Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY APRIL 27, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to seven hundred thousand dollars.

The closing scene in the recent foolish Fenian fizzle is aptly described in a telegram in another column.

Nearly ten thousand dollars in conscience money has been received at the Treasury Department since the first of January.

Soldiers under sentences of Courts-Martial are being rapidly discharged, except those sentenced for the crimes of murder or larceny.

Another bank robbery was committed in New York yesterday to the amount of nineteen thousand dollars.

A canvass of the different departments of the Government is being made, ostensibly for the purpose of removing incompetent clerks, and putting in their places discharged Union soldiers.

In the St. Louis Superior Court, the case of Keziah Palmer vs. Nelson Palmer and others, is an action to recover $10,000 damages sustained by the plaintiff, in consequence of her being incarcerated in a lunatic asylum by her husband and others, she being, as she avers, a sane woman.

Colonel Nixon, who recently received a pardon from the President, is publisher of the New Orleans *Crescent*, a paper, which, up to the capture of New Orleans, and even subsequent to that event, was one of the most pestiferous organs of treason published in the South.

Late English papers say the mania for emigration to the United States has again set in among the colliers and iron workers of South Wales, and the effects of the movement are beginning to be seriously felt, more especially by the colliery proprietors. In addition to the large numbers that have emigrated since the fine weather has set in, upward of sixty families have left Aberdare for New York a few days since, and others are preparing to follow from different parts of the district.

There are three infantry regiments of Michigan volunteers still in the United States military service—the Third, Fourth and Twenty-eighth. The Third is stationed at San Antonio, Texas, and its aggregate strength 431, officers and men. The Fourth, with headquarters at the same place, is 414 strong. The Twenty-eighth Regiment is at Newbern, North Carolina, and along the railroad from thence to Goldsboro' and Raleigh. Its complete strength, officers and men, is 529.

At Youngstown, N. Y., on the 16th instant, Customs officer N. E. G. Wadsworth, assisted by officers O. P. Scovell and John Flemming, of Lewiston, made a descent on the premises of a citizen, residing on the lake shore, some five miles east of the town or place, and found, amongst other things in a grocery, nineteen boxes, containing 1,600 pounds of Spanish smoking tobacco, about 1,000 tobacco boxes, and the same number of clear cases, several hundred meerschaum and briar pipes, which were loaded through the state from New York, marked to "Toronto, via Suspension Bridge," but by some mis-calculation had missed its original destination.

The finances of Montreal are in a muddle, and it they get worse, it is not unlikely they will be paying for the Fenians to take the city and run it. The city debt is over $5,000,000, and the arrears for taxes due to the city amount to over $500,000. The new treasurer is so overcome by the labor and confusion that he is seriously ill. There are rumors of impending severe charges against some of the present and of the past members of the Finance Committee. A Government investigation is required. The bonds held against the Corporation by members thereof are repudiated, as there is no evidence of them in the books.

The sale of the Platte County Railroad by the Missouri State authorities did not come off as advertised at St. Joseph on Saturday last. Before the hour of sale Governor Fletcher issued with a number of notices from the defaulting parties, raising legal questions intended to embarrass him, in the sale, and lay the foundation for sundry lawsuits. The legal officers of the Governor being somewhat divided as to the validity of the objections thus raised, His Excellency wisely determined to postpone the sale until he could have the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court upon them.

We give this morning three days' later foreign news by the steamships Nova Scotia and Africa. A panic had occurred on the London Stock Exchange, causing a decline in the whole list of American securities. According to latest advices, the market had slightly recovered. The Austro-Prussian question was still regarded as threatening, all correspondence between the two powers having failed to bring about an amicable adjustment of the pending difficulties. Prussia still continues her warlike preparations. The London *Times*, in an article upon the alternation, remarks that affairs between the two powers present an aspect identical with that which has always preceded the breaking out of war between powerful states.

On Sunday afternoon two men named Fairburne and Clifton, suspected of horse stealing, were shot by the Vigilance Committee of Jersey County, in this State. On Thursday a man named Immagen was shot at Hardin, in Calhoun, for the same offence. Another, named Hollins, was shot near the same place, but was not killed, and made his escape. A man named Parker had been arrested and confined in the Hardin County jail, who turned State's evidence and gave the names and dates of the gang who had been stealing horses in the counties of Calhoun and Jersey, Illinois. These severe proceedings will no doubt put a stop to horse stealing in those portions of Illinois.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Return of Governor Oglesby—Murderers Convicted—War Expenditures—Sanitary Regulations.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, April 26.

