and a second	and the set of the set		l i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	the stands and the state of a state of the s
WASHINGTON NEWS.	Anoted by cortain nersons called Messre, SCHBODES &	tofore issued by the Northern and loyal States of the	Trowbridge, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of	The purpose of the bill will be single and t the end that the President shall neither remov nor appoint officers without the consen
HAVIA INDIA CANA MANAMA ANDIA	Co who as agents for ERLANGER & Co., and not as	United States) will be as valueless as the Southern	Massachusetts, Washburne of Indiana, Republicans,	of the Senate. There is no doubt that the Radical
	agents for the Confederate Government; that ER-	rebel bonds unless means are resorted to by which	voted against the bill, chiefly for the reason that they did not consider the objects for which the money	will solidly vote for such a bill, but they have probe
Secretary Seward upon the Rebel		the Southern States, as component parts of the United States, are not only restored to the Union, but		bly made a mistake in their strength when the prope
• –	Nov. 12, 1865, state that they do not feel at liberty to give the bondholders the inspection of the contract,	also reinstated in their material prosperity.	ions of the bill sufficiently guarded. This should	sition comes singly and with its purpose plainly ex
Cotton Loan and its Owners.	which is a document they say of the Confederate	with the end, therefore, of preventing the appro-	have been attended to by the vigilant.	pressed on its face. In the House there are some Republicans who have already stated that they would not
	Covernment themselves	hended decline and failure of the stocks of the North-	THE CIVIL RIGHTS OF NAVY AND ARMY OFFICERS.	vote for such a measure, neither in the form of a
An Exposition of the Operations		ern. States, the rebel bondholders propose to throw additional money into the Southern States.	The Secretary of the Navy, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, asking whether and by what authority	amendment nor as a separate bill.
	letter Mesars, ERLANGER & Co. did owe the Confed-	Passing from the narrow ground, which they have	navy officers are debarred of the privilege of visiting	THE WEATHER. At 10 o'clock to-night a violent rain and hail-atorn
of European Capitalists.	erate Government a considerable sum of money, but	thus cleared up, to a broader one, the Committee of	Washington for personal appeal to the President in	commenced, accompanied by vivid lightning an
	Confederacy by paying him bonds of the cotton loan,	rebel bondholders next commend their project to the	their own cases, replies that whenever an individual	thunder.
How They Coquetted with the Sweet South,	which they purchased at about sixpence, and which he afterward sold at about the same rate."	Governor, by stating that they are not ashamed to own that the prosperity of the British Empire, as	enters the military service of the country in the army or navy he necessarily surrenders the rights and priv-	THE IMMIGRATION BILL. The following are the important sections of the bil
and How Much they Made Thereby.	He proceeds to state further that the manner in	well as the prosperity of the United States, would be	ileges which other citizens enjoy and becomes amena-	passed in the House to-day in regard to immigran
and now much many many morely.	which the ex-agents have acted has in no way duoted	enhanced by the increase of the staple productions of		
	to strengthen or elevate Southern credit.	the Southern States.	sion of military control over officer or private is an	SECTION 1. That no person except the officers of the customs, the sanitary officers, and immigration agent
An Interesting Looking-glass for	The representations which are made by the English	The Committee conclude their letter with declaring that they have confidence not only in MoHENBY'S	indulgence that may be modified or withdrawn	board any vessel arriving with immigrant passenger
Mr. McHenry and his Friends.	Committee of holders of rebel cotton bonds in the papers which MCHENRY submits in their behalf may		without infringing upon his rights as a citizen; that it is an indulgence that any officer on pay is at	on board at the ports where a United States immigration office is established, and shall have inter
	be briefly recited as follows:	ORR in a clear light, but that they also have confi-	any time "not on duty," and that the permission may	course with such passengers before they shall hav
Mr. Seward's Contemptuous Dismissal	The applicants inform the President that his pairi-	dence in the great judgment and statesmanship which	be withdrawn at any time; and if the interests of the	been landed, except by the written permission of the Superintendent of Immigration at such ports.
•	ono and statoshianning pondy contact the southeest	His Excellency Gov. One is universally so well known to possess. George McHenny, who now presents	service demand it the officer may be kept continually	SEC. 3. That in every passenger ship, carrying passengers to or from the United States, all the male pass
of the Whole Subject.	States of the Union has excited admiration in Eng- land. They especially call his attention to the man-	himself as an agent for the rebel bondholders, is not	on duty without infringing or impairing his rights or privileges; and that this species of control is essential	sengers of the age of twelve years and upwards, who
	ner in which this Administration is illustrated, by the		to military discipline. He further says: The recent	shall not occupy berths with their wives, shall be berthed in the fore part of the ship, in a compartmen
The New Issue Concerning the President's	fact that they who have been deeply injured have	published in London a volume entitled "The Cotton	regulation curtailing the privileges which officers of	divided off from the space appointed to the other pas sengers by a substantial and well secured bulkhead
	nevertheless now favored him with their correspond-	Trade: Its Bearing upon the Prosperity of Great	the Navy have enjoyed of visiting the seat of govern-	without opening into or communicating with the
Power of Appointment.	ence, and that in this correspondence they congratu- late him upon his noble efforts to restore the union of	Britain and the Commerce of the American Republic; Considered in Connection with the System of Negro	ment at pleasure, when not on duty, is similar to one which has been long in existence with respect to offi-	aforesaid adjoining space. Any captain or master of any ship or vessel violating the provisions of this
	the States, and they upge him "to persevere in every	Slavery in the Confederate States." The volume bore	cers of the Army, Although the navy regulation	section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and
The Reconstruction Report Dis-	manner" in order to accomplish that object.	a motto extracted from the treasonable writings of	is less stringent than the army orders now	upon conviction, punished by a fine of not less than one hundred, nor more than five hundred dollars, of
cussed in the Cabinet.	The writers say they represent a large financial in-	JEFFERSON DAVIS, and was inscribed to WILLIAM H.	in force, until the recent war during which	imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than one year.
	terest in England, but without telling us when or	GREGORY, Esq., a member of the British Parliament, hostile to the United States. In the dedication,	the services of every available officer of the	SEC. 11,And be it further enacted, that the master
Only a Single Member Declares	where they so represent that interest. In general, they proceed to say that, in their capacity of a com-	MCHENRY announced himself as an American rebol	Navy was needed on duty afloat or ashore, the neces- city of such a regulation was even greater with re-	or captain of any ship or vessel arriving from a for eign country who shall bring any person either as
	mittee, they particularly represent the unfortunate		spect to the officers of the Navy than with respect to	passenger or hand into any port, city, harbor or place within the United States with intent to land or permi
in Favor of It.	purchasers of the cotton bonds which were issued	follows:	those of the Army. As regards personal appeals to	to land such passenger or hand, which passenger o
	under the loan contracted by Messrs. ERLANGER &	i enough to all Confederate Americans in Europe, 1	the President, there is one instance where an officer	hand he shall or might, with proper precaution, have khown at the time of taking him aboard to have
A Letter from Wade Hampton Rejected	Co., of Paris, with the Southern States lately confed- erated.	have been more and more convinced that the long	had been placed on the retired list for drunkenness, and the proceedings of the Beard which retired hlm	been or to be a foreign convict of any offence which, if committed in any o
	Without explaining or dwelling upon the injuries,	train of calamities which have occurred within that time might have been averted but for the opposition	had been aonfirmed by President LINCOLN. He made	of the United States would be punishable therein as
by the Senate.	misfortunes and losses, to which they so feelingly		application to visit the seat of Government in order to	a felony, shall be considered for such offence guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be pun-
	allude, they say they are content to leave the settle-	4, 1861, gave notice of your intention to bring forward	get a reversal of these proceedings. His application	ished by a fine of not less than five hundred not more than a thousand dollars, or by imprisonment
The Niagara Ship Canal Bill	ment of the claims of their constituents, the rebel cotton bondholders, to the magnanimity of the Uni-	in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confed- eracy, then composed of the seven cotton States."	was granted; but on making a second application to visit Washington and present his appeal to the Presi-	for not less than six months nor more than one year
