New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

J. O. NIXON, Editor and Proprietor.

OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET.

THE DAILY CRESCENT

Is published every morning—Sundays excepted. Yearly subscription, in advance, $16; Half yearly, $8; Quarterly, Single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	4 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12 net.	$ 22 net.	$ 30 net.	$ 40 net.	$ 75 net.	
Two	20 "	36 "	50 "	60 "	90 "	125 "
Three	30 "	48 "	70 "	120 "	175 "	225 "
Four	35 "	67 "	90 "	140 "	225 "	275 "
Five	37 "	80 "	115 "	150 "	275 "	325 "
Six	38 "	93 "	130 "	200 "	325 "	375 "
Seven	40 "	105 "	140 "	230 "	350 "	450 "
Eight	50 "	115 "	150 "	250 "	375 "	475 "
Nine	70 "	125 "	165 "	290 "	400 "	525 "
Ten	75 "	135 "	180 "	300 "	450 "	575 "
Eleven	80 "	145 "	195 "	330 "	500 "	625 "
Twelve	85 "	155 "	210 "	360 "	550 "	675 "
Sixteen	100 "	180 "	250 "	410 "	650 "	800 "
Fourteen	90 "	170 "	230 "	430 "	600 "	800 "
Fifteen	100 "	190 "	250 "	450 "	700 "	900 "
Twenty	120 "	220 "	300 "	500 "	750 "	1200 "

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

First and Fourth page monthly advertisements, each square, $200 per month.

Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First and Fourth page transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT

Is published every Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, in advance; half-yearly and quarterly, same rates; single copies, 10 cents.

Rates of Advertising:

Squares.	1 month	2 months	3 months.	6 months.	12 months
One	$5 net.	$9 net.	$12 net.	$20 net.	$30 net.
Two	8 "	16 "	20 "	32 "	50 "
Three	12 "	22 "	28 "	44 "	70 "
Four	15 "	27 "	35 "	56 "	90 "
Five	18 "	32 "	42 "	68 "	110 "
Six	20 "	36 "	50 "	80 "	120 "
Seven	22 "	40 "	60 "	90 "	130 "
Eighth	30 "	50 "	70 "	100 "	150 "
Nineteen	40 "	60 "	80 "	120 "	180 "
Thirty	50 "	100 "	150 "	300 "	450 "

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1866.

(Special Correspondence of the Crescent.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1866.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

The permanent organization of the military forces is naturally exciting considerable interest. Two important elements are concerned in this question—the appointment of volunteer officers to positions in the new regiments of the regular army, and the burden on the finances of the country, occasioned by maintaining an armed contingent larger than has been heretofore known in the history of the United States. However, there is very little difference of opinion in regard to the proper force to be maintained by the government. Men are generally agreed that the unsettled state of the Indian country, the establishment of an empire in Mexico, and of a powerful confederation in the British possessions, demand the maintenance of a considerable military force. The veteran reserve corps, a body of disabled officers and soldiers, have formed the bone of contention. Enormous lobbying influences are engaged to secure the retention of the corps in the regular army; and notwithstanding the expressed opinion of the principal general officers in the service against the impolicy of engrafting these useless invalids on the permanent organization, it is feared that they may still be retained. It is very important to the whole country that the principle of augmenting the army in this manner and of establishing this element of augmentation should not be attained.

THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

For some days past the proceedings of our legislators have been particularly dull and unimportant. Scarcely a personal controversy has occurred to vary the monotony of the times. The radicals are determined, it is said, to favor us with a little excitement in the way of an expulsion; and the intended victim is the most brilliant orator of the Senate—McDougall, of California. There is no doubt that the devotions of this gentleman at the shrine of Bacchus have incited the ire of Minerva, and Cybele, and Minos, and the other staid gods and goddesses of that kind. But the Senate, never having seen fit to assert its dignity before, when the political weight of the California senator was of little consequence, can scarcely enter their complaint at this auspicious period, when every single vote in the minority is a power in itself. It is not probable that the conspirators who are endeavoring to effect the expulsion, will be able to secure a two-thirds vote.

