WASHINGTON.

Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

Additional Subsidy for the California and China Steamship Line.

THE SENATE ARMY REDUCTION BILL.

The Funding Bill---Boutwell Sustained by the Senate.

The National Bank Influence in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.

The Funding Bill—Secretary Boutwell Sustained by the Senate—The Bank Influence Developing Itself.

The Ways and Means Committee held a two hours session on the Funding bill to-day, and much anxiety was manifested among members and others to ascertain the conclusion which the committee had reached. As the members came out of the committee room they were besieged by parties, who inquired eagerly what had been done. In reply they merely placed their fingers upon their lips, to indicate that they had nothing to say. Telegrams came pouring in through the day from bankers in New York to know the result of the deliberations of the committee. It was finally ascertained that while the committee had not taken a formal vote on any measure before them they had discarded the Senate bill and mapped out one of their own. The details of this measure could not be learned, but in a general way the members of the committee state that it is favorable to the national banks, and that the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the payment of interest abroad are disregarded. The Senate proposition on this point will be sustained at the meeting of the committee to-morrow. It is understood that a formal vote will be taken on the bill proposed by General Schenck. The general impression seems to be that no measure for the funding of the debt can be matured that will command the support of the two Houses. What will please the House will probably be rejected by the Senate, and *vice versa*. The strength of the national bank interest is beginning to develop itself, especially in the House. Members from the West boast that no measure can go through that is inimical to the banks. The same is also true of the Southern members. The indications are that the Senate will in the main sustain the Secretary of the Treasury, while the House will stand by the banks. The Ways and Means Committee will report their bill this week.

Reduction of the Army—Logan's Bill Discarded by the Senate.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day completed their labors on the question of the reduction of the army, and determined to discard the House bill and report substantially that presented by Senator Wilson in March last. The committee have made a few changes, making the date of reduction January instead of September, extending the time of applications for honorable discharge to October instead of September. The filling of the heads of staff departments is fixed to officers having the rank and pay of a colonel instead of a colonel of cavalry; the pay of a colonel shall not exceed $4,000, instead of $4,500, and the pay of lieutenant colonel $3,500, instead of $4,000. The present pay of the army will be continued until June 1, 1871, and enlisted men shall not be employed as servants. The bill will probably be reported to-morrow.

Novel Rulings by the Speaker—Dilemma of Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, is making for himself a first class reputation as Speaker. His method of making decisions and of keeping order is something which neither Banks, the king of parliamentarians, nor Colfax, the smiling master of the Jeffersonian Manual, could boast of. Mr. Blaine has a facile and varied method, which is greatly assisted by a non-retentive memory. He can within five minutes give two decisions on the same point, and each as diametrically opposite as possible. With the most remarkable coolness he can decide "Yea" for Dawes, or Schenck, or any other prominent republican, and "Nay" for Woodward, or Cox, or Eldridge, or any other democrat. He can pound his gavel with an energy that makes more rumpus than half a dozen Congressmen gabbling together, but no order comes, no silence is restored. He can make twenty times in twenty minutes that awful threat of "calling the honorable gentlemen by name" unless they take their seats; but the honorable gentlemen heed not the impending calamity, and go on with their walking and standing about the aisles as if the Speaker had never uttered the dire cognomenical menace. The fact is Mr. Speaker Blaine is not proving himself the great man he was thought to be. He does not come up to the scratch by any sort of means. He has not displayed the genius in the chair which his admirers fondly anticipated, and never did he show the fact more lamentably than to-day, during the hauling over the coals of members absent from the House on Friday evening last. A batch of these absentees, theoretically in the custody of the dreadful Sergeant-at-Arms, were called upon to give their excuses, and the House got into one of its customary muddles since Blaine's advent to the Speaker's chair, and Blaine made things decidedly worse by his conflicting decisions, irresolute manner and spasmodic fits of daring and inconsistency. One minute he ruled one way and the next moment ruled precisely the opposite. Whenever Dawes or Schenck asked permission to speak he was always in order, though others, talking precisely as much out of rule or within rule, were silenced by the impartial Speaker. Nearly two hours were wasted by the most impertinent gassing and buncombe, having about as much relation to the subject under discussion as the moon has to green cheese. If Mr. Blaine keeps on in this style his chances of re-election will be very brilliant by the end of the present Congress.

The California and China Mail Service.