Governor Oglesby arrived home from Decatur last evening.

The trial of Barney Van Ansdale and James Lemon, charged with the murder of Allen Allison, at Pawnee, on the evening of the 7th of March, 1865, which has been in progress in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County, was concluded to-day. The only proof in the case was the confession of Van Ansdale made at various times since the crime. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The prisoners were remanded to jail to await sentence.

Returns filed in the Adjutant General's office to-day, show that Macoupin County has expended for war purposes $120,641.12; in addition to this the citizens of the county have contributed in the aggregate as follows: Hopewell, $12,245; Whitefield, $9,800; Chandy County has expended $12,115. In addition to the above ten thousand dollars in the same county have expended $51,151.50.

Our city authorities have instituted a series of very thorough and vigorous sanitary measures, designed to operate as a preventive, in the event of that fearful scourge, the cholera, visiting the borders.

The forty seventh anniversary of the establishment of the Order of Odd Fellows in the United States, will be celebrated by a sumptuous supper, speech-making and other ceremonies, this evening.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Government Contract—Railroad Accident.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, April 26.

Some time ago Congress appropriated some five thousand dollars for the furnishing of the Government building in the city containing the Postoffice and United States Court Rooms, which had never been fully completed. A well known and skillful mechanic of this city, thoroughly loyal, and a member of the Union party, named Bowlin, was recommended by Gen. Spooner, United States Marshal, and other Union citizens, for the position of Superintendent of the work. Henry B. Nelson, of this city, an ardent pro-slavery Copperhead, was recommended for the same position by Judge Perkins and others. To-day Mr. Nelson received the proper papers from Washington, appointing him to the place, signed by Secretary Hugh McCulloch. Mr. McCulloch is reported to have said that he was induced to make the appointment upon the recommendation of Senator Hendricks. The Union men feel justly indignant at Mr. McCulloch's preference.

It is rumored that Nelson will appoint as his chief assistant Mr. Harry Scheerer, of this city, who is services in organizing Indices of the Knights of the Golden Circle throughout the State a few years ago have never been fully rewarded.

An accident occurred on the Bellefontaine Railroad, near Pendleton, to-day, resulting in the scalding of the engineer. I could not learn the name. His injuries are believed to be slight.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Desperate Affair—Odd Fellows Convention.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, April 26.

A desperate affair occurred last night in Bardstown, Kentucky, twenty-four miles from this city. Robinson's circus was performing there, with the national flag flying from its center pole. During the day, a gang of guerrilla-looking fellows rode about town, uttering imprecations against the stars and stripes, and threatening mischief. About the time the performance was to commence, in the evening, a crowd of them approached the entrance door, and demanded admittance. The door keeper told them they must get tickets at the ticket wagon. They went to the wagon and demanded tickets, but were refused. One of the ruffians then grappled with Robinson, the ticket seller, and son of the proprietor, John Robinson, by the arm. Jack called for help and two or three of the circus company ran out. The ruffians rushed into the tent and began firing. James Robinson managing money, ran from his position to the proprietor, was shot through his body, the ball entering his back and coming to the surface in his right breast. Another Robinson, nephew of the proprietor, and great bare-back rider, was shot in the left breast, lie down, supposed to be dead. Jack after leaving his brother, ran out of the tent, the ball passing down and coming out at the ankle.

During the affray the circus party snatched up hatchets and axes, and defeated the rebels. Both the boys named Jack and John have been brought to this city for treatment. They say four of the assailing party were killed and others wounded. The name of two of the dead are James Tegg and Charles Withers. James Morgan was mortally wounded.

The Odd Fellows of this city united with those of Covington and Newport in the celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the Odd Fellows in the United States. The parade was large and imposing.

FROM LAWRENCE.

Outrageous Murder—Meetings to Sustain Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clarke—Heavy Mail Contract—Fruit Prospects.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

LAWRENCE, Kansas, April 23.

An outrageous murder was committed near this city on Sunday night. A German, a boarder at one of Hurd, having had some difficulty with a family by the name of Thornborough, while the matter was being talked over with the view of an adjustment, one of the Thornboroughs shot an older brother of young Hurd, killing him instantly. The murderer fled to the woods, and has not yet been heard from.

