FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 11.

THE MUNICIPAL TROUBLES.

The Conservative members of the City Councils, joined by one of the Republican Aldermen of the First Ward, Mr. Lannan, and comprising a quorum of each ward, proceeded to the City Hall this afternoon for the purpose of holding a joint meeting. The Mayor, to prevent proceedings, was the election of a Speaker, to serve *ad interim* until the question should be settled whether any one has or has not been elected Mayor of the city at the late election. When these men, on entering the hall, found that the doors of their respective chambers had been locked, and the keys taken from the building. They had provided themselves with a locksmith in anticipation of some action of that kind, but the janitor had removed every vestiges of fixtures from the chambers. The Conclaimen, however, after an animated discussion, repaired to a basement room in the hall, where they organized in joint meeting. The President, in his address, said it was certainly not their intention to violate the law. They only wished to have the question of the Mayoralty settled in strict accordance with the charter. In violation of which, Mr. Brown, Republican, had been sworn into office. He represented that their object was to carry out the laws, and they asked nothing more. A resolution was then offered by the action of Sayles J. Bowen, who assumes to be Mayor of this city, and A. O. Richards, Secretary of Police, to the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council have been called from the room and made public place of meeting, and concluding with a resolution that a committee be appointed to employ eminent legal counsel, with instructions to prosecute and bring to summary justice the said Bowen and Richards, and their abettors. The Conclaimen then went in proceeding of keeping the doors locked against the representatives of the people.

This proceeding, it is alleged, and the meeting then elected ex-Alderman Thomas E. Lloyd Mayor of Washington *ad interim*, and that gentleman was sworn in. This action is based on the ground that the election held very much in the condition of the *Secretary of War ad interim*, Colonel Thomas, but one of the members called out to him to "stick." There was much excitement in and about the City Hall during these proceedings, and was quieted by the adjournment of the Council meeting. It is understood that the Conservatives will take immediate measures to bring the question at issue before the courts by means of a mandamus, in order that the question may be settled.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS' RESIGNATION.

The following is a copy of the letter addressed by Commissioner Rollins to the President to-day:

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit through you to the President of the United States my letter of take effect upon the qualification of my successor, nominated to fill the office of Commissioner of Internal Justice to myself and respectfully request that the President will assign my reasons for so doing. Impelled by the action of the Senate in adjourning on August, 1866, there were very numerous removals of assessors and collectors throughout the country. They were induced by political considerations, and proved a sad blow to the Republican party and the efficiency of the revenue service. They were made during a recess of Congress, and in direct contravention of the wishes as Commissioner. I should have resigned my office long ago had I felt that I could be of service to the friends who deemed the public good sufficient to justify the removal of 1866. I felt, however, that I could not, for the honor of the Nominations of revenue officers were made by the President, at there have been but a few instances, which have been near the date of this organization. With a full appreciation of the kindness you have extended to me in all your personal and official relations,

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS.

To the Hon. B. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREATY WITH THE OSAGES.

The President to-day sent a message to the House in reply to a resolution of the House, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, who says that negotiations were made to the Indian Commissioner from time to time through the past autumn and winter by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the central superintendency, by Senator Rose, and others, that the interests of the citizens of Kansas and the growth and prosperity of that State depended upon the negotiation of a new treaty with the Great and Little Osages for the relinquishment of their lands in that State and their removal beyond its borders, and that the Indians, in common with the citizens of Kansas, were anxious for the consummation of these ends should be made. In view of these representations and of the law in force, making it the duty of the President to cause the transfer with the several tribes of Indians in Kansas on the establishment of their titles to lands in that State and for their removal to other localities, the Department applied to the President for the appointment of commissioners on the part of the United States, to meet commissioners on the part of the Great and Little Osages, to negotiate a treaty in accordance with the requirements of the law. The Secretary of the Interior says that it is reported that the Commissioners appointed have concluded a treaty with the Indians, but no such treaty has yet been communicated to the Department. If one has been negotiated, the Department is uninformed as to its provisions—no special instructions having been given the Commissioners in the subject.

41st CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

After the closing of Mr. Howe's remarks, Mr. Sherman withdrew the motion to reconsider, and the bill to authorize the President to appoint a Secretary of War, Mr. HENDRICK speaking in opposition to it.