Postmaster General Creswell has addressed a letter to Senator Ramsey, chairman of the Post Office Committee. He says that in his annual report of last year he called the attention of Congress to the question of providing for an increase of service on the mail steamship route from San Francisco to Japan and China, on such terms as under the circumstances would be just to the contractors and the government. He was then satisfied the period had arrived for establishing at least a semi-monthly steam communication with those countries in conjunction with the greatly increased facilities of transportation across our Continent afforded by the completion of the Pacific Railroad, if we would preserve and extend the commercial, political, postal advantages, which the establishment of this service was intended to secure to the government and people of the United States. The valuable results which have thus far attended the establishment of this line of American steamers, and the great importance to our country of preserving and extending the commercial advantages already gained, together with the well grounded apprehension that these advantages may be lost by a failure to make the necessary provisions for the proper maintenance of the service, are the reasons which induce him in the present instance to depart from the rule he has adopted for his guidance in all matters of application to Congress for subsidies in aid of steamship enterprises, and to present the special reasons why this great national enterprise should be sustained by additional governmental aid. This he does at some length, showing, among other things, the large increase of the trade with Japan and China since the service was established, saying, in conclusion:—

Unless the service is now increased its abandonment must be considered as certain in case of foreign competition, which must be regarded as being in itself a certainty, provided any room is left for it. This would be a national misfortune greatly to be deplored, which, indeed, we would only begin to appreciate years hence, when the commerce of the Pacific, multiplied many fold, would be absorbed by the same people and by the same means that now monopolized the transatlantic trade, apparently beyond our power to dispute its possession. Under the circumstances I trust that Congress will act favorably and promptly on the bill now pending authorizing an increase of service to semi-monthly trips under the same terms and conditions as the present monthly service. I think it may be safely calculated from the record of the line that the increased duties and taxes will soon equal or exceed the amount of the subsidy paid by the mail service. Whether this be so or not, any failure to successfully maintain this important steamship communication with the populous countries of Western Asia which promises to add so largely to the commerce and wealth of our people, would be disastrous to the best interests of the country.

Troops Ordered to Dacotah with all Possible Despatch—Indian War or Winnipeg Revolution.

Special orders have been issued from the War Department directing the Seventeenth United States infantry, now stationed in Virginia, and the Fourteenth infantry, now in Kentucky, to proceed with all possible despatch to Sioux City, Iowa, and report thence to the general commanding the Department of Dacotah for assignment to duty. Their colonels will select suitable officers to take charge of the company and regimental property pertaining to the command, which will be forwarded after the regiments. This order removes all the troops now performing duty in Kentucky and Virginia. The understanding is that the move has something to do with the condition of affairs in the Red River country, and refers to the neutrality of the American soil during the existing troubles. There are besides the troops which are to be sent thither, already in the Department of Dacotah, three regiments of infantry and a battalion of cavalry.

The Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad.

The report of the sub-committee of the Pacific Railroad Committee on the bill incorporating the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad Company and granting the right of way to lands in aid of its construction has been printed. They say, in conclusion:—

The question, therefore, of the right of a railroad company to acquire lands from the State of Texas must be decided without reference to the present State constitution. We entertain not the least doubt of the power of the Legislature to enter into an agreement with a corporation to grant to them lands in aid of the construction of a railroad to be carried out through the instrumentality of the State land office, under proper provisions of the law. From the examination we have given the subject we are forced to the conclusion that the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific, sometimes called the Trans-Continental Railroad Company, by reason of their neglect to perform the work required of them have lost the right to demand any more land from Texas. We take pleasure, however, in repeating that we see no reason for supposing that the State Legislature may not hereafter set apart and appropriate lands to aid in the construction of railroads in that State as they have done heretofore. It is not to be supposed that the convention meant for the future to prohibit the application of their rich and valuable public domain in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements so necessary to Texas.

Sensation Among the Fashionables—Amateur Theatricals—A Distinguished Audience.

