WASHINGTON.

The New Fifteenth Amendment Bill Passed by the Senate.

Petitions for the Abolition of National Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1870.

A New Radical Measure—Enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment.

The bill which passed the Senate early this morning, after an all night session, for the enforcement of the provisions of the fifteenth amendment, is said to be very acceptable to the extreme radicals. It differs materially from the measure which was originally reported from the Judiciary Committee, and with its assistance the radicals say they can carry every State at the fall elections, including New York. The conservatives certainly made nothing by remaining all night in session, as, according to Zach. Chandler, "Every hour the Senate sat the bill became stronger and more radical in its provisions." The Judiciary Committee was, of course, utterly routed, all their propositions being voted down. It is the opinion of Mr. Trumbull that the bill will do the republican party more harm than good. Men like Sumner, Howard and Chandler say they are willing to risk the consequences.

A Bogus Election Case Disposed Of.

The House spent the entire day in considering one of the bogus Louisiana election cases, and when, by a majority of three votes, the republican contestant was declared entitled to a seat, the democrats began to filibuster, and finally compelled an adjournment without action. Many of the more conscientious republicans voted in favor of declaring a vacancy in the district from which the contestants came, believing that neither of them is entitled to a seat. It is thought that this will finally be adopted as the sense of the House.

Opposition of National Banks to Four Per Cent Bonds.

It is given out that the friends of the national banks in Congress are in favor of four per cent as the rate of interest for the proposed new bonds. They do not seem to think that the debt can be funded at this rate, and they think that if any funding bill is passed with the uniform rate of interest at four per cent the bill will be practically inoperative and the banks be left in the undisturbed possession of their present six per cent bonds. Secretary Boutwell seems to think that a rate of interest less than four and a per cent would render the funding of the debt impossible. He is willing to try it, however, at whatever rate is fixed upon by Congress. It is known that the Senate Finance Committee, or a majority of it, will not favor a four per cent bond.

The Indian Policy of the Administration.

The President to-day passed several hours at the War Department, the subject of consideration being the Army bill and the condition of the borders. It is the intention of the administration to deal firmly with the refractory tribes. The Indian question is rapidly growing into a matter of magnitude and general national importance. It is agreed by the authorities that the extension of settlements necessitates a firm policy in regard to reservations and the exercise and presence of military power in order to protect the Indian from the encroachments of the whites, and the settler from anxiety and alarm and depredation at the hands of prowling war parties.

A New Mail Route Between Great Britain and Australia.

Mr. Gray, the Postmaster General of New Zealand, to-day had a long interview with Postmaster General Creswell in relation to transit mails between England and New Zealand through the United States. It appears that recently some mail matter was sent by the Pacific Railroad and reached England sixteen days ahead of the Suez route. An arrangement of an informal character was entered into authorizing the transfer of the closed mails of the British government passing through the country. Mr. Gray set out for San Francisco this evening, his mission proving very satisfactory.

Postmaster Jones, of New York, was present at the interview between the Postmaster General and Mr. Gray, and communicated the needed information as to the cost of the transmission of the British Australian mails. He also received instructions in regard to the matter. General Jones returned to New York this evening.

Cancelling Beer Stamps.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has received a number of letters from persons doing business as brewers inquiring whether the law requires them to cancel beer stamps by using either Wheeler's patent or any other than those prescribed by the department. The Commissioner responds that so far as beer stamps are concerned there need be no other method of cancellation used than hitherto practised.

Personal.

Mr. Sands, Tax Commissioner, of New York, arrived here yesterday and called at the President's house. Mr. Sands seems to be riding his hobby—the establishment of National Citizen's Association—and, judging from the amount of information he has distributed on the subject, it would seem as if he contemplated making a serious effort to inaugurate something of the kind here. Our national Congress is either too wise or too pig-headed to be advised or counselled with, and it is not likely the heads of departments will need any suggestions.

A Washington Pawnbroker Robbed.

The pawnbroker's shop of Goldstein & Co. in this city was robbed early yesterday morning of valuables amounting to $10,000. The detectives arrested one of the burglars last evening and the stolen goods were recovered.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1870.

