National Republican.

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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING.....APRIL 10, 1866.

RECEPTIONS AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

THE Presidential levees at the Executive Mansion will be dispensed with until further notice.

The ladies of the President's household will receive callers on Fridays, afternoon and evening.

A CAMPAIGN OF MALIGNITY.

Toward every honest expression of dissent concerning the position and policy of THE PRESIDENT we shall extend, so far as lies in our power, a courteous respect. We have not now, and hope never to have, any quarrel with the sincere and upright men of the Union party who may differ with the Executive on any point. We shall earnestly labor to convince them that his course is patriotic—that his acts are in accordance with his sense of right, and that the one controlling idea at the basis of his private wishes and his public record is strict adherence to the Constitution and unfaltering fidelity to the American Republic. Sooner or later every unbiassed and unprejudiced citizen will discover this to be his rule of conduct, and yield him the tribute of their admiration and gratitude. We have no issue but that of straightforward defence and manly argument to make with those who conscientiously oppose the immediate recognition of the representation of the Southern States, and who were disappointed by the veto messages of THE PRESIDENT. We leave it to the future to vindicate the wisdom of the objections urged against these measures. Even now we do not hesitate to say that outside of a few localities, where radicalism has substituted the place of religion, and Congress is regarded as the Government, the Freedmen's Bureau bill could not obtain the majority of an intelligent congressional district. And when it is seen that the Civil Rights bill, which became law notwithstanding the objections of THE PRESIDENT, defeats the very purpose which it pretends to aid, when by its defects it can afford no assistance to the freed race; when by its useless riders and its cumbrous machinery it was deprived of the moral weight of the Presidential signature as it will be of judical sanction; when it is realized that the sovereign title of the State is surrendered, and that Congressional usurpation has gained more in a single hour in this nation, under mistaken devotion to liberty, than it achieved in twenty-five years with all the arrogance and aggressions of slavery, this people will recoil with sorrow from the rising monster of centralization. The syren voice which sings of humanity and duty will soon die away, and then will be heard the defiant menace of dictatorial power. But on these subjects we expect a divided opinion. So long as the world stands there will be those who are for and those who are against every legislative proposition or political idea. Unanimity upon all matters never did and never will exist. It is doubtful whether it would be desirable for us to be all of one mind if it were possible. Therefore much of the comment and criticism of certain prominent loyal papers adverse to the policy of THE PRESIDENT has not surprised us, and though much that has been said was weak an inane as argument, the tone and temper has been commendable and proper.

But there has been another spirit manifested by some of the opponents of THE PRESIDENT, having its origin in personal disappointment, which cannot be too severely rebuked. The excess of virtue which has characterized some of the bitter opposition hurled at President JOHNSON springs from a thirst for revenge. The sewers of vituperation which opened upon him by the *Chronicle* in Washington and the *Republican* in Chicago, sprang from this motive. The editor of the first finds his sickening adulation of that official not reciprocated, and he turns upon him. He then receives a shot back which will long rankle in a place which in most men is occupied with a heart, and has affixed to his name an unfortunate soubriquet which he will carry to his grave. As a matter of course, smarting under his deserved castigation, he endeavors, by calling THE PRESIDENT a traitor and deserter, and all manner of ridiculous things, to draw attention from his own shame and infamy. Mr. DANA, who, from his superlative humanitarian education—having had a tuition in the refined society of the socialists at Brook farm, and graduating in that eminent school of manners, the *Tribune* office, would be supposed incapable of spicing his leaders with the virus of chagrin; yet because THE PRESIDENT did not set the high value upon him with which he rated himself, and refused to make him Collector of the Port of New York, at the first opportunity he tries to hound down the Executive by the most abusive epithets and the vilest slanders. So too, a Postmaster in Harrisburg, being warned that his place is wanted for a brave Union General who had been fighting for four years, suddenly becomes furiously radical, rushes into a meeting cooked up for the purpose, and flings a scurrilous resolution at the head of President JOHNSON. These are the reasons that the war on him has been so violent in certain quarters,—malice becomes the morality of this disgruntled gentry; but their campaign of malignity will prove as ineffectual in his destruction as the wave that vainly dashes against the rock.