An amateur theatrical performance was given this evening at Wall's Opera House by a number of the *élite* of Washington society for the benefit of the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans' Home. The play was the three act comedy of "Leap Year" and the farce of "Popping the Question." The *dramatis personæ* were Sir Solomon Solus, Mr. Roger Sherman; Captain Mouser, Mr. Thomas M. Hoff, son of Admiral Hoff; Mr. Dimple, Mr. Janvier; Walker, General Curtis; Joseph, Mr. Eben Maynadier; John Thong, Mr. Montgomery Meigs, Jr., son of General Meigs; Diggs, Mr. Hill; Mrs. Flowerby, Miss Jennie Schenck, daughter of General Schenck; Miss O'Leary, Mrs. General Ricketts; Miss Desperate, Miss Jeffers, daughter of Captain Jeffers, of the navy; Mrs. Crisp, Miss Sallie Schenck, daughter of General Schenck; Susan, Miss Kitty McCarthy, daughter of Congressman McCarthy, of New York; Betty, Miss Beale. The tickets for the performance were sold to the friends and admirers of the amateur performers, and the audience, which was very large, was composed of the fashionable and distinguished people of the city. No others were admitted. The boxes were occupied by the President and family, General Sherman, the Secretary of War, Mr. Edward Thornton, the British Minister; Secretary Robeson, and different members of the *corps diplomatique*. Among the audience was a large number of prominent officers of the army and navy, Senators and members of the House, with a goodly sprinkling of the "oldest inhabitants," "the first families." The performers were well up in their parts and everything went off creditably. As might be expected, the stage was strewn with bouquets, which were thrown in plentiful profusion by the partial auditors. Being the first occasion upon which the aristocracy has made its appearance upon the stage there was a general desire, growing out of curiosity, to see it, but the *canaille* was not allowed to put in an appearance.

Executive Nominations.

The following are the nominations of to-day:—

Commodore S. P. Lee, to be rear admiral; Captain Enoch G. Parrott, to be commodore; Commander William T. Spear, to be captain; Lieutenant Commander Edmund O. Matthews, to be commander; Lieutenant John McGowan, to be lieutenant commander.

Frank Burnett, to be Supervising Inspector of Steamboats in the Fourth district.

Granville Bosmer, to be coiner in the branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada.

John B. Kilburn, to be Postmaster at Rutland, Vt.; William Holland, to be Postmaster at West Troy, N. Y.; James Low, Jr., to be Postmaster at Suspension Bridge.

The Claim of a Citizen of Peru.

The bill reported by Mr. Sumner to-day authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Estaban G. Montana, a citizen of Peru, the sum of $57,040 in coin, being the amount awarded to him by the joint committee at Lima, Peru, February 25, 1870, acting under the Claims Convention between the United States and Peru, of December 4, 1868. Several days ago the President sent a message to Congress, with a letter from Secretary Fish, urging the passage of such a bill, on the ground that this would stimulate Peru to make the necessary appropriation to pay the awards in favor of American citizens.

Water Communication Between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi.

Governor Merrill, of Iowa; Governor Butler, of Nebraska, and Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, had a hearing before the House Committee on Commerce to-day. They are urging Congress to give the people a free water channel between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, via the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, which will cause a reduction of freight charges between the grain growing and grain consuming States. There is every probability that the bill pending will pass, owing to the strong desire of the West.

The Fenian Scare in Canada.

The telegraphic despatches forwarded from Toronto, professing to state information given by the government of the United States to the Canadian authorities with regard to the Fenians, or to the intentions of this government, are not to be relied upon. They appear to be prepared with the design of invariably misrepresenting this government, and are generally pure fiction.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented a petition of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen of Cincinnati relative to the Louisville Canal, representing the injury to commerce from the new bridge across the Ohio river, opposite the falls, and the necessity of greater promptness in the completion of the work on the enlargement of the Louisville Canal. He asked its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, and hoped they would report an appropriation to complete the work.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill covering the subject of the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment.

The bill provides that all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, any law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding. Also that if the laws of any State or Territory shall require any act to be done as a prerequisite to voting, it shall be the duty of the officers of the law in said State or Territory to give equal opportunity to all citizens of the United States to perform such prerequisite; and any such official failing so to do shall forfeit and pay five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action at law, and in case of conviction shall also be fined not less than five hundred dollars and imprisoned from one month to one year. The offer of any citizen for whom such prerequisite is required shall be deemed a performance in law of such act, if such act fails to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission of the said officers charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance of such offer. The same penalties are prescribed against any person who shall hinder or attempt to prevent any citizen from performing such prerequisite. Persons deprived of any office except that of member of Congress or State Legislature by reason of the violation of the foregoing provisions may recover possession through the United States courts, which are given concurrent jurisdiction in all such cases. The United States District courts shall have, exclusively of the State courts, cognizance of all crimes and offences against the provisions of this act. All the officers of the United States are required, under a penalty of $1,000, to institute and enforce proceedings thereunder, and the President is authorized to employ the land and naval forces, or the militia, to enforce its execution.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SHERMAN—Amendatory of the law for the disposal of coal lands, &c., on the public domain.