The following is a continuation of the United States Senate report:—

At three o'clock this morning Mr. THURMAN, (dem.) of Ohio, succeeding Mr. Casserly, in some humorous remarks, closed with a denial of the truth of the assertion of his colleague, Mr. Sherman, that the strength of the democratic party was in pest houses of large cities.

At twenty minutes past three o'clock the Senate voted on Mr. Hamlin's amendment, which was carried—yeas 31, nays 11.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, (rep.) of Ind., a section was inserted making criminal all attempts to influence the votes of colored persons by depriving them of occupation, ejecting them from houses, lands or other property, refusing to renew leases, &c., and imposing a fine of $500 and imprisonment of not less than one year for such offences.

An additional section by Mr. POOL, (rep.) of N. C., was adopted, making organizations of two or more persons for the purpose of violating this act felonies, punishable by a fine not more than $5,000 and imprisonment not exceeding ten years, and the offender to be thereafter ineligible to office under the United States.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., moved to strike out "fees to informers." Lost by 21 to 26.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., moved an amendment that any person deprived of an office, except a Congressman or member of a State Legislature, by reason of violations of this act or by the denial of the right to vote to any citizen on account of race, color, &c., shall be entitled to hold such office and recover possession of it by writ of *quo warranto* or other appropriate proceeding in any United States District Court or proper District or State Court having jurisdiction.

Mr. THURMAN said that would enable any body of men after an election, by swearing they had a right to vote and would have voted for a defeated candidate, to overturn an election for Governor or any other office.

Mr. DAVIS, (dem.) of Ky., inquired whether any one had ever heard of an office being given to a candidate upon the effect of votes never cast.

Mr. CARPENTER, in advocating the amendment, said that his radicalism was not of the kind that exploded in bloody speeches when there was nothing to do; but he was for action when necessity required it, and he would now curb the cruel devils of the South to give the negro his rights.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, thought the provision would enable any defeated candidate to succeed.

Mr. CARPENTER modified his amendment to require proof that the party denied his vote offered it at the poll.

The amendment was adopted by yeas 24, nays 22.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out that part of the eighth section authorizing United States marshals to summon the land and naval forces of the United States or militia to assist them in executing any warrant or process issued under the provisions of the act.

Mr. HAMILTON, (rep.) of Texas, was wholly in favor of the continuance of military power in the South for prevention of rebel outrages. Instead of grabbing aimessly to the rebel government should take him by the throat and knock him on the head.

Mr. WILLIAMS was opposed to inaugurating military government at the polls in the North as well as the South.

Mr. CASSERLY, (dem.) of Cal., suggested that the number of persons to be appointed by commissioners under the bill was unlimited, and the expense to be entailed upon the government would be enormous.

Mr. Williams' motion was lost by a vote of 12 to 38.

After various propositions to amend, the Senate bill as amended was substituted for the House bill—yeas 38, nays 9.

Mr. THURMAN said the bill had been amended past all recognition, and moved to recommit it to the Judiciary Committee. Lost.

At seven A. M. the bill was passed by the following vote—yeas 42, nays 8:—

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Flanagan, Gilbert, Hamilton of Texas, Hamlin, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Howell, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Revels, Rice, Ross, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull, Warner, Willey, Williams and Yates—42.

NAYS—Messrs. Casserly, Davis, Fowler, Hamilton of Md., Johnston, McCreery, Thurman and Vickers—8.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

The following is the bill, being an amendment, in the nature of a substitute for the House bill on the same subject:—