Adopted by the House.	ted States.	I am of the opinion that neither the nature of these	dent, permission was refused. With this exception, I	or both, at the discretion of the Court wherein the trial may be had.
	Having thus voluntarily submitted thamselves to	soveral communications, nor the matters discussed	am awaro of no refusal to permit officers to visit	SEC. 12. And be it further chacled, That each and every ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by a citi
Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.	the justice of the United States, they proceed to a new	therein, nor the form in which they are therein treated, nor the character of their authors, nor that of	Washington for the purpose of personal appeal to the	I zen of the United States, which may carry passenger
WABHINGTON, Tuesday, May 1.	and distinct subject. "Our desire," they say, "now is to assist the	I a second a second the second here and	President of the United States or to Congress."	to this country, or from this country to foreign coun tries, shall be provided with an amount of chloride o
THE REBEL DEBT.	Southern States with capital, for the express purpose		THE RECONSTRUCTION REPORT DISCUSSED BY THE	lime, or other disinfectant not liable to the danger o
The President sent a message to the House to-day	of redeveloping the resources of those States, and	I have the honor to be, Bir,	CABINET.	ignition, sufficient for frequent disinfection of such ship or vessel, in case of necessity, and that during
in response to a resolution of the 25th of April, re-	thus promoting the prosperity of all the United	Your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.	We have it from a source which amounts to an au- thority, that the report of the Reconstruction Com-	any process of disinfection of any ship or vessel, al the passengers at the time of the disinfection on board
questing information relative to the rebel debt, known	States,"		mittee, presented in Congress yesterday, was to-day	of said ship or vessel, who shall be able to do so, shall
as the Cotton Loan, transmitting a report from the	They next present to the President's notice a dis- couraging embarrassment which they encounter in	RECONSTRUCTION. The question of reconstruction is still the great	discussed at length by the Cabinet, and that all the	be required, if the weather permits, to be and to remain on the deck of such ship or vessel, for one hour
Secretary of State, to whom it was referred as tol.	yielding to the desire they have thus expressed. This	topic of discussion. Gov. BOUTWELL will test the	members present save one, expressed themselves de-	following the application of the said disinfectant Any master of any such ship or vessel who shall b
lows:	difficulty is stated in the following words;	sense of the House on the question of negro suffrage	cidedly opposed to the plan and report of the Com- mittee. The members present were Messrs.	found hot to have, or not to have had on board of, m
DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April, 1866.	"Under the circumstances, however, in which you have placed us, we hesitate in running any further		STANTON, MCCULLOCH, SEWARD, DENNISON,	chip or vessel, such sufficient amount of the afore said disinfectant, for the purpose of a voyage then to
The Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:	risk unless we first obtain the concurrence of the Fed-	and Arkansas, and therefore to-day submitted an amendment to the Enabling Bill of the Committee	WELLES and HARLAN, Mr. SPEED is absent in the	begin, or just accomplished, or who shall make use of any disinfecting agent, or of any process of dis
SIR: By direction of the President I have examined	eral Government. At the present time, owing to the financial discredit that overhangs the Southern States,	which adds to other conditions imposed that of equal	West. Mr. HARLAN was the only member who sup-	t infection, by which the lif; or health of the passen
certain papers which you have submitted to me re-	there would be no market value for any loan made to those States. We, therefore, wish to remove that ob-	suffrage to all citizens of the United States, proposing	ported the proposition of the Committee. There is a rumor this evening that this Radical difference of	gers may in any way be affected, shall, on conviction be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000
lating to the late rebel loan, and which are as follows: <i>First</i> —A communication, which is addressed to the	stacle by proclaiming to the world that our confidence	to keep them out until they have conferred this po-	opinion between Mr. HARLAN and the Administration	or imprisonment for a term not less than six month nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion o
President, and which bears the date of London, the	in the integrity and in the future prosperity of the Southern States, and of course of the United States, is	litical right upon all. There is no possibility of its being carried in the House. Mr. BINGHAM sur-	will induce him to resign. Those who entertain	f the Court in which the trial is had.
10th of March, 1866; and is signed by order of Sir		prised and delighted many of his Republican	this belief found it upon the sentiments expressed by	BEC. 14. And be it further enacted. That it shall be the duty of the Naval Surveyors at the various port
PROVO WALLIS, K. C. D. E.; MONGAN, Secretary;	ral industry."	friends by moving as a substitute for this	the Secretary of the Interior in a letter addressed	to survey ships and vessels engaged in the carrying o passengers under the laws of the United States, and to
FRANCIS PHILLIPS, C. M. T. WESTON, W. M. MORGAN and T. HARVEY.	The committee them proceed to another the	same bill, another, which provides that each	to Mr. KENNEDY, late of the Burea of Statistics, last Summer, in which Mr. HARLAN says that when a	certify under their hand and scal, to the Commis
Second—A communication of the same date, ad-	which they have adopted for carrying into effect this benevolent purpose of the unfortunate purchasers of	State's representatatives shall be admitted as	Cabinet Minister discovers that he is not in perfect	sioner of Immigration, the spaces in each such ship or vessel on the various decks, and how
dressed to "His Excellency, JAMES L. ORR, Gover-	the Rebel cotton. They say:	fast as they ratify the 'amendment and conform their laws thereto, without waiting for it to become a	accord with the President and the Administration, it	many passengers the said ship or vessel may be en titled to carry under the laws of the United States
nor of the State of South Carolina," and signed by the		part of the organic law. This is an important modi-	is the plain duty of that Cabinet Minister, in self	whereupon the said Commissioner of Immigration
same parties, in the same form. Third-A communication bearing the same date,	Governors of the several States a much higher rate for a new loan than the the ante-war unrepudiated	fication of the original bill, and Mr. BINGHAM is not	respect, to resign. THE WHITE HOUSE.	may issue a license to said ship or vessel authorizing the number to be carried; and it shall be lawful for the
signed by the same parties, and addressed to Hon.	loans of any of those States now common in the	only sustained by a very large number of the Repub-	At about 4 o'clock this afternoon the members of	Commissioner of Immigration to order a resurvey of
HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.	market" The Committee seem to assume, and very justly,	licans of the House, but the same proposition is supported by Mr FESSENDEN in the Senate.	the Baltimore City Council, accompanied by their	any ship or vessel, at any time when he may deen it necessary; but that such resurvey must take place
Fourth and Fifth-Two letters from GEORGE Mc-	The Committee seem to assume, and very justly, that the extraordinary act of munificence which they		wives and other ladies, visited the White House and	upon every change of owners or new registry. An surveyor rendering a fraudulent return of such sur
HENRY, under date of April 10, 1866, addressed to Hon Hugy McCurrock United States Secretary of	thus propose to perform must excite on our part some	THE OABINET MEETING. It is understood that in the Cabinet meeting to-day	obtained an audience with the President. The inter-	yey shall be punished with a fine not less than \$50
Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, United States Secretary of the Treasury.	arkiety, lest it may prove injurious to themselves.	the President invited an expression of opinion	view was very brief; the object of the visitors being simply to pay their respects to the Chief Magistrate	nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for a term not less than three nor more than six months
GEORGE MCHENRY, in his first letter to the Secre-	They, therefore, proceed to quiet our apprehensions	from the heads of departments respecting the	of the United States. They were much pleased with	and if there shall be on board of an ship, at or after the time of clearance
tary of the Treasury, developes, for the consideration	on that point. They assure us in this regard that they feel warranted in doing what they propose; because	proposition reported on Monday last by the	the kind reception of the President.	a greater number of passengers except by birth
of this Government, a plan which he says he has pro-	they believe that when the present claims against the	Congressional Committee on Reconstruction. An interesting and animated discussion is said to	SENATOR DAVIS.	at sea, than authorized in the liceuse of the Commissioner of Immigration, the captain, or master of such
posed to the aforementioned Committee, and which they have accepted. This plan is, that the United	States, (meaning, as is supposed, the assumed claims	have encoded in which if the mimor he true Secre-		I ship or vogsel shall be lighter to a fine, not to excee
States Government shall furnish to that Committee a	of the bondholders of the rebel cotton loan,) are sur-	tary SEWARD declared himself in very decided and	body, on account of sentiments uttered by him on the	vided, however, that such certificate from the Sur