By Mr. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind.—Amendatory of the Pension act of July 14, 1862.

PAYMENT OF A PERUVIAN CLAIM.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill making an appropriation to carry into execution a recommendation of the President of the United States in pursuance of an award made by a joint commission between the United States and Peru.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The calendar of bills was then taken up and those only to which no objection was made were passed. Among those were the following:—

A bill to carry into effect a decree of the District Court of the United States for the Southern district of New York in the case of the British steamer Labuan.

A bill extending for three years the time for revising and for consolidating the statutes of the United States, being a substitute for the House bill.

To pay officers of the First brigade of colored troops raised under authority of the War Department for the difference between the dates of their commissions and actual muster, occasioned by the delay in recruiting a brigade in the South.

To renew a grant of lands for the benefit of the South and North Alabama Railroad Company.

Giving priority in courts of the United States to cases to which a State is a party, or where the execution of the revenue laws of a State may be stayed by judicial order or process directing the court, on sufficient reason shown, to give such cause preference over all civil causes between private parties.

The joint resolution for the repair of the enclosure of the Cemetery at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia.

SETTLEMENT OF OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS.

The bill to authorize the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy was referred to the Committee on Finance, Messrs. SHERMAN and TRUMBULL remarking that some legislation was necessary to allow disbursing officers to close up their long standing accounts; but the present bill was not sufficiently guarded, and that the accounts in some instances covered an aggregate of one hundred millions of dollars' worth of property, seized and transferred during the war.

Mr. WILSON (rep.,) of Mass., said that while the amounts involved in the settlements were very large the actual balances were but trivial. He said that the Pay Department had paid out, in consequence of the war, more than a thousand millions of dollars, and yet the total amount of loss to the government would not exceed a quarter of a million. As compared with the loss sustained in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, this exhibit was a most gratifying one, the war of 1812 having occasioned a loss in the Pay Department of two millions and the Mexican war several hundred thousand dollars.

The joint resolution donating captured cannon for the purpose of constructing a monument at West Point, N. Y.

The joint resolution to enable the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of George F. Werborn, a subject of the King of Prussia.

The bill amendatory of the act to further provide for giving effect to the various grants of public lands in Nevada.

The bill specifying regulations for the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers of the United States, relative to manifests of vessels, specifying certain fees to be levied upon the owners and masters of vessels, &c.

The bill for the relief of the Postmaster at Utica, N. Y., to allow him in settlement of his account for stamps lost or stolen, was objected to by Mr. EDMUNDS, upon the general ground that such officials should be held responsible for the safe custody of public property. This they were paid for, and those who were unwilling to assume the necessary responsibility ought to retire from the public service.

A large number of private bills were passed, and the Senate at five o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Conn.—In reference to limiting the liability of ship holders.

By Mr. BARNUM, (dem.) of Conn.—To change the port of entry for the district of Fairfield, Conn.

By Mr. WHEELER, (rep.) of N. Y.—Granting lands for a railroad from Columbia river to Great Salt Lake.

By Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa.—Vesting the powers of United States commissioners in registrars in bankruptcy.

By Mr. BUCK, (rep.) of Ala.—Granting right of way to railroad from Alabama to the Pacific coast.

By Mr. HAYS, (rep.) of Ala.—To annul all contracts for the hire or purchase of slaves.

By Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa.—Changing the standard weights of silver coin.

By Mr. ADAMS, (dem.) of Ky.—Amendatory of the act of March 16, 1868, to facilitate the settlement of paymasters' accounts.

By Mr. ARNELL, (rep.) of Tenn.—To provide for the settlement of accounts between Southern railroad corporations and the United States government, and for the collection of balances due from such corporations.

By Mr. JUDD, (rep.) of Ill.—To reduce and lighten the burden of taxation.

By Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill.—To charter the American and Holland Ocean Cable Company; also to revise, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to the Post Office Department.

By Mr. CONNER, (dem.) of Texas—To regulate trade and commerce between the several States.

By Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cal.—For the relief of the people of the United States by reducing taxation, providing that after the 30th of June next there shall be a reduction of fifteen per cent on internal taxes and ten per cent on import duties, except on spirits, tobacco and cigars; that no income or salary derived after December 31, 1869, shall be taxable, and abolishing all special licenses except on distillers, brewers and manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars.

By Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kan.—To carry into effect the treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw and Creek and Seminole Indians for the establishment of an international council and general government among such nations.

By Mr. CAVANAUGH, (dem.) of Montana—To extinguish the Indian titles to certain portions of the Territories of Montana and Idaho.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. AYER, (rep.) of Va., offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the customs receipts of the government for the next fiscal year at $185,000,000; the internal revenue receipts at $175,000,000, and the excess of total receipts over expenditures at $102,000,000; and whereas, the public welfare demands such prompt reduction of the burdens of taxation as shall be consistent with the maintenance of the public credit; and whereas, it is both impracticable and inexpedient to make a general readjustment of the tariff during the present session of Congress; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this House the Tariff bill, now pending in Committee of the Whole, ought to be indefinitely postponed.

The SPEAKER, in deciding a point of order made by Mr. Schenck, said that if the resolution proposed to postpone the Tariff bill it would not be in order, because it was a well known parliamentary principle that nothing can be postponed that is not under consideration. It was a mere expression of opinion that it ought to be postponed.

The House refused to second the previous question by 28 to 110, and the resolution went over.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Mr. GIBSON offered a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cause inquiry to be made relative to the trade between the United States and the British North American dependencies. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

Mr. CESSNA, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions to report a bill providing pensions for all the surviving officers and soldiers of the war of 1812. Adopted.

Mr. STILES, (dem.) of Pa., offered a resolution calling for information as to army officers on duty in Washington. The House refused to second the previous question, and the resolution went over.

FINING ABSENT MEMBERS.

The morning hour having expired the question came up as to the members who were absent on the call of the House on Friday night, and Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio, offered on that subject a resolution that each of the absentees under the call on Friday last who have not yet been excused be fined ten dollars; that any one who may believe he has a good excuse to offer may present it to the House, and that, except for the purpose of hearing such excuses, all further proceedings under the call be dispensed with. The previous question was seconded by 109 to 22, and the resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK Mr. Ferry was excused on account of illness.

Mr. KNOTT, (dem.) of Kansas, asked to be excused, stating that he had not been absent for an hour since the session commenced, and that he had been only delayed on his way to the Capitol on Friday night by stopping to purchase books which he required.

Mr. Knott was accordingly excused.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn, moved to dispense with all further proceedings and that all fines be remitted. (Cries of "No, no.")

The SPEAKER ruled the motion to be out of order.

On motion of Mr. BUCKLEY, of Ala., Mr. Heflin was excused on account of illness.

On motion of Mr. ELDREDGE, Mr. Morgan was excused, he having been ill in bed on Friday evening.

The question gave rise to considerable discussion, Mr. Morgan not asking to be excused, but alluding to the fact of the absence on Thursday evening of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., stated that he was not absent on Thursday night, though he was not in the hall at the time of the adjournment, and remarked that he was not responsible for the Naval Appropriation bill then under consideration, but was opposed to it.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep) of Ohio, admitted that he was absent on Thursday, having gone to Mount Vernon with his Ohio friends. It was the only day of recreation he had taken during the whole session; but if there had been a call of the House and he had been fined he would have paid it without complaint.

Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., participated in the discussion, and repeated the assertion about the absence of Messrs. Dawes and Schenck on Thursday night, and commented on the ludicrous appearance of those gentlemen next evening—one in the capacity of a judge and the other as prosecuting attorney. He had come up to the House on Friday evening, but had gone to the committee room to attend the business in which he felt his time would be better occupied than in indulging in the amusement of the House.

Mr. SCHENCK repeated that if he had been fined for his absence on Thursday he would have paid the fine without whining about it. As to his acting as prosecuting attorney he stated that it was not he who made the motion for a call of the House.

Mr. DAWES asked Mr. Lynch what he meant in referring to him as acting as judge on that occasion.

Mr. LYNCH replied that the gentleman (Mr. Dawes) was in the chair hearing excuses, and that the circumstance struck him as ludicrous after that gentleman's absence the night before.

Mr. DAWES said that he had already stated that he was not absent on Thursday night, and inquired whether the gentleman (Mr. Lynch) had any respect for what belonged to a gentleman.

Mr. LYNCH replied that he had great respect for the gentleman himself, and therefore he must have respect for what belonged to a gentleman.

The discussion was carried on in the same tone and temper for a considerable time.

Finally Mr. Lynch was, on motion of Mr. HAMILTON, of Florida, excused.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., Mr. Taffe was excused on account of illness.