Meetings have been held in several places in this county, endorsing Senator Pomeroy and Congressman Clarke, for voting for the Civil Rights Bill, and strongly condemning Gen. Lane for votes to sustain the President. Messrs. Pomeroy and Clarke are candidates for re-election, and from present indications will be endorsed by a large majority of the people.

The contractor on the Kansas City and Fort Scott mail route bid one cent, and the contract was given him at that rate, distance 100 miles. Mail pay for four years four cents. Most of the trip weekly mails have been changed to tri-weekly.

Emigration is pouring in in unprecedented numbers. The weather is delightful, fruit trees in full bloom, with a fair promise for an abundant yield.

From Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The *Herald's* Havana letter says the two Spanish men-of-war which left any arrived at Havana, had sunk put to sea. Their destination is unknown.

Governor General Dulce had received peremptory orders to have the Spaniards, who had been seized by private individuals as slaves, delivered up, and removed to Fernando.

CONGRESS.

PASSAGE OF A BILL FOR RELIEF OF PAYMASTERS.

The West India Telegraph Bill Passed.

PETITION RECEIVED FOR THE EXPULSION OF GARRETT DAVIS.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Correspondence Between Secretary McCulloch and the Chairman of the Revenue Commission.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Prospects of the Reform Bill in Parliament.

Prussia Continues her Warlike Preparations.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

Expulsion of Cave Johnson for Treason.

Last Scene in the Fenian Farce.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 26.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The unpublished portion of the correspondence concerning Mexican affairs, and the withdrawal of the French troops, contains a memorandum or informal note from Drouyn de L'Huys to Mr. Bigelow, in the month of January last, of which the following is an extract: "In Mexico we hope to obtain, before long, the guarantees which we have constantly asked for to secure our rights, arrangements with the Emperor Maximilian. At that moment the mission of our troops will be accomplished, and they return to France. I wrote in this sense to Mexico, by order of the Emperor. It appears from the correspondence that on the 10th of January Mr. Bigelow held a conversation with M. Drouyn de L'Huys in regard to the memorandum, the report of which is contained in his despatch of the following day to Mr. Seward. On this point he says: "I asked M. Drouyn de L'Huys if he could give me an idea of the guarantees which he hoped to obtain from Mexico. He said they did not of course expect to get the money owing them, but they hoped for something which they might regard as an equivalent. That, however, was a matter of negotiation between them and Mexico; but he could not very well talk to me about this guarantee now, as it may not depend upon the result of pending negotiations in Mexico, and were liable to be different from anything they might now be able to suggest." It thus appears that the French Government must have existed from the Mexican Emperor certain guarantees for indemnities before yielding to the demands of our Government, to withdraw its troops from Mexico. What these guarantees are, the French Minister of State has declined to communicate to Mr. Seward in the despatches announcing the intention of the Emperor to withdraw the French troops in the course of two years. If they are, as reported by European papers, to continue in possession of the Mexican seaports, the Mexican Government is obviously by no means fully settled, as the public may be led to suppose from published correspondence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Senator Guthrie, of Kentucky, and Thomas B. Florence, editor of a rank Copperhead sheet, have been recently received a number of clerkships in the departments for their friends. Both of the appointees have ever been in the Union cause.

Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and his brother, General Fairchild, are among the arrivals today. At the instance of Mr. Stillwell, the Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind., who is the editor of the Union paper there, has been removed, and the editor of the Johnson paper appointed in his place. Judge Orth, the representative from the district, was not consulted.

The Senate to-day confirmed a large number of minor brevet appointments. During the session, Senator Cowan called up the recent Pennsylvania nominations, whereupon a strong debate ensued, in which Mr. Cowan was opposed by Messrs. Wilson, Conness and others. The result was that confirmation was laid on the table. Ohio, Indiana or Pennsylvania nominations, nor is there any likelihood that there will be soon.

THE RICHMOND PRESS.

The Richmond *Examiner* states that if the North will drop one tear over the grave of Stonewall Jackson it will do more to conquer the Southern heart than a sea of blood, and ten thousand cribbets.

The *Christian Observer*, a religious paper published in Richmond, tells the praying people of the South that their special duty is to pray for Jeff. Davis. He needs their prayers.

INDEMNITY TO SEAMEN.