Warehousing in New York.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill to provide for the erection of warehouses in New York for the reception of goods and merchandise arriving in vessels subject to quarantine by the laws of New York; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce The place indicated is "West Bank," in the lower bay of New York. It requires the State of New York to make an equal appropriation for hospital purposes at the same location.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to remit and refund certain duties; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. It relates to goods, the product of the United States, sent via Canada to some port in this country.

English Sympathy for the Freedmen.

Mr. Thurlow Weed received a letter by the last steamer from the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., enclosing £50 for himself, and a like amount from Sir Morton Peto, for the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mineral Lands.

There is no subject more vital to the prosperity of the new States and Territories of the distant West, than the adoption of a land system. At present, and for nearly twenty years, there has been no method of acquiring absolute title to mineral lands. Immense interests have been developed upon a possessory tenure—technically a trespass—but which no wise Government would disturb without the most careful consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury, regarding the question financially in his last report, referred pertinently to social considerations, which call for permanent ownership of mining claims. Mr. McCULLOCH also intimated that an extension of the laws, giving rights of pre-emption to mineral lands, would be a proper initiative; and we observe that Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, yesterday presented to the Senate a bill "to regulate the occupation of mineral lands and extend the right of pre-emption thereto," which, he remarked, had been drawn to indicate the policy favored by the Secretary of the Treasury.

We find on reference to this bill that the exploration and occupation of mineral lands, subject to existing mining regulations, is not interrupted, but is expressly encouraged and legalized. Placer or gulch mining will, therefore, remain on its present footing; but as to quartz mining, which requires capital and permanent structures, the means is afforded to secure patents for claims actually occupied and improved, subject to the payments of five dollars per acre and five per cent. of the nett product of the mine, vein, or lode, so appropriated and held, into the national treasury. Great latitude is given to the Secretary of the Interior in adjusting the public surveys to such pre-emptions of mining claims, and various provisions are added to separate agricultural lands within the mining districts and submit them to homestead occupations. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Mines and Mining.

PERSONAL.

E. G. COMSTOCK, of New York, President of the Savannah line of steamships, arrived in town last night.

W. H. HEISS, Esq., Superintendent of the United States Telegraph, is in town.

MAJ. GEN. M. MERRITT and Maj. Gen. G. K. Warren arrived at Willard's last night.

MAJ. GEN. JAS. B. STEEDMAN and Gen. Jos. E Fullerton leave for Richmond to-day on a governmental inspecting tour for the Freedmen's Bureau.

The National Currency.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to equalize the distribution of the national currency, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It requires the apportioning of one half the amount of the national banking currency according to the population of the several States and Territories in 1860, by reducing the amount wherever it exceeds the proper proportion, and organizing banks in sections of the country that do not have their proportion; but the total circulation is not to exceed three hundred millions.

The mode of withdrawal proposed is this: When a section has more than twenty dollars to each inhabitant the excess shall be withdrawn, and if the proportion is still too large the residue shall be ratably withdrawn in States in which the circulation is now highest to each inhabitant. The Comptroller must, within six months, notify the banks to withdraw the required amount of circulation, and if the order is not complied with in six months, the currency surrendered and bonds deposited for security withdrawn, the Treasurer must return either notes or interest to the amount.

Turned Newspaper Agent.

Since we published the letter of CHARLES A. DANA, editor of the Chicago *Republican*, importuning the President for the Collectorship of New York, he has taken to blackguarding and lying about the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, the *Star*, and *Intelligencer*, and announces himself as agent to obtain subscribers for the *Chronicle*. How "dead ducks" affiliate. A few days ago FORNEY, sympathizing with his fallen brother, DANA, printed a puff of the Chicago *Republican*, announcing it as the best journal in the Northwest. Now, DANA reciprocates, and denounces all the papers in Washington as trashy concerns, and the *Chronicle* as "the best journal in Washington." His last dying quack is "subscribe for the *Chronicle*." This must save you the Collectorship, CHARLES.