Mr. JONES, (dem.) of Ky., said that his absence had been accounted for on Friday night, and he had then been excused.

On motion of Mr. STEVENSON, (rep.) of Ohio, Mr. Strader was excused.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohio, Mr. Garfield was excused, he having been engaged on Friday evening in entertaining members of the Ohio Legislature.

Mr. CULLOM moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution remitting all the fines imposed.

On a count by tellers the vote was 79 to 38; but Mr. Dawes having called for the yeas and nays the rules were not suspended—yeas 86; nays 54, two-thirds not voting in favor thereof.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. UPSON, (rep.) of Ohio—Of ninety-four business firms and companies of Cleveland, Ohio, against the passage of the Funding bill.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER—Of citizens of Groton, Conn., for compensation for property taken by the United States; also of firearms manufacturers for increase of the tariff on shotguns; also for the abolition of the duties on tea and coffee.

THE REMAINS OF GENERAL RAWLINS.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Ill., by unanimous consent introduced a joint resolution appointing General Giles A. Smith, General John E. Smith and General Eli S. Parker a commission to procure an appropriate burial place for the remains of General John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, and that the cost of the same be paid out of the contingent fund of the War Department.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., suggested a modification to provide for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave.

Mr. LOGAN modified the resolution accordingly.

Mr. VOORHEES, (dem.) of Ind., remarked that the remains of General Rawlins were lying in a public vault in a graveyard in Washington.

The joint resolution as modified was passed.

WRECKED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of reporting from the Committee on the Judiciary and passing a joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, direct claims and dues belonging to the United States. Passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at twenty-five minutes to four o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, Mr. Wheeler in the chair, commencing at the following paragraph as amended:—

On all iron in slabs, blooms, loops or other forms less finished than bars or more advanced than pig iron, except castings, eighteen dollars per ton, provided that on all ends, clippings, punchings, turning and boring of new iron, fit only to be remanufactured into ingots or bars, a duty shall be paid of eleven dollars per ton.

Mr. CONGER, (rep.) of Mich., moved an amendment forfeiting such clippings or punchings, &c., entered for any articles of manufacture. Agreed to.

The next paragraph was:—On iron bars, rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than one and a half nor more than four inches wide, nor less than half an inch nor more than two inches thick, one cent per pound.

Mr. ALLISON, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to amend by making the description read "not less than three-eights of an inch thick." Rejected.

Mr. COX moved to reduce the rate to half a cent per pound. Rejected.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of N. Y., moved to make the duty eighteen dollars per ton, instead of one cent per pound. He asked was not that duty bounty enough to protect the iron interest of this country? He would rather vote five millions direct out of the Treasury to the iron mongers of Pennsylvania than impose these duties on iron. He thought that that policy would save fifty millions to the people.

After a general discussion, participated in by Messrs. Brooks (of New York), Kelly, Burchard, Hill, Stevenson and Marshall, without disposing of the amendment, the committee rose.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a joint resolution donating four pieces of condemned cannon to the Ladies' Monument Association at Peoria, Ill., which was passed.

Evening Session.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would ask for night sessions to-morrow, Wednesday and Thursday, for the Tariff bill.

LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. BURNETT, (rep.) of Mo., from the Election Committee, reported in the election case from the Fourth district of Louisiana, that Michael Ryan is not entitled to the seat, and that J. P. Newsham is.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. CALKIN, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution calling for information as to the amounts expended in the improvement of the Boston and New York harbors, the Delaware breakwater and the mouths of the Mississippi river respectively, which was adopted.

The House then at five o'clock adjourned.

THE HACKENSACK BRIDGE OUTRAGE.

The Coroner and His Jury at the Scene—Conductor Parker in Jersey City Awaiting the Result—Statement of an Eyewitness—The Inquest to Commence To-Day—What Superintendent Jackson Says.

It is satisfactory to know that Coroner Burns, of Jersey City, shows that he is determined to have an inquest in the case of poor Pat Lane which will be no mock inquiry, but which will satisfy the public mind. Whatever may be the verdict of the jury, public opinion is almost unanimous in condemnation of the outrage, and no amount of whitewashing can relieve the parties implicated of the odium which will ever cleave to them in connection with this most unjustifiable outrage—the latter term is too mild—for in the opinion of many it is a murder. People will hardly credit the fact that even newspapers have become apologists for the railroad company, and the conductor and these sheets pronounce the affair an accident. An attempt was even made to blast poor Lane's reputation by the statement that he was drunk on the night of the occurrence. This was effectually disposed of, however, yesterday by Coroner Burns, who informed the jury that he had been intimately acquainted with Lane for years; that he never knew him to drink any liquor; that Lane and he had been on duty together as constables in the Hudson County Court that he was in company with Lane on the day in question, and when they parted in the afternoon Lane was as sober and collected as usual. But admitting that he was intoxicated, then Parker's conduct can never be excused.