Under the recent law of Congress, granting a month's sea pay for clothing lost during the war by the destruction of vessels in the navy, the Secretary of the Navy has designated to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury the following named vessels, the officers of which are now in the regular notification: Althea, Aster, Arizona, Antelope, Amanda, Addison Dock, Anule, Brandywine, Bazelly, Brockenboro, Baron DeKalb, Barrarat, Balmbridge, Black Hawk, Cumberland, Cincinnati, Cairo, Conestoga, Ocean, Courier, Commodore Jones, Commodore McDonough, Day Ching, Eastport, Elfin, Glasie, Henry Andrew, Hornatonic, Harvest Moon, Ida, Iron Age, Island Belle, Jacob Bell, Kingfisher, Key West, Kinsman, Keokuk, Lancaster, Lavender, Linden, Lilly, M. J. Cotton, Mississippi, Merrimac, Maggie, Monitor, Milwaukee, Narcissus, Osage, Otsego, Pawnee, Patapsco, Peterhoff, Phillipie, R. B. Forbes, Rodolph, Rattler, Shepherd Knapp, Southfield, Sumter, Sciota, San Jacinto, Sidney Jones, Triumphs, Tulip, Tawah, Torpedo, (the torpedo vessel) Tacony, Tallapoosa, Tahoma, Varinna, Violet, Westfield, White Hall, Wehawken, Winjaw, wharf boat at Mound City. Payments on the following vessels can only be made upon special approval of the Secretary of the Navy: Congress, Hunerne, Bloomer.

GEN. TERRY'S DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Terry has directed that further proceedings in the case of certain rebel conscript officers and a few Union men at Charlotte, Va., be abandoned. The officers and Union men were arrested for impressing during the war provisions belonging to rebels. Gen. Terry holds that what was taken is to be considered as having gone to Union troops.

THE SECRETARY CONTINUED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the treaty of the Chippewa band of Bois' Fort Indians. The amount of presents to be given to the Indians is reduced from $50,000 to $30,000.

THE RETIRED MILITARY BOARD.

From the incomplete manner in which the Military Board recently in session at St. Louis, for recommendation for brevet promotion in the regular army, discharged their responsible duties, it is generally inferred that they were furnished with insufficient data upon which to base their awards of merit. While no fault is found for the action of the Board, the incomplete list of promoted officers, many officers who served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac, complain bitterly of the neglect of the Board in not recognizing their claims to advancement in the military service, and openly charge Gen. Meade with having made personal considerations instead of merit the ground of his recommendations for promotion. Much indignation is also expressed that Gen. Rosecrans' name is left off the list.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH JAPAN.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President has proclaimed the convention between the United States and the Emperor of Japan, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Yeddo, on the 22d of last month. The following articles, used in the preparation and packing of teas, shall be free of duty: Lead, tin foil, chests, boxes, matting, paper, painting, indigo, gypsum, firing pans and baskets: 2d. The following articles are to be admitted at the reduced duty of five per cent: Machinery, steam machinery, drugs and medicines. Note: The prohibition against the importation of opium, according to the existing treaty, remains in full force. Iron in pigs or bars, sheet iron and iron ware, tin plates, white lead, copper or copper sheathing, nails, clocks, watches and watch chains, wire, nailed and spirituous liquors. Exports of the United States, importing or exporting goods, shall always pay the duty fixed thereon, whether such goods are intended for their own use or not.

CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The following letter has been addressed to the Chairman of the Revenue Commission:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 19, 1866.

SIR: A bill has been reported for the action of Congress in respect to the equalization of soldiers' bounties, which will, in my opinion, require an expenditure on the part of the Government of from twenty to thirty millions of dollars, thus adding an equivalent sum to the principal of the public debt, requiring an additional annual appropriation of two millions of dollars to eighteen millions of dollars. As the relations of the national debt to the industrial resources of the country have been frequently the subject of your consideration, I desire that you will inform me at your earliest convenience what effect the proposed increase of national debt and annual taxation, in your opinion, is likely to have upon the financial development of the country, and what changes may be necessitated thereby in our future revenue system and policy.

I am, most respectfully, yours,

H. McCULLOCH,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To Hon. David A. Wells, Chairman Internal Revenue Commission.