Gen. Howard's Denial.

The news that Gen. HOWARD denied the statement that he read the Freedmen's Bureau bill to the President, and that he (the President) approved of its several provisions and afterwards vetoed it, reached the astute editor of the Chicago *Republican* by way of Springfield, Massachusetts, whereupon the defeated candidate for collectorship of New York is filled with apprehension, and exclaims thus:

"This we apprehend to be an error. When and where has such a denial been published? Unless many excellent persons are much mistaken, Gen. Howard *will not* and *cannot* authorise anything of the sort."

As or retailing a falsehood DANA is just the man to stick to it.

Southern Railroads.

A message from the President was received in the Senate yesterday recommending that the land grants for the benefit of certain railroads in Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, made in 1850, 1853, and 1856, the limitation of which extends only to the present year, be extended for five years. The total amount is 11,303,433 acres, for three railroads in Mississippi, nine in Alabama, three in Arkansas, four in Florida, and two in Louisiana. The largest grant is to the Mobile and Ohio road, 1,004,640 acres in Mississippi, besides 230,400 in Alabama. The Gulf and Ship Island road, in Mississippi, has 652,800 acres.

Jeff. Davis & Co.

It will be seen from our congressional report this morning that resolutions have been introduced in the House of Representatives looking to the trial of JEFF. DAVIS and others, lately leading a rebellion against the Government, for treason.

The Oath of Office.

On the first page of the REPUBLICAN to-day will be found the communications of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General setting forth the reasons for a modification of the oath of office prescribed in the States lately in rebellion.

Applications for Freedmen's Labor.

There was made, yesterday, at the Bureau of the Affairs of Freedmen, application for 300 farm laborers for the States of Arkansas and Mississippi. There are over 700 applications for farm hands for the different parts of the South.

Death of General Thornton.

The War Department has received the intelligence of the death, at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on Friday last, of Colonel William A. Thornton, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., and Brevet Brigadier General of volunteers. The cause of his death was asthma.

Freedmen's Bureau.

Captain A. P. Ketchum, former inspector of the affairs of freedmen on the cotton lands of South Carolina, was yesterday assigned to duty as A.D.C. on the staff of Major General O. O. Howard.

INTERNAL REVENUE Receipts yesterday, $1,004,357.59.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

MONDAY, April 9, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Williams presented the petition of citizens of Oregon and Washington Territory, praying that their claims growing out of the Indian war of 1855 may be adjusted and paid. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of citizens of Massachusetts, praying for a change in the tax on imports so as to protect home labor. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Trumbull presented the memorial of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, stating that no provision now exists by which counsel appointed to defend those who are unable to provide one for themselves may be compensated, and asking Congress to take such action as will provide for the payment of the same. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Morgan presented the concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of New York, relative to the readmission of the lately rebellious States. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Anthony presented the petition of professors in Harford and other colleges, asking for the establishment of a National Bureau of Education. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Johnson presented the petition of the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia, asking a change in the present mode of coinage. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to regulate the occupation of mineral lands, and to extend the right of free exemption thereto; which was referred to the Committee on Mining. It provides for the free exemption of occupied claims concerning which there is no controversy, at five dollars per acre; and also allows, when public interest requires, a departure from rectangular mode of surveying and fractional surveys.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to equalize the distribution of the national currency; which was referred to to the Committee on Finance.

It requires the apportioning of one half the amount of the national banking currency according to the population of the several States and Territories in 1860, by reducing the amount wherever it exceeds the proper proportion, and organizing banks in sections of the country that do not have their proportion; but the total circulation is not allowed to exceed three hundred millions.