copy of the contract which he says was made between ERLANGER & Co., of Paris, and the late rebel conspiracy at Richmond, together with the particulars of the settlement of the same, which contract and investment MCHENRY assumes are to be found among the documents of that traitorous conspiracy which have come into the possession of this Government. When the papers indicated shall have been delivered over to the Committee of rebel bondholders in London, then the Committee promise that the outstanding rebel cotion-loan bonds shall be delivered up to agents of the United States for cancelation. Second-The aforementioned bondholders shall waive any right or claim they may have under the laws of England, or any funds that are in the hands of the former agents of the last traitorous conspiracy at Richmond. Third-The said bondholders shall guarantee that either they or their friends will subscribe forthwith to a new loan, to be created by the cotton and tobacco States (what particular States are meant is not more distinctly explained) for £5,000,000 at 50 per centum, payable in London, the money to be used solely in redeveloping the resources of these States. Fourth-In the event of the credit of the Southern States being restored through the influence of the lastnamed operation, a second loan of \$5,000,000 is to be taken, at 60 per centum, within three months after the placing of the first loan upon the market. Fifth-In the event of such second loan being successful, then a loan for £10,000,000 is to be taken at 70 per centum, after a like interval of time.

rendered; when the taint of repudiation (meaning, as we suppose, the failure of those rebel bonds to be re-

emphatic terms against the plan of the Committee, 6th of last month, before referred to, and which Sen-

veyor shall be prima facic evidence of the capacity of a ship or vessel to carry the number of passengers therein specified; and that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Immigration to issue a license thereupon, without any unnecessary delay; and the clearance of passenger ships or vessels shall not be obtainable unless upon presentation of such license of the Commissioner of Immigration. SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established in each of the cities of Boston, Chicago, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia, offices to be known as United States Emigrant Offices; and there shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an officer for each of the cities of Boston, Chicago, New-Orleans and San Francisco, and one for the two cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, to be known as Superintendents of Immigration, at an annual salary of \$2,000, and each Superintendent may employ two clerks, one of second and one of the first-class, and the said Superintendents, respectively, shall, under the direction of the Commissioner of Immigration, perform all the duties which are now required to be performed by a Superintendent of Immigration at New-York, and every such Superintendent is hereby vested with all the powers which are now, or, shall at any future time be, conferred on the Superintendent of Immigration at New-York, and the Superintendent of Immigration at New-York may appoint, with the approval of the Commissioner of Immigration, three officers and the other Superintendents, one officer, who shall be denominated Inspector of Passenger Vessels, to be attached to their respective offices, whose duty it shall be to examine each passenger vessel arriving at their respective ports, and to report to the Superintendent in writing whether the requirements of the Passenger Acts have been duly complied with, in respect to any immigrants ariving from any foreign port in such vessel. Such officers shall receive an annual salary, not to exceed that of a clerk of the second class.