Mr. Henderson, after a brief speech, in which he frankly expressed, went on to say that the Bureau, having been established as a means of protection to the blacks, and having been subsequently continued for another year, at the instance of the Republican party, the government was still needed. It was proposed, now that the war had ended, and that the Southern States were in the full enjoyment of the Union, to place the power of the Bureau in the hands of the Southern people, who had shown no disposition to provide for the comfort or self-government, to declare that they are incapable of taking care of themselves, and to continue the Bureau for their protection for another year, at the expense of a million of dollars.

The position that murders and outrages are prevalent in the South, had ceased to meet with credit from people, who know that such things are found in many Northern States, and that the Southern States are in no less in continue the domination of the Bureau in the South, because of outrages recently committed in the South, and the murder of a single negroes, without any arrests following, and he claimed that it was for the interest of both races that this Bureau should be discontinued. He claimed that the heads of these bureaus were the regularly accredited agents of the Republican party, and that the sole purpose of the control continuance was to be found in that fact. It was an attempt to keep the negro in subjection to the control of the Republican party. In reply to the statement that the Bureau favored negro suffrage in the South, he said he was in favor of leaving to the people of those States the question of suffrage.

Mr. Sherman pushed the question further, as to what the Senator meant by "the people," and

Mr. Henderson replied that he meant those clothed with suffrage by the Constitution and laws of the Southern States which, in his opinion, would insert through the rebellion.

Mr. Henderson was pleased to hear the Senator express his opinion candidly that political rights rests in the very man, who began the rebellion.

Mr. Drake asked the Senator what his estimate of the amount of disfranchisement of whites was.

Mr. Henderson refused to answer a speech made by him some time since for a reply.

Mr. Drake said that Mr. Mundell, of Ohio, who is one of the best statisticians in the United States, put down at about fifty thousand, and that in the Southern States it is about ninety thousand.

Mr. Henderson replied that that is a matter of opinion, and that he was not called to be a witness, and when everybody that ever held an office in disfranchised. He thought it was better to refrain from the question of the rights of the negroes being maintained for this purpose without reserve and self-supporting.

Mr. Drake pronounced the speech of the Senator a bid for the Democratic nomination, and insisted that the rights of the negroes were no different from those of the whites (laughter).

Mr. Henderson in reply said that he was not bidding for a nomination, and that they would be ready to be an universal enfranchisement of the blacks in the South.

After a few remarks from Mr. Pomeroy, in favor of the bill, Mr. Wilson thought, in view of the last seven or eight years, the Senator and his friends should be spatial of their professed zeal for the expressions of public opinion. Whoever shall be the Democratic candidate, he (Mr. Wilson) said, the Northern Democrats would be found in the ranks of the rebellion. The Republican party would divide, but was secured twenty Northern States and the Union. The Republican party had but done its duty, and had invariably gone to a full and complete triumph in had no doubt. He believed the Bureau has not cost as a dollar, and that every dollar expended, it could be pointed out the re-establishment of a system of law and order in the South. The Bureau had cost but 000,000 have been received from cotton alone, and that 24,000,000 to 25,000,000 had been paid for the cotton tax. An investigation would show that the Bureau was not a burden to the country dollar for dollar. The Bureau was established in 1865 to do the good work done by the Bureau in relating to freedmen, &c.

The debate was continued by Messrs Patterson, of New Hampshire, and Davis, the latter making a long speech in denunciation of the reconstruction policy of Congress, in the course of which he called upon to allow Mr. Stewart to introduce a bill relating to contested elections, by the City of Washington, the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the Senate's consideration of the Executive Calendar, which, if it be, the Sharpshooters' Society, inviting the Senate to be present at the National Cemetery, to be given by Mrs. Jones' Wood, June 29, representing the object to be pay copy to the Sharpshooters' Society, and that take immediate measures to bring the question at issue before the courts by means of a mandamus, in order that the question may be settled.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS' RESIGNATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to relieve the political disabilities of Commissioner Rollins, of Kansas.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a substitute relieving the Commissioner from the disabilities requisite to the holding of offices such, simply to support the Constitution of the United States, and give faith and allegiance to the same, and to faithfully perform the duties of his office.

Mr. Davis moved to amend the substitute by striking out the words "or any other office." Mr. Sumner moved to strike out the words "or any other office of the United States."

Mr. Davis said he was satisfied, and called the yeas and nays (rubbing his hands smilingly), and it was carried, and he stood in the judgment of the committee no further reason for keeping him under the ban of the Senate. He hoped the vote would be unanimous.

Mr. Sumner asked Mr. Butler to allow him to ask one question, a question which he (Mr. Butler) had not yet. He discussed, and he (Mr. Butler) had not yet. He discussed, and he (Mr. Butler) had not yet. He discussed, and