The mode of withdrawal proposed is this: When a section has more than $20 to each inhabitant, the excess shall be withdrawn; and if the proposition is still too large, the residue shall be ratably withdrawn in States in which the circulation is now higher to each inhabitant. The Comptroller must, within six months, notify banks to withdraw the required amount of circulation; and if the order is not complied with within six months, the currency surrendered and bonds deposited for security withdrawn, the treasurer must return either notes or interest to the amount.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported the House joint resolution giving construction to the act providing for the payment of bounties to soldiers discharged for wounds; which was passed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for moneys expended in raising troops, &c.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to provide for the erection of warehouses in the port of New York for the reception of goods arriving in vessels subject to the quarantine laws of the State of New York. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. Poland, the bill to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statutes of the United States was taken up and passed

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," and commonly known as the Loan bill, was taken up.

Mr. Sherman was of the opinion that this bill conferred too much power on the Secretary of the Treasury Under it he had the absolute power to fund the whole debt of the United States. Mr. S. said that our finances were in a much more favorable condition than was generally supposed, and no necessity existed for conferring on the Secretary such absolute power. The compound-interest notes and seven-thirties would not mature before August, 1867. Our income now from the internal revenue taxes and other sources exceeded largely our expenditures. Under the circumstances the right to reduce the currency should not be vested in the Secretary. There was nothing in the bill to restrain the Secretary from accumulating in the Treasury two hundred millions of legal tender notes; and my opinion is that the Secretary of the Treasury, in carrying out his own policy, will do so.

There is in the Treasury now more money than has ever been before. Why is the reason of this? It shows that he is carrying out his policy of contraction, and this he has the power of doing notwithstanding the construction put on the bill by the House, and the fact that it was not designed to confer that power on him. With every respect for and confidence in the integrity and ability of the present incumbent of the Treasury, he was opposed to giving the power to any one man to affect the currency of the country at his will, to contract or expand it at his pleasure. The business men of the country are alarmed, as I know from letters which I am daily receiving, and it is my serious belief that the apprehensions of the effect of this bill are materially affecting the business interests and prosperity of this country. There are two provisions of this bill, one giving the Secretary the power to retire, at his pleasure, the notes and bonds of the United States, even those which are not due for years. The other power is to reduce at his will the currency of the country, a power which was never given to any Secretary before. He had prepared a bill with care, meeting his views on the subject, but did not know that this was the proper time to present it. He was confident that the House of Representatives did not understand the bill to confer such powers or they would not have passed it.

Mr. Fessenden said the reason probably that the House of Representatives did not understand the bill as the Senator, was because their imagination had not taken so wide a range. When peace came the idea of the Secretary was that a return should be had to specie payments as soon as possible, and his policy had been to bring that about as soon as possible. His (Mr. F.'s) objection to the bill was its weakness, not its strength. We should get back as speedily as possible to the old system, to specie payments, as soon as it can be done with safety to the business interests of the country. This is about the effect and substance of the bill, except that the Senator imagines what the Secretary *can* do It is to be supposed that the Secretary of the Treasury is an honest man and a sensible man. In my opinion he is a very honest and a very sensible man. Knowing, as he does, what a paralyzing effect on the business of the country would be produced by such action as the Senator suggests he can take, is it likely that as a sensible man he will do it, just because he has the power? It would strike a blow at our credit if it was understood that the present state of the currency was to continue. The evils alluded to by the Senator are, in my opinion, purely imaginary. I hope the bill will pass.

Mr. Chandler said under this bill the Secretary could do what he pleased with $2,700,000,000 of the public debt. The bill was evil, and only evil Under it there would be no limit to speculation He did not think the Secretary of the Treasury would accept such vast powers If he (Mr. C.) was Secretary, he certainly would not consent to accept such. We do not know that the present Secretary of the Treasury will always continue in his position. I have no doubt that he is honest, but I do know that a man who was not honest could, with the power which this bill gives, make more money than any man in the United States ever did before.

Mr. Anthony said, in his opinion, it was not safe to count on an increase in the receipts from internal revenue this year. For various reasons given by him, Mr. A. thought that the receipts would be less than last year.