GEORGE MCHENRY argues in support of this scheme as follows:

"Thus the Southern States will receive £20,000,000, at an average of 621/2 per cent. in sterling, equivalent to about 90 in Federal currency. The interest and principal being payable in London, the bonds would of course remain in Europe, and not be liable, as Federal securities found there are to be returned to Wall-* * street. My plan," Mr. MCHENRY says, "if carried out, would no doubt, at once elevate the credit of the several Southern States, and at the same time remove any excuse the Confederate agents may have for not rendering their accounts and withholding funds from the representative of the United States."

According to Mr. MCHENBY the bondholders alloge that, as they purchased their bonds from Messrs. ERLANGER & Co. under misrepresentations, they, the bondholders, have a chance of recovering

cognized and acknowledged by any competent national or political power,) is cleared away, the credit of the Scuthern States (meaning, as is understood, the States lately involved in rebellion,) in Europe will be pestored, and that of the Federal States (meaning, a we understand, the credit of the United States,) will be augmented.

Next by the way of showing us the unreasonableness of disallowing their project, the Committee state that if nothing shall be done, that is, if they do not carry out this new enterprise, do not surrender the aforesaid claims, and clear away the aforesaid taint of repudiation from the aforesaid Southern States in Europe, then the United States, the Southern States, and the projectors of the new enterprise must all continue to be sufferers by the existing state of affairs. The Committee then again revert to the munificence of their offer, and under secting apprehension th. it may bring this soundness of judgment in question, they proceed to remove this difficulty by declaring that they look at this matter in a purely business light. The interests they represent are largely concerned in the bonds of the several States, North and South, as well as those issued by the United States Government. They declare that they purchased the now repudiated cotton bonds (of the rebels) solely as a commercial speculation, in order to obtain cotton at sixpence per pound, just as they purchased five-twenty stocks of the United States when gold was at 200% under the conviction that when peace should be restored both would turn out to be profitable operations. Having made these frank explanations, the Committee recur to the subject of the embarrassment first mentioned, declaring themselves with emphasis as follows:

"We have now to add that in supporting Southern credit at this trying juncture, we hope in the course of a few years a portion of our losses (meaning as is supposed, their losses resulting from the purchase of rebel cotton loan bonds) will thus be made up, but we cannot again run the risk of repudiation."

The Committee then felicitate themselves (with how much reason must be imperfectly known to us) upon the great sum of their resources, and the superior wisdom and sagacity and patriotism of their agent, MCHENNY.

"We deem it," they say, "alike fortunate for the States that we alone in this metropolis can restore to

and in favor of the immediate admission of loyal representatives from the lately robellious States. Secretary McCulloch was as positive as the Secretary of State in his opposition to the plan recommended by the Committee, and expressed himself as strong in favor of an immediate consummation of the President's restoration policy by the admission into Congress of loyal men from the Southern States. Secrotary STANTON was equally decided in his opposition to the Committee's proposition; he was for adhering to the policy which had been agreed upon and consistently pursued by the Administration, and he was gratified that the President had brought the subject to the consideration of the Cabinet.

Secretary WELLES was unequivocally against the Committee's scheme, and was earnest in his support of the President's policy, comprehending the instant admission into Congress of loyal representatives from the States lately in rebellion. Secretary HARLAN was rather reticent and expressed no opinion. Postmaster-General DENNISON was in favor of carrying out the restoration policy of the President, but expressed some doubts as to the precise time at which loyal representatives i from the Southern States' should be admitted to seats in Congress. Attorney-General SPEED was not paesent at the meeting, being on a visit to his home in Kentucky. The President was carnest in his opposition to the report of the Committee, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution or by the passage of laws. He insisted that under the Constitution, no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought to be at once admitted into the respective Houses, as prescribed by law and the Constitution. He was for a rigid adhesion to the Constitution as it is, and remarked that, having sustained ourselves under it during a terrible rebellion, he thought that the Government could be restored without a resort to amendments. He remarked, on general terms, that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the alteration.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

tor Howard denounced yesterday as revolutionary and treasonable.

MORE CORRECTIONS.

The pro tem. correspondent of the Tribune takes especial pains to deny my dispatch of Monday with reference to the Senate Commerce Committee and Mr. SMYTHE. Facts which I learned yesterday induced me to correct the statement last night, and had I added that my first dispatch was based upon the authority of the pro tem. correspondent of the Tribune, its incorrectness would have been still more apparent.

THE INCOME TAX.

According to a decision by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the income tax is being assessed under the old rates of five per cent, and ten per cent., and the proposed amendments increasing the exemption from \$600 to \$1,000 will not affect this assessment. Persons will also, for this year, have to pay taxes on their watches, carriages and plate, as heretofore.

JUDICIAL.

The Senate, in Executivo Session, confirmed ROBERT A. HILL, of Mississippi, to be United States District Judge for the District of Mississippi, The following Deputy Postmasters were confirmed: CORNELIUS F. BUCK, Winona, Minn.; JACOB STEWART, St. Paul, Mind.; DAVID CHAMBERLAIN, LEFOY, N. Y.

A CORRECTION.

A ludicrous mixing up of animals was effected in the telegraph last night in the House proceedings, Mr. BLAINE, in contrasting Mr. CONKLING with HENRY WINTER DAVIS, made use of the phrase "a whining puppy to a roaring lion." The telegraph converts the king of beasts into a "roaring cow," for which an apology is certainly due.

SOLDIERS' LEFT HAND CHIROGRAPHY.

Nearly three hundred specimens of writing executed by soldiers who, have lost their right hands were on exhibition at Seaton Hall to-night in the presence of a large company. Major-Gen. BANKS, Speaker COLFAX, Gens. HOWARD and GATES, and GOV. FAIR-CHILD, of Wisconsin, were present and made present and made patriotic speeches, commending the extraordinary skill displayed in these manuscripts and urging the giving of employment to these and other similarly unfortunate soldiers. The remarks were calculated to

something from that house, if they obtain copies of the contract with particulars of settlement.