The following is Mr. Wells' reply. It is quite lengthy. It says: "The borrowing period for the nation has passed, and we must now rely on taxation and industry. Our debt, interest considered, is larger than any other nation. The greatest revenue from taxes by Great Britain was $73,000,000 in one year, while we have collected in three quarters of the present year, $110,000,000, mainly from the internal revenue system. This is no indication for the future, as there will be a great falling off hereafter. The deficit will be large, especially if, as now seems probable, the revenue will be injured by pestilence. The present system of our taxation enhances prices by its duplications, and keeps down production. A reduction and equalization is needed. The proposition to compensate soldiers with bounties, adds $20,000,000 to the public debt, or a yearly interest of $15,000,000. The condition of the revenue will not allow such increased vitality, nor can it be expected that of the common necessities of life and labor, such as paints, paper, harness, cotton, hardware, earthenware, and the like, which united have not yielded $151,000,000 in the fiscal year.

DAVID A. WELLS.

[Signed]

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Martin Lewis as Vice Consul of Denmark for the State of Maryland.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

No appointment for the Collector of the port of Chicago has yet come to the Senate, but Judge Scatcherd will no doubt be appointed.

COURT MARTIAL PRISONERS.

Soldiers confined under sentences of court martials in the different military departments, are being discharged, except those sentenced for the crime of murder or larceny.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasury received to-day fifty dollars in conscience money from an unknown person. About ten thousand dollars have been similarly received this year.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue yesterday amounted to seven hundred thousand dollars.

A PARDONED REBEL.

Colonel Nixon, who yesterday received full pardon, is published in the New Orleans *Crescent*, the paper now edited by General Simon Bolivar Buckner, who deserted from the Union army after two years service, to join the Rebel army, in 1861, the most atrocious rebel paper published anywhere in the Confederacy—a paper which, in April, 1864, while under Nixon's management, invoked the terrors of yellow fever against Ben. Butler's army, then besieging Fort Fisher, Philip.

THE INDIANA CONSPIRATORS.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding as to the mode of arrival at by the Supreme Court in the case of Milligan and the other Golden Circle conspirators. The line of argument on the constitutional question put forth by Gen. Butler was not objected to seriously, but the case went off on the *habeas corpus* act of 1863. The court adjourned for the discharge of the petitioners and four against; and it is well understood that no two Judges agree on any line of reasoning, but each will deliver an opinion of his own. A petition is in circulation here praying Congress to enact a civil code—a general corporation law.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

A canvass of the different Departments of the Government is at present being made, to ascertain the number of employes who honorably served in the Union army, with a view to the discharge of incompetent clerks, and the appointment of ex-soldiers and sailors.

CAPTURE OF CHIHUAHUA.

The capture of Chihuahua by the Liberals, after a severe battle is confirmed by information at the State Department.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President to-day sent in a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division. The company were required to complete 100 miles of the road within three years after their acceptance of the conditions of the original act. The time expired Dec. 22, 1865. Only sixty-two miles had previously been accepted by the Government at that date. An additional section of twenty-three miles has been completed. The commissioners appointed for the purpose have examined and reported upon it, and an application has been made for its acceptance. The failure to complete one hundred miles of the road within the period prescribed renders it questionable whether the executive officers of the the Government are authorized to issue bonds and patents, to which the company would be entitled, if they had performed all the requirements of the act, had been observed. The failure may, to some extent, be attributed to the financial condition of the country incidental to the recent civil war, as the Company appeared to be engaged in completing the portion of the work, and manifest a disposition to comply with the conditions of the grant. The President recommends that the time for completing that part of the road be extended, and that authority be given for the issue of bonds and patents on account of the section now offered for acceptance, notwithstanding the failure.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session confirmed the following: Collectors of Internal Revenue—Jeff. B. Sexton, Nebraska; S. T. Gano, Nevada; James C. Orr, Wheeling; Nathaniel B. Langford, Montana; agent of the Wachita Indians, Henry Shanklin, of Kansas. Assessors of Internal Revenue: Rev. Albert G. Leonard, of Parkersburg; John Connell of Iowa. Deputy Postmasters, Caleb Lamb, at Newton, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, at Logansport, Indiana; A. H. Hallowell, at Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Benedict, at Cleveland, Ohio. Register of Land Office, Frank Street, of Iowa. United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota, Charles Eaton.

The Senate also confirmed a large number of military appointments, among them Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, of United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to be Major General by brevet, and Brigadier General Wager Swain to be Major General of volunteers.