Mr. Sherman again alluded to the enormous balance in the Treasury, and the fact of the Secretary retiring bonds and notes before they are due. With the great and growing prosperity of the country, our enormous resources, the cotton crop of the South, &c, no one doubted our ability to pay the national debt at its maturity. He was willing to give the Secretary the power to provide for accruing indebtedness, but could see no necessity for this bill. He thought that if the Secretary of the Treasury would sit in his chair and issue his warrants to meet accruing indebtedness the debt would take care of itself. So far from thinking that the future of the country was gloomy, he looked upon it as glorious and full of hope. The amount of money in circulation was less than that in England or France. It was only $794,000,000. He would repeat his opinion, that if the Secretary of the Treasury would keep out of the stock market, and pay his debts as they became due, the people of the United States would take care of the currency.

Mr. Chandler was opposed to going out of the United States to borrow money, and going on the English or French stock exchange, cap in hand and begging for a loan. We had carried on the war without foreign assistance, and he should be mortified to think we should ask it now. He would move to strike out "either" in the eleventh line of first section, and "or elsewhere" in the twelfth line of the same section.

Mr. Fessenden. There is nothing in that to authorize the contraction of any foreign loan. It is only to render the Secretary independent of a Wall street combination or any other combination.

Mr. Johnson That is all.

Mr. Guthrie said there was no one who had more faith than he in the ability of the Government to pay its debts, in fact in its ability to pay much more if necessary; but he thought it eminently just and proper to provide for the payment of the debt as soon as possible, and gave his hearty approval to the policy of the Secretary.

Mr. Howe was opposed to putting a provision in the bill to enable the Secretary to go to foreign countries and peddle the credit of the country. If such a necessity ever had existed, it did not now. He was not one of those who thought it ever had existed.

Mr. Morgan said large discretionary power must be lodged somewhere, and why not with the Secretary of the Treasury. It was no new thing to him. Our debt was unprecedently large, and measures should be taken to reduce it. He expressed himself as in favor of the policy of the Secretary.

Mr. Cowan was in favor of the bill, and could see no possible objection to it. It was a very simple remedy.

Mr. Chandler said this bill was a surrender of the Treasury and all its safeguards into the hands of one man, a power which no man on earth ever possessed before. If there was any necessity, I would be willing to grant it, but there is none, and why give him absolute control over the entire indebtedness of the country. What is our condition? Our receipts are lessening the debt daily, our credit is materially improved and is improving daily. I believe with the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman,] that if the Secretary will only sit behind his desk, and pay the accruing obligations, everything will come right. I am sorry that the Senator from Maine [Mr. Fessenden] seemed so anxious to press this bill to a vote to-day. I am desirous that a full Senate should be present. In my opinion, if passed, it will be the most dangerous bill ever passed by Congress I move, Mr. President, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McDougall said the late Secretary (Chief Justice Chase) never had any financial policy. The present Secretary came into office with the confidence of all in his ability as a financier, and has established a policy. Senators seem unwilling to trust the Secretary, but it is a feature of republican governments that public servants must be trusted.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Chandler to recommit, which was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Chandler; which was disagreed to by a vote of 36 to 6; those voting in the affirmative being Messrs Chandler, Howard, Howe, Norton, Sherman and Wade.

The bill having been read three times, was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Cragin, Davis, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, McDougall, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Riddle, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams and Wilson—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Howard, Howe, Norton, Ramsey, Sherman and Wade—7.

It is as follows:

SEC. 1 That the act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment; and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner and at such rates as he may think advisable for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit or other representations of value, which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; provided that of United States notes not more than $10,000,000 may be retired and cancelled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than $4,000,000 in any one month; and provided further that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in force in all its provisions except as modified by this act.