Be it enacted, &c., That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be 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 sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race or color or previous condition of servitude; any constitution or law, custom, or any regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its law, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, If by or under the authority under the constitution or law of any of the States or Territories any act shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, or by such constitution or laws persons or officers shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude. And if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action in the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just; and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That whenever by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act or acts shall be required to be done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried in execution by the wrongful act or omission of the aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act and thereupon such person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of elections, whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of any such citizen, who shall refuse or knowingly omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of $500 to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the Court shall deem just; and shall also, for every such offence, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof be fined not less than $500, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising the right of suffrage to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property by threats of refusing to renew lease or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof be fined not less than $500 or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, that if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten or intimidate any citizen, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the constitution or laws the United States, such persons shall be held guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be fined and imprisoned, the fine not to exceed $5,000 and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years, and shall moreover thereafter be ineligible to, and disabled from, holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, that if in the act of violating any provision in either of the two preceding sections any other felony, crime, or misdemeanor shall be committed the offender, on conviction of such violation of said sections, shall be punished for the same with such punishments as are attached to the said felonies, crimes and misdemeanors by the laws of the State in which the offence may be committed.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, that the district courts of the United States within their respective districts shall have, exclusively of the courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act, and also concurrently with the circuit courts of the United States of all cases civil and criminal arising under this act except as herein otherwise provided; and the jurisdiction hereby conferred shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and practice governing the United States courts, and all crimes and offences committed against the provisions of this act may be prosecuted by the indictment of a grand jury, or in cases of crimes or offences not infamous the prosecution may be, either by indictment or information, filed by the District Attorney in a court having jurisdiction.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted that the district attorneys, marshals and deputy marshals of the United States, and the commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they are hereby specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute a proceeding against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested, imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial, before such a Court of the United States, or Territorial Court, as has cognizance of the offence, and with a view to afford a reasonable protection to all persons in their constitutional right to vote, without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and to the prompt discharge of the duties of this act, it shall be the duty of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of the Territories of the United States, from time to time to increase the number of commissioners, so as to afford a speedy and convenient means for the arrest and examination of persons charged with a violation of this act, and such commissioners are hereby authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred on them by this act, and the same duties with regard to offences created by this act as they are authorized by law to exercise with regard to other offences against the laws of the United States.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, that it shall be the duty of all marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed, and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such a warrant or other process when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined the sum of $1,000 to the use of the person deprived of the rights conferred by this act; and the better to enable the said commissioners to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the constitution of the United States and the requirements of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their districts respectively, to appoint in writing, under their hands, any one or a more suitable person from time to time to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; and the persons so appointed to execute any warrant or process as aforesaid shall have authority to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, or such portion of the land or naval forces of the United States or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States; and such warrants shall run and be executed by said officers anywhere in the State or Territory within which they are issued.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, hinder or prevent any officer or other person charged with the execution of any warrant or process issued under the provisions of the act, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him or them, from arresting any person for whose apprehension such warrant or process may have been issued, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such person from the custody of the officer or other person or persons or those lawfully assigned as aforesaid when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from the custody of the officer or other person legally authorized as aforesaid, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process shall have been issued as aforesaid, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest, after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall for either of said offences be subject to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court, by indictment and conviction before the District or Circuit Court of the United States for the district or circuit in which said offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized Territories of the United States.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That the commissioners, district attorneys, the marshals, their deputies and the clerks of the said district, circuit or territorial courts shall be paid for their services; the like fees may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such commissioners for the arrest of offenders against the provisions of this act shall be entitled to the usual fees allowed to the marshal for an arrest for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, as aforesaid, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them, such attention at the examination, of keeping the prisoner in custody and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such commission, and in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises; such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States on the certificate of the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and to be recoverable from the defendant as part of the judgment, in the case of conviction.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such a part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be deemed necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That whenever any person shall hold an office, except as a member of Congress or some State Legislature, contrary to the provisions of the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendment of the constitution of the United States, it shall be the duty of the district attorney of the United States for the district in which such person shall hold office as aforesaid to proceed against such person by writ of *quo warranto*, returnable to the Circuit or District Court of the United States in such district, and to prosecute the same to the removal of such person from office; and any writ of *quo warranto* brought as aforesaid shall take precedence of all other cases on the docket of the court to which it is made returnable, and shall not be continued unless for cause proved to the satisfaction of the court.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall hereafter knowingly accept or hold any office under the United States, or any State, to which he is ineligible under the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the constitution of the United States, or who shall attempt to hold or exercise the duties of any such office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor against the United States, and upon conviction thereof before the Circuit or District Court of the United States shall be imprisoned not more than one year or fined not exceeding $1,000, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishments, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses and exactions of every kind, and none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be imposed or enforced by any State upon any person emigrating thereto from a foreign country which is not equally imposed and enforced upon every person emigrating to such State from any other foreign country, and any law of any State in conflict with this provision is hereby declared null and void.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act or to different pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That the "act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication," passed April 9, 1866, is hereby re-enacted, and sections sixteen and seventeen hereof shall be enforced according to the provision of said act.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, that if at any election for Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate and vote or attempt to vote in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious, or vote more than once at the same election for any candidate for the same office, or vote at a place where he may not be lawfully entitled to vote, or attempt to vote without having a lawful right to vote, or do any unlawful act to secure a right or an opportunity to vote for himself, or any other person, or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward or offer or promise thereof or otherwise unlawfully prevent any qualified voter of any State of the United States of America or of any Territory thereof from freely exercising the right of suffrage, or by any such means induce any voter to refuse to exercise any such right, or compel or induce by any such means or otherwise any officer of an election in any such State or Territory to receive a vote from any person not legally entitled to a vote, or interfere in any manner with the officer of said election in the discharge of his duties, or by any of such means or other unlawful means induce any officer of an election or officer whose duty it is to ascertain, announce or declare the result of any such election, or give or make any certificate, document, or give in relation thereto to violate or refuse to comply with his duty, or any law regulating the same, or knowingly and wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or omit to do any duty the omission of which is hereby made a crime, or attempt to do so, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be for such crime liable to indictment in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years, or both, in the discretion of the court, and shall pay the costs of prosecution.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That if at any registration of voters for an election of a representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States any person shall knowingly personate, or register, or attempt to register in the name of any other person, whether living, dead or fictitious, or fraudulently register, or fraudulently attempt to register, not having a lawful right so to do, or do any unlawful act to secure registration for himself or any other person, or by force, threat, menace, intimidation, bribery, reward, or offer or promise thereof, or by unlawful means prevent or hinder any person having a lawful right to register from duly exercising such right, or compel or induce by any such means, or any other unlawful means, any officer of registration to admit to registration any person not legally entitled thereto, or interfere in any manner with any officer of registration in the discharge of his duties, or by any such means or any unlawful means induce any officer of registration to violate or refuse to comply with his duty or any law regulating the same, or knowingly, wilfully receive the vote of any person not entitled to vote, or refuse to receive the vote of any person entitled to vote, or aid, counsel, procure or advise any such voter, person or officer to do any act hereby made a crime, or to omit any act the omission of which is hereby made a crime, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and shall be liable to indictment and punishment therefor, as provided in the ninetieth section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall be deprived of or fail to be elected to any office, except that of a member of Congress or member of a State Legislature, by reason of the denial of any citizen of the right to vote, who offered his vote at the election, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, shall be entitled to hold such office and perform the duties and receive the emoluments thereof, and may recover possession of such office by *quo warranto* or other appropriate proceeding in the Circuit or District Court of the United States for the proper district, or in any State court having jurisdiction of such proceeding.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1870.