Then Mr. MoHENRY adds:

" It is quite clear that unless these cotton bonds are put out of the way in some manner, it will be impossible to make any negotiation of Southern securities, State railroad or municipal, in the London market, and what is perhaps even worse, so long as the public credit of the Southern States is destroyed, England will not extend her system of private business to those States. A similar condition of affairs exists just now in regard to Spain.

I speak from experience, as I have been endeavoring for several months past to throw capital into the Southern States in order to encourage the culture of cotton. While I have found every disposition manifested by my friends in Lancashire to acquiesce in my suggestion. I have also found that terrible word repudiation to be a stumbling block in the way. That difficulty removed all will work well,"

Mr. MOHENBY closes his first letter to the Secretary of the Treasury with the assurance that his arrangements are such that, if the public credit of the South be restored, he will be able to borrow for the various Southern railroads, on fair terms, as much money in Europe as they may need.

Mr. McHENNY, in his second letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, informs us that a committee of bondholders handed to him (Mr. McHENBY) some printed matter to present to the Secretary, which he (Mc-HENBY) finds, upon examination, contains an opinion of the English Counsel of the 'rebel bondholders, that the United States Government is responsible for these bonds.

Mr. MOHENRY states that he does not wish to enter upon that point, and therefore, he retains the printed matter.

He seeks to prepare the way for gaining the confidence of the United States Government, by declaring that he has no interest whatever in these bonds; that he advised the bondholders to abandon all claim upon the United States, and upon any property of the late Confederacy, and to fall back upon ERLANGER & clares that the bondholders had no dealings with the Governor, by expressing to him their belief that the lom. Darling, Harding of Illinois, Ruykendall, I rated in a bill, and shortly introduced in the Senate,

the South (meaning the lately rebelieous population in the United States) her financial condition in this community, (meaning (England.) We feel greatly obliged to Mr. MCHENNY for his suggestions in referenco to these matters. His views are eminently patriotic, (whether in an American, or a British, or a rebel sense, is left obscure,) and at the same time he (Mr. MCHENRY) appeared to have grappled with the difficulties presented on both sides of the Atlantic, and as far as we (meaning the holders of the rebel cotton loan) are concerned, he has smoothed the way for a complete return of credit. We entirely approve of the plans presented by him."

From the letter which was addressed by the Committee to the Secretary of the Treasury, we learn the interesting fact that the so-called cotton bonds were to authorize the holders to claim from the rebels who issued them payment in cotton, and at six pence per pound, six months after a treaty of peace between the United States and these rebels should be signed, and that the bonds so held by the applicants represent a claim on this basis of £8,000,000. We learn also the further fact that the bondholders regard the Secretary of the Treasury as one of the ablest manciers of the present day, and as a man of business who knows the full value of credit.

From the letter in which the Committee addressed his Excellency, Gov. OBB, we learn the further fact that the aforesaid bondholders have used every effort to obtain from ERLANGER & Co., and other contractors of the late rebels, some account of their stewardship. but that all their efforts have been in vain.

This letter gives us a further evidence of the scrupulous impartiality of the holders of the rebel bonds. They declars that they are holders also of Federal and Northern State securities, which they purchased at the same time with their purchase of the robel bonds, and which they purchased upon the good faith of the Government by whom they were issued; and so they declare themselves free to say, as far as they are concerned, there was no political feeling whatever in that transaction. They enforce their application Co., who received the money for the bonds. He de- | upon the serious attention of His Excellency the | hundred thousand. Messrs. Baker, Cobb, Cul- | will fail and that the same idea will be incorpo-

It appears from the records in the War Department that with the exception of the President's proclamation, none but verbal orders were given for the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS. Major-Gen. Wilson says that Lient.-Cols. HARNDON and PRITCHARD are entitled to great credit for the zeal and activity with which they conducted the pursuit, and that it is but simple justice to these worthy officers to remark that they were ignorant of the reward at the time of the capture. Col. PRITOHARD says it was so dark that he could not distinguish the uniforms. In the course of his narrative he says: "On the return to the camp I was accosted by DAVIS from among the prisoners, who asked if I was the officer in command; and upon my answering him that I was, and asking him what I was to call him, he replied, that I might call him what or whoever I pleased; when I replied to him that I would call him DAVIS; and upon a moment's hesitation he said that was his name. Then he suddenly drew himself up with true royal dignity and exclaimed: 'I suppose you consider it bravery to charge a train of defenceless women and children; but it is theft and vandalism."" Nothing is said in the narrative about his being disguised.

GEN. CABEY AND THE PRESIDENT. The story going the rounds of the Press that Representatives DELANO and HUBBELL, of Ohio, informed the

President that Gon. CAREY had publicly denounced him, is denied by those gentlemen. Neither is it true that the President has withdrawn Gen. CAREY'S nomination as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Ohio.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL. The Freedmen's Bureau Appropriation Bill passed the House to-day after a brief discussion, the only important change made being the reduction of the appropriation of three millions for sites and buildings for school-houses and orphan asylums to five

encourage all these maimed defenders of their country to persevere in fitting themselves to discharge the active duties of life, while it was insisted that the Government and the people should give them work to do.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day nominated and sent to the Senate for confirmation the following officers: Luther P. Blodgett, Consul to St. John's, Canada East; Patrick Brannon, Chief Engineer Revenue Service; Tipton Lindsey, Receiver of Public Moneys and Register of Lands subject to sale at Visalia, California; N. M. Knapp, Collector of Internal Revenue, Tenth Distriot Illinois; William M. Chambers, Assessor, Seventh District Illinois; William C. Wilson, Assessor, Eighth District Indiana; Francis W. Kellogg, Collector First District Alabama; John T. Caine, Collector, and Theodore McKean, Assessor, Utah Territory; John A. Hedrick, Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C. Twenty Postmasters for small towns were also nominated-among them, John W. Veeder, Schenectady, N. Y., and Jacob Laumaster, Burlington, N. J. The following are the nominations for Virginia internal revenue officers: First District-Collector. George C. Tyler; Assessor, John Dailworth. Second District-Collector, Simeon Stone; Assessor. John M. Donn. Third District-Assessor-John H. Hudson. Fourth District-Collector, John H. Anderson; Assessor, John H. Patterson. Fifth District -Collector, E. Boyd Pendleton; Assessor, Jaqueline M, Wood. Sixth District-Collector, Saml. R. Sterling; Assessor, John H. Freeman. Seventh District -- Collector, Thos. L. Sanborn; Assessor, Josiah Millard. Eighth District-Collector, Geo. W. Jackson; Assessor, Geo. S. Smith.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The Senate did not conclude the discussion of the Henderson Amendment to the Post-office Apropriation Bill. The indication is that the amendment

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WASHINGTON NEWS.