SEC 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session the amount of exchanges made or money borrowed under this act, and of whom and on what terms, and also the amount and character of the indebtedness retired under this act and the act to which this is an amendment, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges

Mr. Wade made a personal explanation He had alluded on Friday to Mr. Voorhees as being connected with the Knights of the Golden Circle. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks) had denied it, and he (Mr. Wade) would have of course withdrawn the statement. He had seen the statement in a public print, but was now satisfied there was no foundation for it, and it gave him great pleasure to say so.

The Senate at 3:45 p. m. adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War in response to a resolution of the House, giving a statement of the amount paid to the Illinois Central Railroad.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of War in regard to the cost of constructing a ship channel from Fort McHenry, Maryland, to the Patapsco river.

The communications were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker announced his appointment of Mr. Winfield, of New York, to the place on the Committee of Ways and Means hitherto held by Mr. Brooks.

Mr. Winfield was excused from further service on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Radford from further service on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

After the call of committees had been concluded—

The Speaker announced that the first business in order was the consideration of the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Davis, of New York, on the 16th day of January, and that the gentleman from New York [Mr. Raymond] was entitled to the floor thereon for sixty minutes.

Resolved, That this House cherish the most entire confidence in the patriotism and ability of the President of the United States in his desire to restore the Union on the basis of permanent prosperity and peace, and that the co-operation of this House is pledged to him in support of the general policy of reconstruction inaugurated by him, in the modes authorized by the Constitution and consistent with the security of republican institutions.

Mr. Raymond of New York, moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed for two weeks: and it was so ordered.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolutions, and demanded the previous question upon their passage:

Whereas the President of the United States did on the 3d of May, 1865, by proclamation declare and make known that it did then appear from evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice, that the atrocious murder of the late President Abraham Lincoln, and the attempted assassination of the Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, were incited, concerted, and procured to and between Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Va., and Jacob Thompson, Clement C. Clay, Beverly Tucker, George N Sanders, William C. Cleary, and other rebels and traitors against the Government of the United States:

And whereas the said Jefferson Davis, in the month of May, was arrested by the military forces of the United States, and has since been held in the custody thereof under the authority of the President of the United States: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that any of the persons named in said proclamation are guilty as in said proclamation alleged, and, if so, whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial,—and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

And be it further resolved, That the said committee be in like manner empowered to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that said persons, or any of them, are guilty of treason against the United States, and whether any legislation is necessary in order to bring such persons to a speedy and impartial trial in the district where such crime may have been committed.

The demand for the previous question being seconded, the question was taken and the resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York, on the subject of reconstruction; which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Anyona, of Pennsylvania, offered the following:

Resolved, That a direct tax upon income should only be resorted to in a great emergency, and its continuance justified only so long as that necessity exists.

Resolved, That there should be a distinction between income arising from capital of every description and income arising from labor merely.

Resolved, That it is expedient to distinguish between incomes for years, or for life, and incomes possessed by persons who have an interest in the capital from whence the income arises.

Resolved, That increased economy should be exercised, and the tax on incomes removed as soon as it shall appear that the ordinary branches of revenue are sufficient.

The resolutions were laid upon the table.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, offered the following, and demanded the previous question upon its adoption:

Whereas the President of the United States has, by proclamation, declared the insurrection in the State of Virginia to be at an end;

And whereas the reasons which have hitherto prevented the holding of a court of the United States in the said State for the trial of persons charged with treason against the United States, have been thereby obviated and removed; therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take steps for the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis, who has been duly indicted in said State for said crime of treason, unless he shall be with reasonable dispatch indicted for said crime and put upon trial in some other district in which he may be legally liable for trial.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, hoped that this resolution would be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom this subject had this morning been referred by a previous resolution.

Mr. Raymond considered that the subject-matter of the two resolutions was quite distinct. He understood the resolution already adopted to refer to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Stevens said that it also covered the subject-matter of Mr. Raymond's resolution.