The Senate has been busily engaged for several days in the consideration of certain claims from iron-clad contractors, who demand indemnity for the losses they suffered by the execution of their agreements with the government. We have heretofore been led to believe that the contractors were invariably the gainers; but it seems that in some cases, by the sudden rise in the price of materials, they became very heavy losers. A private bill of this character generally excites a voluble discussion, and though of little interest to the outside world, appears to harrow up the inmost feelings of interested members. Ah! Third House, what a mighty power thou art!

THE SECOND PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

The general lethargy has at last been disturbed by another heart-stirring address from the President of the United States. An organization known in this city as the Soldiers and Sailors League, has been engaged for some time in the work of serenading and congratulating the leaders of the radical party, thus establishing their reputation as the friends of the soldier and sailor. An order issued last week over the signature of Andrew Johnson proved that the league had friends at the White House as well as at the capitol. This proclamation announced the Executive preference for discharged soldiers in the selection of government employes. As an acknowledgment of this regard for the fighting population, Mr. Johnson agreed to accept a serenade from the league, and to address its members from the portico of the Executive mansion. In anticipation of a speech, large numbers of people, male and female, pedestrian, and in carriages, assembled on the spot. About a quarter past six the President appeared in front of the outside railing of the extensive vestibule and addressed the people who were standing under the threatening canopy of an April sky. Mr. Johnson was certainly pale and careworn, but his sturdy frame and monumental constitution, showed to full advantage, face to face with the rough sons of toil. He appeared just what he blessed God that he really was, one of the children of the people. After thanking the league in a feeling style he announced his intention of addressing them as citizen-soldiers, not simply in their military but in their civil capacity also. And before the numerous congregation of fighters had left the ground, there were few among them unconvinced of the Executive friendship. The store of political capital which Messrs. Schenck and Cullax had devoted themselves to accumulating, has been suddenly lost in one single afternoon. The soldiers do not require any twice-told tale to convince them of the essential difference between politicians who were in the front, and the humanitarian closet patriots "who never smelt gunpowder."

The President was as usual particularly severe on the radical dissentients and those unscrupulous politicians who are trading lies in press, pulpit and deliberative assembly for crimes of which his past life forms the amplest refutation. The speech lasted more than one hour and maintained a continual interest among the auditors. The President, though not a fluent speaker, is gifted with admirable powers of endurance and a popular manner. The simple elucidation of his policy was understood by the humblest listener; and when Andrew Johnson declared himself the tribune of the people, a vociferous response announced the thorough belief in the truth of his sentiment. The entire address is highly commendable for its moderate tone. One most important element in the working of "my policy" became publicly apparent in the discourse of yesterday. It consists in the determination of Mr. Johnson to rely upon no adventitious aids for the success of his efforts, to depend upon the principles enumerated in his speeches and messages, and to leave partisan machinery to do its worst. This is a dangerous adventure with the opinion of the public. It is no little matter to renounce those powerful auxiliaries, known as office holders and appointees, in a serious political crisis. It is a patriotic intention to make position the reward of merit, and we must hope with its great initiator that the effort will be justified by success. The 18th of April will become as memorable in the history of this administration as the 22d of February.

THE EMANCIPATION ANNIVERSARY.