The following volunteer Brigadier-Generals have been brevetted Major-Generals for distinguished, gallant, faithful, or meritorious services: Joseph R. West, Thos. J. McKean, Byron R. Pierce, Ellis Henry Watrous, Daniel Tyler, Jas. D. Fessenden, Thos. M. Ketchum, S. A. Duncan, Henry R. Dunning, Jno. H. Martindale, Jno. McNeil, Wm. Dwight, Jr., Geo. Ryan, W. R. Woods. Also the following Colonels to be Brigadier Generals by brevet: T. H. Bennet, Frank J. White, James B. Warner, Lewis G. Brown, Geo. W. Monroe, W. H. Morkie, W. R. Shafter, John Pattee, Thos. N. Brown, W. J. Landee, Thos. Sherman, Jr., Joseph J. Steinrod.

The Senate confirmed Brevet Col. Ely S. Parker, Lieutenant Colonel, to be Second Lieutenant of the Second regular cavalry; Brevet Colonel Adam Badeau, Second Lieutenant, Fourth regular cavalry; Brevet Maj. Gen. E. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain in the regular army. The Senate also confirmed a large number of other appointments.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON April 26.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the expulsion of Garrett Davis, Senator from Kentucky, for having said that should the Civil Rights Bill become a law, he would feel himself compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government.

Mr. DAVIS said that the language attributed to him was correct, but that it ought to have been taken with the context—otherwise it was a garbled statement.

The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to regulate the commercial, military and postal communication between the States was taken up at one o'clock.

Mr. MORRILL spoke at length against the bill.

Messrs. McDOUGALL and JOHNSON also opposed the bill, and Mr. DOOLITTLE defended it.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to provide for the payment to loyal citizens for Quartermasters and subsistence stores furnished the army. Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution, which passed, appropriating $200,000 to pay expenses of collecting revenue from customs.

A message from the House announced the passage of the bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Cuba, with amendments. The bill was taken up for

Executive Session—Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill to refund certain duties said on produce started for a port of the United States prior to the expiration of the Reciprocity treaty, but detained by war, was passed. Also a Senate bill to facilitate the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to encourage telegraph communication between the United States and the island of Cuba, and the other West India Islands and the Bahamas. The first amendment was to strike out of the section the words "At all times." The second amendment was to insert after the words "Congress shall keep all its lines open to the public for the transmission of daily publications of market and commercial intelligence; and all necessary despatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they shall be received; and the said Company shall not be permitted to refuse or collect for messages transmitted through any of the submarine cables more than at the rate of $2.50 for a message of ten words." The amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill for the relief of paymasters of the army. The substitute directs the accounting officers to pay the claims of paymasters, or additional paymasters, all sums of money paid by them to officers, soldiers, or employees, connected with the military service of the United States, provided such payments shall be shown to have been actually made in good faith, without fraudulent practice or intent, and where the erroneous payment was not the result of gross negligence or culpable error.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill authorizing the secretary of War to cede to the State of Texas the lands for services of the militia called out on the requisition of Maj.-Gen. Pierce, and it was referred to the Committee on the War Debt.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill placing $25,000 at the service of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, for the purpose of cleaning and purifying the city, in view of the dangers from cholera and other epidemics; and asked to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., objected, but suggested its reference to the Committee of the Union on the State of the Union. He would examine it, and if he found it all right he would make no objection to have it taken up and disposed of.

Mr. DARLING succeeded an incubator looking to making the hall of the House healthy and comfortable. He had been nearly pen-lung since he came here for want of fresh air. He reminded him of the Black Hole of Calcutta.

Mr. INGERSOLL replied that there was a Committee on Ventilation of the Capitol.

The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ANCONA, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims when a petition is filed for the first section. The substitute provides that the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine claims or parts of claims for compensation, Commissary of subsistence, and other disbursing officer of the United States, or his administrators or executors, for or in relief from responsibility on account of loss by capture or otherwise, while in the line of duty, or in consequence thereof, vouchers, records, and papers, and for which such officer was, and is, held responsible.

On the motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a proviso was added, that an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, as in other cases. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Mr. DELANO introduced a bill declaring certain obligations of the United States and the National bank currency, subject to taxation under State authority. It was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. DARLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency and propriety of establishing Dabold's fog trumpet at Sandy Hook, port of New York.

The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. ROSS explained the provisions of the grants for said lands shall be issued by the Government in advance of the construction of the several branches of the road authorized by the act.