Coroner Burns, the jury (of which Hosea F. Clark, President of the Common Council is foreman) and several members of the press visited the scene yesterday. The railroad company was represented by Superintendent Jackson and Mr. George W. Barker, master of transportation. The latter gentleman, who performs the lion's share of the work at headquarters, is an exception to the bluff, high-toned, imperious officials one generally meets in railroad corporations. He is one of the very few men connected with the New Jersey Railroad whose intercourse with the public is regulated by the conviction that railroads were made for the people and not the people for railroads. He pointed out to the jury the different places on the bridge which will be alluded to in the forthcoming evidence, measured distances and produced the night watchman, as well as a passenger named Boylan, who was on the train to give their versions of the case. The latter stated that he witnessed "the entire transaction." The train was stopped on the bridge; Lane stepped off by the order of Parker, and, going directly across the track, stepped over the stringpiece and went headlong into the water. Not more than ten seconds elapsed from the moment he stepped off the car till he went overboard. Some one cried out to him to look out or he would tumble into the water, but Lane took no notice of the warning, nor did he speak a word. When he fell into the water the conductor jumped off and told him to hold on there till a boat arrived; two boats were on hand within five minutes, but Lane had disappeared; the train stopped ten minutes after the occurrence.

The foregoing statement would justify the inference that Lane was a downright fool, and actually hurried across the track for the purpose of jumping overboard. There was not a member of the jury who did not shake his head in doubt at the story which represents Parker as an obliging, accommodating conductor most anxious for the safety of the passenger whom he had expelled in the darkness of night on a bridge where a man unacquainted with its construction would be left the alternative of being drowned or cut up by a passing train. Lane, poor fellow, evidently took the risk of the former. There is a space of six and a half feet between the ties of the up and the down track, and Mr. Jackson laid stress on the fact that a man could walk in safety between two passing trains, as the bridge is covered over the entire distance. There are not many men, however who would be willing to make the experiment. If a person is so nervous in the daylight, when placed in such a position, how must he feel in the darkness of night when the powerful headlight of the locomotive almost blinds him, and the thundering of the train over a bridge in the silence of night is something awful in itself? Lane moved directly to the sidewalk as the most secure position in his opinion. This is the most rational explanation. He fell twenty-four feet before he reached the water, and according to the testimony of the watchman there was a depth of thirty feet of water there on that night. What a mockery on the part of Parkerker—if Boylan's statement be true—to cry out to Lane "Hold on there and we'll get a boat," under such circumstances. The unfortunate man had in all probability been placed beyond the reach of human succor at that moment, for the place abounds in half burned piles and beams.

Parker, the conductor, was at the New Jersey Railroad depot yesterday and will remain to await the action of the jury. He and his friends are quite confident that the jury will come to the conclusion that he discharged his duty and nothing more. Others speak more hopefully still, and suggest something like an endorsement of his action. One of the jurors asked Superintendent Jackson what is the rule of the company with regard to persons who do not pay their fares, and the following reply was given, which is worthy of serious attention, and will no doubt surprise most travellers on that railroad:—"Well, there are no special instructions. The conductors is directed simply to collect fares, and there are no orders as to where he shall put off persons who refuses. That is left to his own discretion." The latter sentence of this reply proves conclusively that Parker violated no rule of the railroad company in putting a man off at a place where death stared him in the face. Every traveller on the New Jersey Railroad will understand henceforward the position in which he may one day be placed should he happen to lose his ticket, his money, or both. The inquest will commence to-day at Jersey City.

THE INDIANS.

Effects of a Sound Thrashing on the Piegans—Reports of a Catholic Missionary Among the Piegans—All the Bands Anxious for Permanent Peace—Ravages of the Smallpox—New Mexican Tribes Quiet and Satisfied.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 1870.

General A. Sully, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Montana, has forwarded to Colonel C. S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the following copy of a letter from Rev. Father C. Imodsta, Catholic missionary to Montana Territory:—

HELENA, Montana Territory, April 10, 1870.