ABOLITION OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of Ohio, presented five additional petitions asking Congress to abolish the National Banks; to pay off the bonds deposited by them as security; to issue $500,000,000 in treasury greenback notes; to pay off about $340,000,000 of the bonded debt; to make greenbacks receivable for all dues and other taxes collected by the federal government, and to restore prosperity to the country.

FEES OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Mr. CULLOM, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the fees charged and collected by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, &c. Adopted.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report back the eight hour law for laborers and workmen in government employment.

Mr. MCGREW, (rep.) of W. Va., objected.

BILL PASSED.

The bill reported yesterday by the Naval Committee to pay $5,000, to A. G. Ross for the past and future use by the navy of his invention for using hot water and steam for offensive and defensive purposes, was taken up and passed.

BILLS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

By Mr. ORTH, (rep.) of Ind.—The Senate joint resolution to authorize the payment of the full salary of Alvin P. Hovey as Minister to Peru, without deduction on account of absence from his post. Passed.

By Mr. ORTH—Adversely on the bill to increase the salary of the Minister to China. Laid on the table.

By Mr. AMBLER—Authorizing the Secretary of State to cause the remains of General Alexander Asboth, late Minister to the Argentine Confederation, and of General William Steadman, late Consul to Santiago de Cuba, to be removed to the United States—the former to be interred in the National Cemetery at Arlington. Passed.