Mr. FARNSWORTH made an argument in opposition to the bill, in relation to the active exertions of the lobby in manipulating the Committee of Trade, and procuring from it a circular respective the merits of the bill. He said he was free to say he had made a computation of the amount for which the United States would be liable under this bill, and the amount was $90,000,000. He could not see the desk and had read an extract from a pamphlet published by the Directors of the Company, estimating the value of the land granted at $300,000,000, and the entire cost of the road at $130,000,000, leaving a clear profit of $170,000,000. He could not vote, he said, was the representation by which the Company sought to attract capital; and yet it comes to Congress and asks for a million of dollars. The object sought for in the passage of the bill was a speculative one, in order that the Directors might sell out the property they had done. He did not believe the country needed a second railroad to the Pacific, and he thought it had $100,000,000 to one year, while we have collected in three quarters of the present year, $110,000,000, mainly from the internal revenue system. This is no indication for the future, as there will be a great falling off hereafter. The deficit will be large, especially if, as now seems probable, the revenue will be injured by pestilence. The present system of our taxation enhances prices by its duplications, and keeps down production. A reduction and equalization is needed. The proposition to compensate soldiers with bounties, adds $20,000,000 to the public debt, or a yearly interest of $15,000,000. The condition of the revenue will not allow such increased vitality nor can it be expected that of the common necessities of life and labor, such as paints, paper, harness, cotton, hardware, earthenware, and the like, which united have not yielded $151,000,000 in the fiscal year.

DAVID A. WELLS.

[Signed]

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Martin Lewis as Vice Consul of Denmark for the State of Maryland.

THE CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

No appointment for the Collector of the port of Chicago has yet come to the Senate, but Judge Scatcherd will no doubt be appointed.

COURT MARTIAL PRISONERS.

Soldiers confined under sentences of court martials in the different military departments, are being discharged, except those sentenced for the crime of murder or larceny.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The Treasury received to-day fifty dollars in conscience money from an unknown person. About ten thousand dollars have been similarly received this year.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The receipts of Internal Revenue yesterday amounted to seven hundred thousand dollars.

A PARDONED REBEL.

Colonel Nixon, who yesterday received full pardon, is published in the New Orleans *Crescent*, the paper now edited by General Simon Bolivar Buckner, who deserted from the Union army after two years service, to join the Rebel army, in 1861, the most atrocious rebel paper published anywhere in the Confederacy—a paper which, in April, 1864, while under Nixon's management, invoked the terrors of yellow fever against Ben. Butler's army, then besieging Fort Fisher, Philip.

THE INDIANA CONSPIRATORS.

There seems to be a general misunderstanding as to the mode of arrival at by the Supreme Court in the case of Milligan and the other Golden Circle conspirators. The line of argument on the constitutional question put forth by Gen. Butler was not objected to seriously, but the case went off on the *habeas corpus* act of 1863. The court adjourned for the discharge of the petitioners and four against; and it is well understood that no two Judges agree on any line of reasoning, but each will deliver an opinion of his own. A petition is in circulation here praying Congress to enact a civil code—a general corporation law.

DEPARTMENT CLERKS.

A canvass of the different Departments of the Government is at present being made, to ascertain the number of employes who honorably served in the Union army, with a view to the discharge of incompetent clerks, and the appointment of ex-soldiers and sailors.

CAPTURE OF CHIHUAHUA.

The capture of Chihuahua by the Liberals, after a severe battle is confirmed by information at the State Department.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The President to-day sent in a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division. The company were required to complete 100 miles of the road within three years after their acceptance of the conditions of the original act. The time expired Dec. 22, 1865. Only sixty-two miles had previously been accepted by the Government at that date. An additional section of twenty-three miles has been completed. The commissioners appointed for the purpose have examined and reported upon it, and an application has been made for its acceptance. The failure to complete one hundred miles of the road within the period prescribed renders it questionable whether the executive officers of the the Government are authorized to issue bonds and patents, to which the company would be entitled, if they had performed all the requirements of the act, had been observed. The failure may, to some extent, be attributed to the financial condition of the country incidental to the recent civil war, as the Company appeared to be engaged in completing the portion of the work, and manifest a disposition to comply with the conditions of the grant. The President recommends that the time for completing that part of the road be extended, and that authority be given for the issue of bonds and patents on account of the section now offered for acceptance, notwithstanding the failure.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive session confirmed the following: Collectors of Internal Revenue—Jeff. B. Sexton, Nebraska; S. T. Gano, Nevada; James C. Orr, Wheeling; Nathaniel B. Langford, Montana; agent of the Wachita Indians, Henry Shanklin, of Kansas. Assessors of Internal Revenue: Rev. Albert G. Leonard, of Parkersburg; John Connell of Iowa. Deputy Postmasters, Caleb Lamb, at Newton, Iowa; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, at Logansport, Indiana; A. H. Hallowell, at Kansas City, Mo.; G. A. Benedict, at Cleveland, Ohio. Register of Land Office, Frank Street, of Iowa. United States Marshal for the District of Minnesota, Charles Eaton.