General A. SULLY, Superintendent Indian Affairs:—

DEAR SIR—I have the pleasure to inform you that having been on a visit to the Indian camps on Belly river in the British possessions, I there met a large camp of Piegans, most of whom were those that fled from the Marias after their misfortune of January last. Being called by the mountain chief into his lodge he spoke at length of their late misfortune and of the desire he and his people have of making a lasting peace with the whites. Having told him that I was glad to hear what he said, but desired to know if the other chiefs were of the same mind, we arranged to have a meeting of them, which was held on the 17th of March, and it is from notes taken on the spot that I have the honor to report the following as the expression of their wills:—

The Mountain Chief complained of the false report of his having declared war against the whites. He strongly denied having said anything that could be so understood. He said he had been stripped of his lodge and made poor, but he is satisfied that his young men have been beaten, and thinks that now they will mind their chiefs and not go any more to trouble the whites. He desires now to make with them a good and lasting peace.

Asaca, chief of the band of Fried Grease Indians, complained that while he has been friendly with the whites his band suffered more than the others. He was not ill-disposed towards them, and desired that a lasting friendship should be established again.

The Boy Chief said that it was his desire that the past be forgotten and a good peace be made with the whites. He complained that the Pen d'Oreilles, and desires that the whites will exercise their influence to bring them to make a lasting peace with the Piegans.

Stojas, of Lame Bull's band, says that his family has been nearly extinguished in the late fight; but he will not talk bad, and desires to make peace. He fears that the North Bilackfeet might steal again from the whites, and the blame be put on the Piegans.

The White Calf, Generous Woman, Cut Head and Big Talk, chief of different bands of the Piegans, were also present and spoke; but their remarks being similar to the foregoing I think that the above will be enough to persuade you of their general desire to make a lasting peace with the whites. In the hope that such a thing will soon be accomplished, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. IMODA, S. J.

In this connection General Sully speaks of a conversation with Father Imoha, that no further serious difficulties need be apprehended from these Indians; that the smallpox had carried off large numbers of them, and the greater portion of the younger members of the tribe had died. He had vaccinated a great many. They are frightened at the lesson they have got, and have no wish for any further movement of troops this spring. General Sully thinks it probable that if some proper person could be sent clothed with full authority to act, much good would result both to the Indians and the government, and that they might be induced to give up their roaming habits, stealing, &c. But the person sent to talk with these Indians should be one who fully understands them fully, and not make promises which afterwards will not be complied with.

Commissioner Parker has official reports from Captain Keys, agent for the Indians at the Cimarron Agency, New Mexico, the Utes and the Scarrillo Apaches. The troops which had been stationed at that agency were removed on the 3d of March, but the agent thinks they are not needed. The effect of a military force in their midst still remained, and there had been no complaints from citizens or any further trouble in regard to the sale of whiskey. The Indians express themselves satisfied with what they receive and are willing to remain without receiving anything if that is the alternative. The agent had explained to the Utes the greater benefit they will receive by going on the Colosado reservation, but they still refuse.

Message of the Principal Chief of the Choctaws—An Able State Paper—State Government Proposed—Redskins Knocking at the Door.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 25, 1870.

The message of Allen Wright, the principal chief of the Choctaw nation, is an able state paper. He warns them by the fate of their territory in Mississippi and in view of the proposed establishment of the territory of Lincoln, and says:—It is idle to talk of things remaining as they are. A great change is approaching; not such as we wish, but just as it is, and faster than we are prepared to meet or resist. We must meet the change, whether prepared to or not; and let us meet it manfully." He then advises that the lands be surveyed and held in severalty, and then that we organize ourselves at once as the State of Oklushamma, and ask for admission as one of the States of the Union, and that it is the honest desre of the United States government to have us become citizens of the American Union, she will acquiesce in our petition. He also recommends an immediate protest against any territorial government and the adoption of a resolution asking the government to settle the estates of the freedmen and recommends the encouragement of railroads.

The Council subsequently passed an act submitting the question of dividing their lands so that the same may be held in severalty, or, as heretofore, in common, to the vote of the people on the 4th day of July next.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

Election of Delegates to the Rochester Conclave.

The delegates from the different wards of the city elected to appoint delegates of the Tammany party to the State Democratic Convention to be held in Rochester to-morrow convened in Tammany Hall yesterday. There was a full attendance. Richard B. Connolly was called to the chair, and Justice Koch and Henry Alker were elected secretaries.

A committee of