Mr. Raymond remarked that his reason for offering the resolution was the prevalence of rumors to the effect that a process was about to be issued for the release of Davis, without any trial; and he thought it the duty of Congress to take some action to prevent such a result. He consented, however, to withdraw his demand for the previous question.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Rice, of Maine, presented certain resolutions of the Sheepkeeper's Association of the Penobscot valley, praying for a modification of the duty on foreign wool, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, introduced joint resolutions to increase temporarily the duties on imports, to the extent of 50 per cent., which were laid upon the table: Yeas, 107; nays, 49.

Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of proposing an amendment to the Constitution restricting the power of Congress to issue a paper circulating medium.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, introduced a preamble and resolution, reciting that—

Whereas, by a law passed in 1861, all property captured from the rebels was declared to belong to the Government; and whereas large portions of said captures are now claimed by officers of the army and navy of the United States as prize-money and otherwise; and whereas a case involving the legality and justice of those claims is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States: Therefore

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to withhold the disbursement of all moneys in payment of such claims until the decision of the Supreme Court in said case shall have been rendered.

The resolution, after some discussion, was agreed to.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution returning the thanks of Congress to the city authorities of Philadelphia and to the Hibernia Fire Engine Company, of that city, for the gratuitous loan of the engine and apparatus of said company to the Government during the four years of the war.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ketcham, of New York, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Internal Revenue law as to allow assessors such sums for the rent of their offices as may be sufficient therefor. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to reduce and establish the pay of officers, and to regulate the pay of soldiers; and asked that the same be printed and recommitted. And it was so ordered.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to establish a United States provisional court in Louisiana; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. J. M. Humphrey, of New York, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing law as to extend the right of naturalization to persons enlisted in the navy as well as to those enlisted in the army. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Stroutse, of Pennsylvania, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of admitting barley from Canada for malting purposes free of duty.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, for the purpose of taking up the Civil Rights bill. The motion was agreed to—ayes 97, noes not counted

The first business on the Speaker's table was the following message from the Senate:

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate the bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication, with the message of the President returning the same to the Senate with his objections, and the proceedings of the Senate thereon, to the House of Representatives.

The following is the record of the Senate's proceedings on the bill:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, April 6, 1866.

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for their vindication," with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the same, and resolved that the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest— J. W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate.

The message of the President, stating his objections to the bill, was then read in full; and upon the reading thereof—

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, said: Mr. Speaker, the debate upon this bill previous to its passage occupied about four weeks of the time of this House. Some forty speeches were made on the bill, and the debate was not closed until all the members had made speeches who desired to do so. It was passed by more than a two-thirds vote of this House. It has now been returned by the President with his objections to its becoming a law. I don't propose to reopen the debate on this bill. I propose to leave the closing argument on the subject to the President, as given in his message. I ask the members of this House to answer the President with their votes. I ask them to sustain me in the demand which I now make for the previous question on the passage of the bill, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask whether a motion to lay the bill on the table is in order.

The Speaker said that he was not aware of any such point ever having been raised before. He was inclined, however, to think that inasmuch as the House was now acting under the Constitution of the United States, the motion to lay on the table was not in order.

Subsequently, however, the Speaker reconsidered and reversed this decision, in accordance with precedents which he cited. So it was ruled that a motion to lay the bill on the table would be in order.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, moved a call of the House, which was not agreed to—yeas 32, nays 130.

Mr. Le Blond, of Ohio, moved to lay the bill on the table; which motion was not agreed to—yeas 37, nays 121.

Mr. Finck, of Ohio, moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn to meet on Thursday next; which motion was lost, without a division.

Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, then moved that the House adjourn; which motion was not agreed to.

The question then recurring upon the demand made by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, for the previous question on the passage of the bill, the demand was seconded.

So the question recurred, "Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?" and, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays thereon were called.

The roll having been concluded—

The Speaker announced the result of the vote as follows:

On the question, "Shall this bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the President?" the ayes are one hundred and twenty-two, and the nays forty-one.

Two thirds of the House having, upon this reconsideration, agreed to its passage, and it being certified officially that a similar majority of the Senate, in which it originated, also agreed to its passage, I do, therefore, [illegible] the authority of the Constitution of the United States, declare that this bill, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and to furnish the means for their vindication," has become a law.