The Senate also confirmed a large number of military appointments, among them Brig. Gen. John M. Thayer, of United States Volunteers, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to be Major General by brevet, and Brigadier General Wager Swain to be Major General of volunteers.

The following volunteer Brigadier-Generals have been brevetted Major-Generals for distinguished, gallant, faithful, or meritorious services: Joseph R. West, Thos. J. McKean, Byron R. Pierce, Ellis Henry Watrous, Daniel Tyler, Jas. D. Fessenden, Thos. M. Ketchum, S. A. Duncan, Henry R. Dunning, Jno. H. Martindale, Jno. McNeil, Wm. Dwight, Jr., Geo. Ryan, W. R. Woods. Also the following Colonels to be Brigadier Generals by brevet: T. H. Bennet, Frank J. White, James B. Warner, Lewis G. Brown, Geo. W. Monroe, W. H. Morkie, W. R. Shafter, John Pattee, Thos. N. Brown, W. J. Landee, Thos. Sherman, Jr., Joseph J. Steinrod.

The Senate confirmed Brevet Col. Ely S. Parker, Lieutenant Colonel, to be Second Lieutenant of the Second regular cavalry; Brevet Colonel Adam Badeau, Second Lieutenant, Fourth regular cavalry; Brevet Maj. Gen. E. Leet, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain in the regular army. The Senate also confirmed a large number of other appointments.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON April 26.

SENATE.

Mr. SUMNER presented a petition for the expulsion of Garrett Davis, Senator from Kentucky, for having said that should the Civil Rights Bill become a law, he would feel himself compelled to regard himself as an enemy of the Government.

Mr. DAVIS said that the language attributed to him was correct, but that it ought to have been taken with the context—otherwise it was a garbled statement.

The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to regulate the commercial, military and postal communication between the States was taken up at one o'clock.

Mr. MORRILL spoke at length against the bill.

Messrs. McDOUGALL and JOHNSON also opposed the bill, and Mr. DOOLITTLE defended it.

Mr. CLARK introduced a bill to provide for the payment to loyal citizens for Quartermasters and subsistence stores furnished the army. Referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a joint resolution, which passed, appropriating $200,000 to pay expenses of collecting revenue from customs.

A message from the House announced the passage of the bill to encourage telegraphic communication with Cuba, with amendments. The bill was taken up for

Executive Session—Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate bill to refund certain duties said on produce started for a port of the United States prior to the expiration of the Reciprocity treaty, but detained by war, was passed. Also a Senate bill to facilitate the settlement of the Treasurer's accounts.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to encourage telegraph communication between the United States and the island of Cuba, and the other West India Islands and the Bahamas. The first amendment was to strike out of the section the words "At all times." The second amendment was to insert after the words "Congress shall keep all its lines open to the public for the transmission of daily publications of market and commercial intelligence; and all necessary despatches and communications shall be forwarded in the order in which they shall be received; and the said Company shall not be permitted to refuse or collect for messages transmitted through any of the submarine cables more than at the rate of $2.50 for a message of ten words." The amendments were agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill for the relief of paymasters of the army. The substitute directs the accounting officers to pay the claims of paymasters, or additional paymasters, all sums of money paid by them to officers, soldiers, or employees, connected with the military service of the United States, provided such payments shall be shown to have been actually made in good faith, without fraudulent practice or intent, and where the erroneous payment was not the result of gross negligence or culpable error.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Committee on Military Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill authorizing the secretary of War to cede to the State of Texas the lands for services of the militia called out on the requisition of Maj.-Gen. Pierce, and it was referred to the Committee on the War Debt.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported a bill placing $25,000 at the service of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, for the purpose of cleaning and purifying the city, in view of the dangers from cholera and other epidemics; and asked to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., objected, but suggested its reference to the Committee of the Union on the State of the Union. He would examine it, and if he found it all right he would make no objection to have it taken up and disposed of.

Mr. DARL