corner of Twelfth street and Third avenue last night about eleven o'clock was shot at by some unknown party from the opposite side of the street. The affair is involved in mystery. Was this another attempt to kill an officer?

CAR ACCIDENT.

Frederick Leonardstich, a German, aged forty-one, residing at No. 160 Orchard street, fell off the front platform of an East Broadway car in Clinton street, near Houston, last evening, and was run over by the front wheel. He was seriously injured. Taken to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, April 10, 1869.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the general law for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies; making the crime of arson more comprehensive; increasing cases in which jury trial may be had in the courts of New York; appointing commissioners to amend the charter of Buffalo; to amend the charter of the village of Cortland; to incorporate the Port Jervis Savings Bank, the Central Savings Bank of New York, the New York State Poultry Society and the New York Amusement Company; for three additional Commissioners of Public Charities to be nominated by the Governor; encouraging the organization of town agricultural societies; to incorporate the Flushing Library Association and the Howard Literary Association of Brooklyn; to authorize the sending of Kings county convicts under five years to the county Penitentiary.

THE BROADWAY SURFACE RAILROAD BILL.

The special order, the Broadway Surface Railroad bill, was then taken up for consideration in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FOLGER proposed an amendment, that the bill should not go into force until thirty days after becoming a law. For twenty days the corporators of the bill shall have the privilege of depositing two million dollars with the City Chamberlain for the sinking fund of the city. If they fail so to do, then for the remaining ten days any other persons may deposit such amount, and thus become the corporators of the bill. If nobody deposits the same, then the corporators who present the bill are to have the franchise for nothing.

The bill was supported by Messrs. Folger, Morgan and others, and opposed by Messrs. Creamer, Genet and Graham.

All the material amendments were rejected in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to amend that the capital stock of said road be assessed in the same manner and rate as now provided by law for real estate. Lost—13 to 17.

Mr. O'DONNELL offered a resolution that no railroad be constructed under this act until a majority of the taxpayers representing a majority of the taxable property along the routes consent thereto. Lost—12 to 17.

Mr. O'DONNELL offered a resolution that the consent of the Common Council shall be first obtained. Lost—10 to 20.

Mr. O'DONNELL offered a resolution that no railroad shall be constructed which interferes with a grant for franchise heretofore authorized by local authorities. Lost—7 to 23.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution to sell on the 1st day of June this franchise at public sale at the Court House to the highest bidder. Lost—10 to 19.

Mr. Folger's amendment, offered in Committee of the Whole, that the act is not to take effect within thirty days, as above given, was lost.

Mr. PARKER moved to strike out of the routes all not specially named in the bill, limiting it substantially to Broadway and Lexington avenue. Lost—14 to 15.

Mr. MORGAN offered an amendment to the bill that the corporators, as a condition to the grant, before commencing the construction of the road, pay to the City Chamberlain $2,000,000 for the use of said streets. Lost—10 to 20.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution that they first pay to the City Treasury $150,000. Lost—11 to 18.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to insert "Comptroller of the State" for "Chamberlain." Lost—12 to 18.

The report of the Committee of the Whole was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS REPORTED.

Amending the State Excise law so that licenses may be granted on petition of a majority of taxpayers; to widen Ninth avenue and Fifteenth street, Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

On the request of Mr. Tweed the bill incorporating the New York Amusement Company was put on its third reading and passed; also authorizing the New York and Highland Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Harlem river; to amend the charters of Richfield Springs and Little Falls; relating to St. Joseph's Asylum at Rochester; establishing a public place in Ninth avenue and Sixth-third street; to amend the law relative to the drainage of marsh lands.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 10, 1869.

BILLS PASSED.

To facilitate the trial of indictments.

THE CANALS.

The SPEAKER presented resolutions of the Produce Exchange for increasing the efficiency of canals.

First—That the people of the State regard with just pride their magnificent system of canals and that a reform in the management and improvement in the capacity are imperatively demanded by the strongest considerations of a political, State and national economy.

Second—The duty of the Legislature is to propose an amendment to the constitution, giving authority to borrow money upon the pledge of canal revenues in such sums as may be necessary to improve the canals to a maximum capacity for transportation, in order to prevent diversion of their trade by competing routes, and save them from those now threatened gigantic rivalries sustained by national aid.

Third—The Legislature will be requested to authorize the appointment of a board of five engineers, or three engineers and two civilians, to investigate the present condition