By Mr. AMBLER—Authorizing George E. Cooper, surgeon in the United States Army, to accept from the French government a gold watch and chain in acknowledgment of services rendered by him in July, 1862, to the crew of the French corvette Cuiense. Also authorizing Lieutenant Commander Yates, Surgeon Gibson, Passed Assistant Surgeon White and Assistant Surgeon Kidder to accept decorations from the King of Portugal in recognition of numerous services rendered by them to an officer of the Portuguese Navy. Passed.

By Mr. WILLARD, (rep.) of Vt.—To ascertain and allow damages to the owner of the steamer Monitor fired into by the Damios of Nagota in July, 1864.

After a discussion, in which Mr. FARNSWORTH, (rep.) of Ill., suggested, facetiously, that it might be well for the House at once to distribute the Japanese fund and get rid of all difficulty about it, the bill was laid on the table—76 to 46.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, (rep.) of Mass., it was ordered that on and after Monday next the House shall meet at eleven and adjourn at five o'clock.

A LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then, at twenty minutes past one o'clock, resumed the consideration of the Louisiana contested election case of Newsham against Ryan.

One of the points in the case turning on the alleged disloyalty of Mr. Ryan, Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., who, as commander of the Red River expedition, had occupied his house and grounds at Alexandria, bore testimony to the reputation of Mr. Ryan as being opposed to secession and in favor of the United States government.

The debate being closed the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions.

The resolution offered by Mr. KERR, (dem.) of Ind., as the report of the minority declaring Mr. Ryan entitled to the seat was rejected without division.

The first resolution, reported by Mr. BURDETT, (rep.) of Mo., on behalf of the majority, declaring Mr. Ryan not entitled to the seat, was adopted without division.

The vote on the resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. Newsham entitled to the seat, was taken by yeas and nays.

At the close of the roll call there was a majority of six or seven against the resolution; but several republican members then voted, changing the result to—yeas 73, nays 72.

All the democrats voted in the negative. Among the republicans voting in the negative were the following:—Messrs. Ambler, Asper, Beaman, Beatty, Bingham, Blair, Buckland, Burchard, Cook, Davis, Dawes, Farnsworth, Ketchum, Orth, Peters, Strong, Washburn, of Mass., and Willard.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., moved to reconsider the vote for the purpose of offering a resolution declaring the seat vacant.

Mr. COX, (dem.) of N. Y., said he would prefer a vacancy to a usurpation.

Mr. MORGAN moved that the House adjourn, which was negatived.

As there were signs of filibustering, Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., rose and proposed that there should not be any further obstruction of public business, but that by agreement the vote should be taken at two o'clock on Monday when the House was full, and that the House go on now and finish the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

Mr. MERCUR, (dem.) of Ohio, objected.

A motion to adjourn was put and carried amid much excitement, and the House, at forty minutes past three o'clock adjourned.

MARINE TRANSFERS.

The following is a complete list of marine transfers from 18th to 21st instant inclusive:—

Date.	Class.	Name.	Tonnage.	Share.	Price.
May 18	Sloop....	Emma.....	41.84	½	$975
May 19	Sloop....	Trouder.....	51.53	All	4,000
May 19	Canal bt	Agusta.....	110.6	All	2,100
May 19	Canal bt	S. N. Douglas....	63.13	½	700
May 20	Sloop....	Sophia.....	53.93	⅞	200

RELIGIOUS.

The Presbyterian Reunion—Joint Report of the Reconstruction Committee of the General Assembly at Philadelphia—Conference of the Methodist Church South at Memphis.

Services To-Day.

Rev. Charles B. Smyth preaches this morning at Masonic Hall, before the American Presbyterian Free Church.

Bishop Snow will dilate upon "The Second Child" at the University.

"Insanity" is the subject of Rev. C. C. Foote's discourse at the Christian church.

Rev. Wm. F. Lewis and Rev. C. J. Whipple preach at the Church of the Holy Light.

Rev. Dr. Church preaches at the Church of the Puritans.

Rev. Abbott Brown holds forth at the Church of the Reformation.

Evangelist preaching will be held this evening at the Catholic Apostolic church.

"The Bible, and How to Read It," will be explained by Rev. G. H. Hepworth at the Church of the Messiah.

Rev. Dr. Carter will preach on behalf of the Children's Fold this evening at Zion church.