The deferred celebration of the Washingtonian freedmen has finally taken place. From an early hour this morning the negroes of the surrounding towns and country have been assembling at the appointed place of meeting. Murder Bay has sent forth its thousands of demoralized darkies, and the little freedlings, male and female, have organized in disciplined procession and marched to the central rendezvous. Sable horses bearing still more sable riders have been galloping to and fro in all the pride of mounted Ethiopia. The history of the proceedings would read like some feeble imitation of our popular celebrations. It is just what we could imagine a number of boys and girls might do, if the legislature were to pass an act declaring them of age at fifteen years. A platform was erected in Franklin square, the starting point for the demonstrators; United States flags were suspended at all prominent points; the various societies marched to the rendezvous with banners flying and drums beating, and at a given signal, the procession moved, with a colored regiment at its head. The streets were crowded with a mass of darkies; even from Richmond they had trooped to the center of rejoicing. After passing along the principal avenues, the procession stopped in front of the White House, and received a little wholesome advice from the President. Even while I write, late in the afternoon, the sound of drum and cheering is still heard among the jubilant participators. The concourse is to be addressed by Butler, Kelley and Trumbull. The Senate has adjourned, in response to an invitation addressed to them, and Washington is wearing a gala appearance at a time and on an occasion, which, in the eyes of statesmen, contains few elements for congratulation.

THE IRREGULARITY OF THE MAILS.

For several weeks past the delinquency with regard to Southern mails seems to have broken out afresh. But within the last fortnight, the failure of the postal officials to perform their duties, has been too glaring to permit a longer silence. Four numbers of the CRESCENT, dates from the 1st to the 11th, have not come to hand. The postoffice here claims to be absolved from any blame in the matter, and throws the responsibility on the Southern officials. If individuals alone were concerned, the affair would be of little moment, but public institutions and influential gentlemen, who depend on the CRESCENT for a reflex of Southern opinion, are seriously complaining of the annoyance. As correspondent of the CRESCENT I have been addressed on the subject by various interested parties, and take this means of conveying to the authorities, their sincere desire that the difficulty may be soon be obviated. KANGAROO.

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

State vs. Hope Milton.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of Jose Pratz—E. Bermudez, W. H. Hunt, T. W. Collens, Sambola & Ducros.

Succession of E. Gerard—E. Bermudez, Janin, Cooley.

Succession of A. Bergamini—G. Schmidt, Collens, Woolridge, Ker, Thomas.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

R. L. Adams, receiver, vs. W. A. Jordan—Sheldon & Pardee, Hymes & Gordon.

Noggereth & Frois vs. D. W. C. Brown—Huntington, Sambola & Ducros, Force.

A. Marquez vs. J. Menan—Sambola & Ducros, Robert.

C. Fellows et al. vs. Mrs. Packwood et al.—Semmes, Mott, Hunt, Bradford, Lea & Pinney.

Dorman & Blimasse vs. P. Gallagher—Mix & Robinson, Bright.

F. Gamble vs. Abraham & Sim—Cooley, Lacey, Van Dalsen.

Chas. B. Vincent vs. Valentine & Dunbar—J. P. Hornor, Marr & Foute.

M. Gugenheim vs. B. Bombay—Sambola & Ducros, Dufour.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Marks Folk vs. Adere Bertrand—Wenck, Derbes, Bernon.

W. F. Miller vs. P. D. Pratt—Zacharie, Day.

Michael Kennedy vs. Lane & Connell—Egan, Budd & Murphy.

Geo. W. Manson vs. Jno. Haskins & Co.—Phillips, Levy.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

G. Duplantier vs. S. B. Michoud—Bermudez, Collins.

Mrs. Louise Werz vs. Manuel Elliot—Cutler & Hawkins, Dufour.

Edward Conroy vs. C. F. Hays et. als.—Randolph, Singleton & Hardie, Eggleston & Hart, Egan.

Francis Taylor vs. Wm. A. Wilson—Budd & Lambert, Race, Foster & Merrick.

James J. Jones vs. police jury, parish of Orleans, right bank—Race, Foster & Merrick, Miller & Levy.

W. W. Crane & Co., in liquidation, vs. Goldsmith, Haber & Co.—Race, Foster & Merrick, Reynolds.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

J. L. Edward vs. C. A. Weed—Van Dalson, Rozier.

Villeneuve LeBlanc, Jr. & Co. vs. L. E. Perrow—Grover, Castera.