(Continued from First Page.)

on Naval Affairs, reported back the Senate amendments to the House bill for the better organization of the Pay Department of the navy. The amendments were concurred in.

THE TAX ON PARAFINE OIL.

Mr. MOORNEAD asked leave to report from he Committee en Ways and Means a joint resolution exempting cortain quantities of parafine oil from incornal tax or duty.

Mr. KUYRENDALL objected.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. DONNELLY in the chair, on the special order, which was the bill making appriations for the uses of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the fiscal year, commencing January 1, 1866. The details of the bill were telegraphed yesterday. After a short time the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

Mr. BLAINE inquired as to the item of three millions for sites for school-houses and asylums.

Mr. STEVENS replied that the words "and buildings" had been accidentally omitted. He moved to mend by making it read "for sites and buildings for school-houses and asylums."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS also moved to amend by reducing the amount to 2,000,000.

This amendment gave rise to considerable debate. Mr. ELIOT, Chairman of the Committee on Freedmen, explained at considerable length the circumstances under which the appropriation became neces-Bary.

Mr, Ross moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was negatived by a vote yeas 27, nays 91.

Mr. MORRILL suggested that the bill should go over for a day or two, in order that it might be better understood by the House.

Mr. STEVENS replied that he had supposed every gentleman who felt any interest in the thing knew all about it.

Mr. Kasson gave it as his impression that the bill was based upon facts different from those that now existed.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, suggested its reference to the Committee on Freedmen.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired how the titles to the schoolhouses were to be taken.

Mr. ELIOT replied that they were to be taken in the name of the United States.

Mr. NIBLACK inquired whether this was to be a permanent or temporary affair.

Mr. ELIOT replied that it must necessarily be temporary. The school-houses heretofore used for colored children had been buildings taken from the rebels, desorted school-houses and buildings that could be made available as such. These buildings were being taken back from the possession of the Eureau and returned to the owners. The time had come when one hundred and twenty-five thousand children, white and black, would be turned out of these school buildings unless the Government interposed. Mr. CHANLER demanded of Mr. ELIOT what authority **ho could show for having white children in the South** educated by the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. ELIOT replied that, in conducting the affairs of the Bureau, education had been given to the children of refugees, as well as to the children of freedmen. Mr. **LLDRIDGE** inquired then whether it was a fact that white and colored children were now being educated together under the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. ELIOT said he did not know, but that he supposed the shades of color, ran together so that some-Times they could not distinguish between white and 'colored. The genileman must inquire of his Demoeratic friends how this happened to be so. Mr. ELDRIDGE said he understood the gentleman from Massachuset, s to be the father of the Freedmen's Bureau Elli, if he was not also father to any of the colored children. [Laughter.] Mr. ELIOT regarded the Freedmen's Burcan as a very good child, and he was not ashamed of the otspring. Mr. CHANLER understood Mr. ELIOT to have said that school-houses had been taken from white children for the education of colored children, Mr. ELIOT denied having stated it in that way. Mr. CHANLER-No, Sir; not in that way; but that is the fact-that is the whole of the position as I understand it—taking away the verbiage in which the statement was clothed. Mr. ELIOT-Then the gentleman does not understand it at all. Mr. CHARLER-Of course not. It is impossible to understand a system by which white people are robbed allke of their property and of their system of education, and are to be taxed besides to sustain the Freedmen's Durcan, raised for the purpose of holding the South in subjugation to a political party. It is impossible to understand a system so linked together with infancy ander the prefext of philanthropy. Mr. Ross inquired of Mr. STEVENS under what part of the Constitution Congress derived the power to build schoolhouses and to educate people in the South, taxing their (STEVENS' and Ross') constituents for it. Mr. SEEVENS replied that he derived the power under the my of rations, which is a part of the Constitution, and which enabled Congress to govern conquered provinces, [Laughter.] He modified his amendment by reducing the appropriation for schoolhouses to \$500,000. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed, by 79 yeas to 41 mays.

Driggs, Harding, of Illinois, Stevens, Raymond and Dodge, who spoke on the same side of the question.

Mr. STEVENS said he would go for the bill as a constitutional measure; not under the war power particularly, but under the power in the Constitution to regulate commerce between the States. Although the, proposed canal would be all in one State, the conk merce which it would promote was commerce betwe en a great number of disjoined States. He felt, therefore, no difficulty in overcoming scruples about internal improvement, especially when he found one gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ross) surrendering his own prejudices and dislikes and constitutional objections. [Laughter.] The measure only proposed to loan a week's receipts of the Government to a great object. It would take some time to construct this canal, and he believed that before it was completed hundreds of anillions of acres would be settled and cultivated along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for he knew that that bill would pass before many days. He besought the gentleman from the Galena District (Mr. WASHBURNE) and the gentleman from the beautiful Lake City (Mr. SPALDING) to give the Northern Pacific Railroad bill their support when it came up again. He was glad to see that his stern friend from Illinois (Mr. HARDING) had yielded to the arguments of his colleague. (Mr.Ross,) and had forgotten the principle he announced the other day in lifs speech against the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill. He hoped he would never remember them any more. [Laughter.] He thought he might also persuade his friend from Pittsburgh, (Mr. MOREHEAD,) and other friends near him to vote for that measure. [Voices-"So they will!"] He was sure now that the day of the millenium was coming. Blind eyes were being opened and deaf ears untuffed. [Laughter.] He knew the gentleman from the Galena District would like to see it passed, but his record was such that it was impossible for him to do anything else than make a short speech against it. [Laughter.] If so, it would be in a voice of thunder, showing the terrible extravagances under which the Government was suffering merely to improve the country for the present and future ages. He trusted this bill would pass, for he believed it a great and good work, and he should grieve for its failure, if for no other cause, on account of the noble man who had it in charge and who never failed to act liberally.