Rev. R. M. Stratton speaks on "The Shanamite" at the Lexington avenue Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. Dr. S. A. Corey discourses at the Murray Hill Baptist chapel.

Rev. C. S. Harrower will preach at St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church.

"The Prudent Man" is the subject of Rev. J. S. Willis' sermon at the Seventeenth street Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. C. Giles preaches this morning at the New Jerusalem church.

The Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church will be convened in the First Presbyterian church.

Rev. J. M. Pullman preaches at the Church of the Saviour.

Rev. R. N. Bellows discourses in Brevoort Hall.

Rev. T. A. Weed preaches at the Westminster Presbyterian church, Brooklyn.

Rev. Merrill Richardson, of Worcester, one of the most eloquent and distinguished clergymen of Massachusetts, preaches morning and evening at Rutgers chapel, Fifth avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Philadelphia—No Report on Reunion.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1870.

This morning's session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with the consideration of the following report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction:—

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN SESSION, PHILADELPHIA, MAY, 1870:—

Your committee have held three several meetings in the city of Philadelphia—one in January, another in March and the final one the present month, just before the Assembly. The second, and most important of all our meetings, had the presence of every member. We have endeavored diligently and faithfully to attend to the business of reconstruction which had been entrusted to us.

Our duties, as described in the concurrent resolutions of the two Assemblies for our appointment, were "to prepare and propose to the General Assembly of the United Church a proper adjustment of the boundaries of the presbyteries and synods, and the ratio of representation; and any amendments of the constitution which they may think necessary to secure efficiency and harmony in the administration of the Church, so greatly increased and so rapidly extending." Under this minute, especially the latter part, many supposed our powers very extensive and our range of subjects almost unrestricted. We have not to judge, but preferred to keep closely to what is more especially mentioned or clearly implied.

Numerous communications on these matters have reached us—a few from ecclesiastical bodies or associations of ministers, but chiefly from individuals—all which have been respectfully and patiently considered, though the suggestions contained in some of them we may have failed to adopt. Many of them either left us with our own convictions or tended somewhat to modify them; a few recommended changes so great and radical in the constitution of presbyteries, synods and the assembly that we could not approve them; some we thought might better come before your body from another quarter, while others, though important and salutary, would cause such agitation and opposition, if proposed, as might seriously disturb the peace and harmony of our so happily united Church. We have thought proper to recommend only measures which were of immediate and pressing necessity, leaving other matters to future and fuller development.

First, then, as to the consolidation, adjustment and defining the boundaries of synods, we recommend the following, viz:—