D. Ketham & Co. vs. Carroll, Hoy & Co.—C. E. Schmidt, Singleton & Hardie.

Celestine Tabony vs. Noel Sauvage—Sambola & Ducros, Fellows.

Jules Labatut vs. Daniel Giller—C. E. Schmidt, Brigat.

Eliza G. Callender vs. Her Husband—Livingston, Egan.

T. W. Road vs. Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company—Singleton, Pierce.

J. L. Pointer vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company—Singleton, Pierce.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

United States vs. Steamer B. L. Hodge—U. S. Attorney, W. H. Robinson.

VON ZINKEN & SULLY'S SALES.—Attention is called to the auction sale by Von Zinken & Sully, on Thursday (to-morrow) at 1 o'clock, at the corner of St. Joseph and New Levee streets, of a screw cotton press, a large lot of old copper, 21,000 cambaing sacks, together with bagging and rope, steamboat bells and "sundries." The sale was originally fixed for eleven o'clock, but has been changed to come off at one. This will be a chance for a bargain. See advertisement under auction head.

FOR VERA CRUZ.—In our shipping list column will be found an announcement of the first class passenger steamer Southern Star, of the Crescent and Star Line, which is up for Vera Cruz, and will sail punctually from her wharf on Saturday next, the 28th instant. This is the pioneer ship of the line, with superior accommodations for passengers, and capacity for a limited amount of freight. For passage apply to Messrs. Richard B. Locke & Co., and for freight to R. M. Harrison & Co., 35 Carondelet street, or T. C. Jenkins, No. 12 Carondelet.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are *heartily recommended* by all who use them. Wilcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are absolutely complete. Office No. 5 St. Charles street.

It appears from two Parliamentary returns just issued that, during the year 1865, 140 persons were run over and killed in London; 1,797 were maimed or otherwise injured from the same cause. During the present year, up to the end of February, 23 fatal cases have occurred, besides 231 cases of injury.

Thirty-Ninth Congress—First Session.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, April 19.—Mr. McDougal rose and said: A few days ago I made some remarks of a personal nature. It is believed by my personal friends that these remarks were a violation of the decorum of the Senate. After their advice, and on careful consideration, I now acknowledge the wrong, and ask the pardon of the Senate. More than that, I have already asked the pardon of my colleague from California. That day the sun went down on my wrath, and peace did not return until the next morning, when the sun was high above the misty mountain tops, when it came with penitence, and these are penitential remarks.

Mr. Sherman presented a petition for protection to American industry, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ramsey presented the petition of stove-makers for a modification of the duties on stove castings and sheet iron, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to issue American registers to certain British built vessels.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the President for any additional information since his last report upon the expediency of transferring the bureau of Indian affairs from the interior department to the war department.

Mr. Wilson asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the Colorado bill.

Mr. Sumner said there were two reasons for not taking up the bill to-day. The first was that the Senate was not full at present, and the second was that the day was dedicated to freedmen. The streets of the city were filled with a happy people rejoicing in the anniversary of their emancipation. This was no day to recognize inequality of rights and to insult public sentiment by admitting a State recognizing distinction on account of color.

Mr. Wilson said his colleague (Sumner) was the most earnest man in the Senate on the bill to enable Colorado to form a State government. He did not then insist upon this question of inequality. He (Sumner) voted for giving them power to form a Constitution to suit themselves, and said not a word about the question he now raised. Mr. Wilson said that while he would vote for the admission of Colorado under the present Constitution, he would vote against enabling acts in the future for all Territories, in which distinction on account of color was recognized. But as the enabling act for Colorado was passed in good faith, without a qualification as to equality of rights, Congress ought to admit it under that act.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, spoke in favor of the admission of Colorado. There was no enabling act on the statute book which Mr. Sumner insisted on.

Mr. Sumner—Is it not time to begin?

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, said it was time to begin when the enabling act was being passed. The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) voted for the enabling act of Colorado and Nevada, without insisting upon equality. He (Lane) wished the word "white" was not in the Constitution of Colorado, but he would not exclude the State on that account.