Mr. RAYMOND congratulated himself on the fact that he and the gentleman from Pennsylvania .(Mr. STEVENS) should vote together on this bill. He believed they were the only two members of whom it could be said that they had no prejudice. [Laughter.] It was the interest of the citizens of New-York, in common with the people of the North Atlantic seaboard to procure cheap food and, as time rolled on that would become more and more the great interest of all the Eastern and Northeastern States, while it would become more and more the interest of the grain-producing West to obtain access to markets. This work was part of a grand scheme - Of Congress work on which day must 80me or other enter to facilitate communication between the grain-producing and grain-consuming portions of the country. He should therefore favor it and every project for the same purpose which he should consider as constitutianal. The Eastern portion of the country was drifting rapidly into the condition in which England found herself before the repeal of the Corn Law, when her whole protective policy disappeared before the great paramount necessity of obtaining cheap food for the people. That necessity broke down her policy-broke down her prejudices and led to an entire charge of her whole course of legislation. The same thing must sooner or later prove true in the eastern portion of this Continent; facilities of communication between the two sections tended to reëstablish and consolidate-not reconstruct, but consolidate-the union of the States, and to make that union perpetual, because it made the States one in interest as they were one in destiny. He had not examined the bill in its details with any accuracy, but he had great confidence in the Committee which had it in charge, and in his colleague, (Mr. VAN HORN,) who had it under his particular supervision. Mr. DELANO asked him whether ho 'knew the amount which the bill would take out of the Treasury. Mr. RAYMOND replied that it proposed to lend the credit of the Government to the amount of \$6,000,000, which he would consider the best appropriated six millions voted by this Congress. Mr. DELANO expressed his belief that the gentleman from New-York did not understand the details of this monstrous measure at all. Mr. RAYMOND congratulated Mr. DELANO on his scepticism as to the extent of his (Mr. RAYMOND's) knowledge, but he had the impression that he was quite as well informed as Mr. DELANO secmed to be in regard to the general scope and bearing of the measure on the prosperity of the country, and on that general conviction he (Mr. RAYMOND) was willing to act. He would vote most cheerfully for the passage of the bill. Mr. Donge desired to say that, as a New-York man, and interested in the prosperity of the City and State of New-York, he would, notwithstanding the fears of the Canal Commissioners, vote most cheerfully for the bill. He believed that the prosperity of the State of New-York was identical with the prosperity of the West, and that just in proportion as the people of the West were able to get a profit on their products, so would they be able to traffic with the City of New-York, and give her canals and railreads that business which would make them permanently prosperous. Mr. DELANO moved an adjournment in view of the importance of the question and the thinness of the House. The motion was lost; the substitute was agreed to. Mr. DELANO then moved to lay the bill on the table. The vote was taken, and resulted, yeas 32, nays 85; so the House refused to lay the bill on the table. The following is the vote in detail: YEAS-Messrs. Ancona, Benjamin, Bergen, Boyer, Buckland, Chanler, Dawson, Delano, Deming, Dennison, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Aaron Harding, Harding of Kentucky, Chester D. Hubbard, of West Virginia, Jas. R. Hubbelt of Ohio, Jas. M. Humphrey of New-York, Latham. Marvin, Niblack, Orth. Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, William H. Randall of Ken-tucky, Ritter, Shanklin, Strouse, Taylor, Francis Thomas of Maryland, Ward, Williams, Stephen F. Wilson of Pennsylvania-32. Pennsylvania-32. NAYS-Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Jas. M. Ashley of Ohio, Balter, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bing-ham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandagee, Broomall, Sidney Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conkling, Cullom, Darling, Dawes, Defrees, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Elliott, Farns-worth, Ferry, Garilew, Abner O. Harding of Illinois, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hotchkiss, A. W. Hubbard of Iowa, John H. Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard, In-cersol, dencks, Julian, Kasson, Kolley, Kolso, Kuykenof lowa, John H. Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbard, In-gersoil, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kolley, Kelso, Kuyken-dail, Lailin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marshall, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, O'Neil, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Raymond, Alex. H. Rice of Massachusetts, John H. Rice of Maine, Rollins, Ross, Sawyer, Shellabarger, Shith, Spalding, Stevens, Stillwell, Thornton, Trow-bridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Burt Van Horn of New-York, Warner, Elihu B. Washburne of Illinois, Henry D. Washburn of Indiana, William D. Wasoburne of D. Washburn of Indiana, William D. Wasoburne of Massachusetts, Jas. F. Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Woodbridge-85. The question recurring on the passage of the bill as amended, Mr. DELANO called for the yeas and hays. The House refused to order them, and the bill was passed without a division. An abstract of the bill as originally reported will be found in the House proceedings of the 19th of April. The important change made in the original bill is the striking out of that part which contemplates the organization of a Company under a State Charter, and inserting the following sections: SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That in order to accomplish the early completion of said canal for military and commercial purposes, and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the States bordering on the northern frontier, and to regulate commerce among the several States as well as to relieve the Treasury as far as may be practicable from a large expenditure of money by availing itself of private enterprise. William J. Boardman, Charles Every, of Ohio; William Gooding, Benjamin R. Sheldon, of Illinois. Platt Smith, Lyman Cook, of Iowa, Heland Hall. Paul Dillingham, of Vermont, Ab el A. Law, Reuben E. Fenton, of New-York; Alexander H. Bullock, John S. Farlow, of Maseachusetts; William A. Buckingham, Calvin Day, of Connecticut, Frederick Smith, Josoph B. Walker, of New-Hampshire; Alexander Mitchell, B. C. Sholes, of Wisconstn; Samuel Coney, Samuel F. Crozy, of Maine; John B. Nilas, Thomas H. Bring-hurst, of Indiana; Eben B. Ward, E. O. Graves, North, of Michigan; William S. Slater, Ezra D. Fogg, of Rhode Island; Thomas C. Fletcher, Edward Bates, of Miscouri: D. Blateley, Thomas H. Armetrong of Maine; Missouri; D. Blakeley, Thomas H. Armstrong, of Maine; John H. Walker, Jos. Scranton, of Pennsylvania, and such other persons as shall hereafter become subscribers to the capital stock of the corporation hereby created, and their successors, shall be and hereby are created and elected into a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name and style of "The Niagara Ship Canal Company." SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of the said corporation shall be six millions of dollars, with the right to increase the same to an amount equal to the actual cost of constructing said canal, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and which shall be subscribed for and held in not less than one share or more than two hundred shares by any one person. SEC. 10, And be it further enacted, That JOHN C. DOORE, of Illinois; PHILO UHAMBERLIN, of Ohio; ELDRIDGE G. MERRICE, of Michigan; DAVID DAWES, ABRAHAM P. GRANT, JAMES D. COOPER, of New-York; JAMES LITTLE, of Massachusetts; and EDWARD H. BROADHEAD, of Wisconsin, shall be Commissioners to open books for subscription to the stock of said corporation, on which shall be paid at the time of the subscription ten p r centum thereof, and they shall open such books on or before the first day of August next, at such places as they may appoint, having first given notice of the time and place of meeting for that purpose, by publishing the same once at least in each week, for four weeks successively, in a public newspaper, printed and published in the City of New-York, Chicago, in the State of Illinois, Detroit, in the State of Michigan; Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin; Cleveland, in the State of Ohio; and Boston, in the State of Massachusetts. The aforesaid subscription books shall be kept open at the places des-ignated in the aforesaid notice, for at least three days. A majority of said Commissioners shall institute a quorum for the transaction of business, and they may adjourn from time to time, and, after the first three days, to such place as they may think fit, until the requisite number of shares shall be subscribed for; and in case a surplus of shares shall be subscribed for, they may apportion them among the subscribers in such manner as they shall think for the interest of the said corporation. SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That whonever five hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the said corporation shall have been subscribed for, and the subscribers shall have paid ten per centum upon the stock subscribed for by them respectively, the said corporation shall be deemed to be duly organized.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print of the President's Message and accompanying documents on the subject of Mexico, under date of the 23d of April, the same number as now provided by law for the printing of the general diplomatic corres-