1. The Synod of Long Island, to comprise the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk and Richmond.
2. That of New York, to comprise the counties of New York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange, Ulster and Sullivan, with our ministers and churches in Connecticut.
3. That of Albany to include north of the line of New York Synod and east of the western line of the counties of Delaware, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Franklin, with New England north and east of Connecticut.
4. That of Utica extends west of the Synod of Albany to the western line of Broome, Cortland, Onondaga and Oswego counties, and to the State line on the north.
5. That of Geneva, to comprise the counties west of Utica to the west line of Steuben, Ontario and Wayne counties.
6. That of Genesee, to embrace all the counties of New York west of the Synod of Geneva.
7. The Synod of New Jersey is conterminous with that State, and has also attached to it the Presbytery of Corisco.
8. That of Philadelphia, to comprise the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Northampton, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester, Lancaster, York, Lebanon and Berks in Pennsylvania, and to it is also attached the Presbytery of Western Africa.
9. That of Scranton, to comprise the counties of McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne, Pike, Monroe, Lehigh, Carbon, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Wyoming and Sullivan.
10. That of Harrisburg, to comprise the remainder of the State of Pennsylvania east of the west line of Elk, Clearfield, Blair and Bedford counties.
11. That of Pittsburg to comprise the counties of Cambria, Somerset, Westmoreland, Fayette, Greene, Washington, Allegheny and Beaver, south of the Ohio river, and all West Virginia west of the Alleghany ridge.
12. That of Erie, to comprise the counties bounded on the east by the west lines of McKean, Elk, Clearfield and Cambria counties, and the south lines of the counties of Indiana, Armstrong, Butler and Beaver, north of the Ohio river.
13. That of Baltimore contains Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia, our ministers and churches in Virginia and West Virginia, east of the Alleghany ridge. To it is also attached the Presbytery of Rio Janeiro.
14. That of Atlantic, embracing the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
15. That of Cleveland, to extend from the Ohio State lines on the east to the west and south lines of the counties of Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Noble and Monroe.
16. That of Toledo, to comprise the counties west of the Synod of Cleveland, and to be bounded by the east and south lines of the counties of Lorain, Medina, Huron, Crawford, Wyandot, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Shelby and Mercer.
17. That of Cincinnati, to comprise the counties bounded by the north and east line of Darke, Miami, Clarke, Greene, Fayette, Ross, Vinton, and Gallia.
18. That of Columbus, to comprise the remaining, being the central counties of the State of Ohio.
19. That of Michigan embraces the whole peninsula of that State.
20. That of Kentucky is conterminous with that State.
21. That of Tennessee embraces the States of Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas, with all our ministers and churches in the States intervening.
22. That of Indiana South extends to the northern line of the counties of Wayne, Henry, Hancock, Marion, Hendricks, Putnam, Clay and Vigo.
23. That of Indiana North embraces all of the State north of this line.
24. That of Illinois South to comprise all of the State south of the north lines of Edgar, Douglas, Moultrie, Shelby, Christian, Montgomery, Macoupin, Greene and Calhoun counties.
25. That of Illinois Central, to comprise the counties north of the above line to the south lines of Kankakee, Grundy, La Salle, Putnam, Bureau, Henry and Mercer counties.
26. That of Illinois North, to comprise the remaining counties, bounded on the south by the north line of Illinois Central.
27. That of Wisconsin takes in all that State and the part of Michigan lying on Lake Superior.
28. That of Minnesota comprises the State and also Dacotah Territory.
29. That of Iowa North, to comprise all the State north of the south lines of Clinton, Jones, Linn, Benton Tama, Marshall, Story, Boone, Greene, Carroll, Crawford and Manona counties.
30. That of Iowa South, to comprise the remainder of the State, with Nebraska and Wyoming Territory.
31. The Synod of Missouri is conterminous with the State.
32. That of Kansas extends over the State, Colorado, and New Mexico and the Indian Territories.
33. That of the Pacific embraces all west of the Rocky Mountains.
34. That of India comprises all our missionaries and churches in that country.
35. That of China comprises all our missionaries and churches in China, Siam and Japan.

In regard to fixing the boundaries of the principal presbyteries, which seemed as distinctly assigned to us, we have felt not only that it would be a most onerous task, which we could hardly do for all parts with just discrimination or to general satisfaction, but that it seemed to fall more properly under the province of the different synods or their representatives, who could do it, when assembled, more understandingly and to the fuller content of those interested. For this purpose we shall propose a plan which seems to combine the advantages of this mode with the expressed wish that this assembly establish the boundaries of presbyteries as well as of synods. At the same time, in order to secure some uniformity throughout the Church we recommend your adoption of certain general principles on which the presbyteries should be constructed.

1. That each several presbytery, with the ministers and churches within its limits, be defined as to boundaries by geographical lines.
2. That presbyteries be enlarged and the formation of small ones be discouraged; none formed hereafter to consist of less than five ministers, the quorum for business remaining as heretofore.
3. That in the present distribution of presbyteries or their future formation or arrangement by the respective synods it be recommended that no presbytery consist of less than ten ministers, except in outlying, frontier and missionary districts, and then be constituted as large as possible.
4. That each city, when not too small or too large, constitute one presbytery, which shall usually not include territory outside of the city limits, or, at most, of the county of which it is a part.
5. That when two or more congregations upon different sides of a synodical or presbyterial line are under one pastoral charge, they shall all for the time belong to that presbytery with which the ministry is connected, but only so long as such pastoral relation continues.
6. That ministers without charge are required to unite with that presbytery within the geographical limits of which they ordinarily reside, or nearest to, and to which they shall be amenable for the proper discharge of their ordination engagements.
7. That the presbyteries and synods heretofore existing, which shall lose their present organization by consolidation under these arrangements, shall be considered and designated as continuing their succession in that synod or presbytery now constituted, which includes the largest portion, counting both ministers and churches of said body as existing May 19, 1870, to preserve its records, and attend, as may be