[As the closing words of the announcement fell from the lips of the Speaker, the most vociferous applause burst from the galleries, every portion of which was crowded to its utmost capacity, as well as from the floor of the House, which was also densely thronged by Senators and others who had the privilege of admission thereto. The applause lasted several minutes, during which the Speaker's efforts to restore order were drowned in the general tumult.]

The following is the vote in detail on the passage of the bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Delos R. Ashley, Jas. M. Ashley, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bontwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Brooks, Buckland, Bundy, Reader W. Clarke, Sidney Clarke, Cobb, Conkling, Cook, Culloom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Abner C Harding, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hotchkiss, A. W. Hubbard, Chester D Hubbard, John H. Hubbard, James R. Hubbell, Hulburd, James Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Ladin, George V Lawrence, William Lawrence, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, Meloche, McKee, McNeer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Seofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Burt Van Horn, Rob't T. Van Horn, Ward, Elihu B. Washburne, Henry D. Washburn, Wm. B. Washburn, Welker, Wentworth, James F. Wilson, Stephen F. Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, and the Speaker—122.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Coffroth, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Aaron Harding, Harris, Hogan, Edwin N. Hubbell, James M. Humphrey, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, McAllister, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Radford, Samuel J. Randall, Wm. H Randall, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgreaves, Smith, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trimble, Whaley, Winfield, and Wright—41.

Mr. Ames, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Julian, of Indiana, voting aye, had paired respectively with Messrs. Bingham, of Ohio, and Stillwell, of Indiana, voting no.

The absentees were Messrs. Anderson, Blaine, Blow, Chanler, Culver, Driggs, Dumont, Goodyear, Grider, Demas Hubbard, jr., Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Knykendall, Sloan, Warner, and Williams—17.

Order having been partially restored, after the announcement of the result, the House adjourned.

Theatrical.

GROVER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Phillips' benefit last evening was a fine affair. The house was well filled and the entertainment pleased the audience completely. Mr Phillips' purse is somewhat more plethoric to-day than it was yesterday. To-night the ticket sellers and other *attaches* of the theatre who have always to be, to do, and to suffer in behalf of the public, make their appeal for a good house to witness a good play. "Dot" will be presented once more and for the last time on this occasion. Give the boys a liberal benefit

To-morrow night, Mr. Frank Lawlor takes his benefit and presents for the occasion a bill of attractions that would tempt even a Congressman from his committee. We feel confident that he will have a goodly audience.

LAMB'S BENEFIT.—On Friday night Mr. E. Lamb, the comedian who has caused so much hearty side-shaking at Grover's Theatre, where he has performed the arduous duties of Stage Manager to the satisfaction of the people before the curtain, behind the curtain and in the manager's office during the past season, makes his bow and puts his best leg forward for a "benefit." Look at his announcement in the advertising columns, and you will be sure to go to Grover's on Friday night, and add a little "mint" sauce to Lamb's next Sunday dinner.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Last evening Bellini's opera of Norma was presented to a large and fashionable audience at the Washington Theatre, by Madame Ghioni's and Signor Susini's grand Italian Opera Troupe. The principal *roles* were well sustained by Madame Ghioni, M'lle Casloss, Signor Macaferri and Signor Susini. The performance elicited the heartiest plaudits from a critical audience. To-night the comic opera of the Barber of Seville, which is full of the most sparkling music and laughable situations, is to be played with a strong cast.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Labor, in its relation to Human Development. A LECTURE by H. CLAY PECKE, at Gonzaga Hall, Wednesday night, April 11, at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. ap10-2t

Presentation to Lieut. Gen. Grant.—Mr. S. D. KENDE, of New York, has presented to General Grant six pairs of rosewood clubs and dumb bells, for his use and that of his boys. The General returned his thanks in a neat and characteristic note, to Mr KENDE, who is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he will receive orders for articles in his line. His address in New York is 103 Elm Street. 1t*

The Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of Trust