pondence.

THE REDEL DEBT.

The Speaker presented a message from the President in answer to the Honse resolution of the 25th ultime, requesting information as to the rebel debt, known as the Cotton Loan, with a report from the Secretary of State. This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Mr. DAWES presented resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts on the state of the Union and the duties of the Government to the Freedmen. Which were laid on the lable.

THE HATTI COLONIZATION EXPERIMENT.

Mr. DARLING presented a petition for reimbursement of expenditures in the colonization experiment at Hayti, West Indies, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S BUREAU.

The Speaker announced that he had appointed Messrs. SHELLABARGER, WINDOM, BOYER, COOK and WARNER, the Special Committee ordered yesterday on the management of the Provost-Marshal's Bureau,

Mr. DARLING offered the following preamble and rescition:

Wherear, iReports are freely circulated and charges made that recruits were by fraudulent practices induced to enlist in the armies of the United States in the City of New-York and elsewhere by officers of the Government and other persons employed by such officers to aid in such fraudulent practices; and

Wherear, it is alleged that such recruits when onlisted were deprived of their bounty and mearcerated in prison, and this bounty divided and chared between such officers and the persons who were employed by them; and also that persons engaged in the business of recruiting for the army in the Unity of New-York and elsewhere were also defrauded by such officers and other persons noting in concert with them, and large amounts of money demanded and exported from them, and that they were imprisened until such demand were complied with, and were then immediately released; and

Whereas, It is important that the truth of these grave charges should be speedily ascertained; therefore

Resolved, That the Select Committee of Five, appointed under the resolution of the 51th ult., be directed to investigate such char, es, and that they have full power to send for persons and papers, and report the results of such investigation to this House as soon as practicable.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

J. M. HUMPHREY opposed the passage of the bill, arguing that although a company for the construction of a Niagara Ship Canal was incorporated in 1798, and three other acts in extension of it were subsequently passed by the State of New-York, the scheme could never present merit enough to induce capitalists to invest money in it, even to organize a company.

Mr. Allison spoke in advocacy of the bill. The people of the Western States, he said, would not be satisfied with the measure alone, but would demand of Congress appropriations to enlarge the great natural communications flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, which is the natural outlet for the products of the West, whether for shipment abroad, or to New-York, or to the New-England States. Mr. INGERSOLL followed on the same side. The building of this canal, he said, would be a step taken in the right direction; the second step would follow, and that was the passage of the bill for enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Thus, without embarassing this bill, they would secure the passage of the other bill, and those two great national works would thus receive the aid of the National Legislature. He referred to the canal systems of China, France, Holland, England and the United States, to show the immense importance of these artificial modes of water communication. Mr. Cook also spoke in support of the bill. He regarded this as a practical measure. The report of Capt. WILLIAMS of the United States Engineers, which was printed in the documents of the Twentyfourth Congress, demonstrates the practicability of the measure. The cost was small; it had been estimated then, at from \$3,500,000 to \$4,700,000, depending upon the route selected, three routes having been surveyed. As to the constitutionality of the measure, he had no doubt. One hundred and fifty millions of dollars had been expended on shore defences on the Atlantic coast; the construction of this canal was the best defence that could be secured for the three thousand miles of lake coast, studded with towns and cities, and with a trade employing four thousand sail, an interest greater than any other to be defended from a foreign enemy. Any enemy that had the naval supremacy on the lakes would have all that interest at its command. The United States was limited to one small war vessel on the lakes, while Great Britain had the power to bring through her Welland Canal into the lakes a fleet of vessels that would give her naval supremacy there at the outbreak of hostilities. If Congress had the power to defend the seacoast by means of shore defences, it had also the constitutional power to construct a ship-canal as a work of defence. As a commercial measure it would be a work of immense im. portance in cheapening the transportation of produce from the West to the East. Mr. DAWES offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that subscription books for the stock of the Company shall be kept open at least three days. Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, moved the previous question. Mr. WARD asked him to yield for an amendment to be offered, striking out sections 19, 20 and 25, being sections appropriating money. Mr. VAN HORN declined to yield for that purpose. Mr. WARD said he could not vote for the bill with these sections in it. The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered, when Mr. VAN Horn, of New-York, who reported the bill, made the closing speach in its support, yiold is grant of his time to Messis. Ross,

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. RAYMOND presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New-York, in favor of the passage of a bill to equalize bounties paid to soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

AMERICAN REGISTERS.

Mr. J. M. HUMPHREY introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant American registers to certain vessels. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REFUNDING DUTIES.

Also, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund money paid by Λ . SHERWOOD and others, for duties improperly collected. Read once and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, introduced a joint resolution to carry into immediate effect the bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy, which was considered and passed. It authorizes the President to waive the examination of such officers of the Pay Department as are on duty abroad, and who cannot be examined as required by law; pr vided, that their examination is to take place on their return to the United States.

The House, at 5 o'clock P. M. adjourned.

Ehe New York Eimes

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