Mr. Grimes said that the Senate was not bound by the enabling act, inasmuch as Colorado had once refused to come in under it. He maintained that the population of Colorado was not sufficient for the purpose of a State government. With what grace, he asked, could the Senate admit Colorado while she excluded negroes from the right of suffrage, and in a few days insist that Virginia should permit negroes to vote. He could not indorse the Constitution of Colorado to-day and afterwards undertake to confer the right of suffrage to colored people in the South.

Mr. Sumner contended that the enabling act fulfilled with the refusal of Colorado to come in under it.

The morning hour expired while Mr. Sumner was speaking.

A discussion arose on a motion to continue the consideration of this subject, in the course of which Mr. Trumbull said that the opponents of the bill were acting unfairly, and pursuing a course which was in opposition to the rules of the Senate.

Mr. Grimes replied to Mr. Trumbull, saying that as one of the opponents of the bill he was heartily tired of his (Mr. Trumbull's) lectures, and he begged him to withhold them, so far as he (Grimes) was concerned, in the future.

Mr. Trumbull said he had never assumed to lecture anybody in the Senate, least of all the Senator from Iowa, Mr. Grimes. He (Trumbull) should learn from him, (Grimes,) and not attempt to teach him.

Mr. Yates hoped that the bill would be considered to-day, and for a reason directly opposite to that which animated the Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) in coming to a different conclusion. He (Yates) thought there could be no better day than this, when so many happy people were celebrating their emancipation, to add another star to the galaxy.

The Colorado bill was made the special order for Tuesday.

The bill relative to the *habeas corpus* was taken up.

The question was on the adoption of Mr. Edmunds' amendment, published in yesterday's report, excluding from the indemnification granted by the bill, all uniformed acts committed in the States not in rebellion, or where the *habeas corpus* was not suspended.

The yeas and nays were called on the amendment.

Mr. Conness said the Senate was not full—seven Senators had just left their seats.

Mr. Sherman—What did they go out for?

Several Senators suggested they had gone to see the procession.

Mr. Conness moved a call of the Senate.

Mr. Johnson—You can't do that—there is no such thing.

Mr. Conness—Then I move the Senate adjourn.

Mr. Johnson—On that I call the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boyer offered a resolution, to print, for the use of the members of the House, for distribution, fifty thousand copies of the testimony of Alexander H. Stephens before the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Rogers moved to make the number seventy-five thousand.

The resolution was referred, under the rule, to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, desired to object to the introduction of the resolution, but the speaker stated that the objection came too late.

Mr. Lynch introduced a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of examiners to examine a site for a fresh water basin for iron-clad vessels of the United States navy, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Lynch also introduced a bill to provide for military instruction in the agricultural colleges established under the act of July 2, 1862, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Whaley rose to another explanation in reference to his Latin friend Mr. *Et al.*, and had read a sarcastic letter from Mr. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, denying the authorship of the objectionable paragraph.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing for the year ending June 30, 1866, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill appropriates $15,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for printing, $450,000 for paper and $35,000 for binding.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, inquired of Mr. Stevens how many of the ordinary appropriation bills of the session had passed.

Mr. Stevens replied that with the exception of the deficiency bill and the miscellaneous bill, necessarily kept back till about the close of the session, and the Indian appropriation bill, kept back in reference to some new treaties, all the appropriation bills were passed.

The regular order of business in the morning hour being the call of committees for reports, the bill which was reported two days since from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, increasing the salary of the commissioner of pensions to $4000, and that of the chief clerk of the pension office to $2500, came up.

The House had voted yesterday to reject the bill, but had reconsidered that vote, and now the question was again on the passage of the bill.

After some discussion in the same vein as that which took place on the bill yesterday, the House came to a vote upon it, and the bill was passed by a vote of 60 to 51.

Mr. Van Horn, of New York, from the Committee of Roads and Canals, reported a bill to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara.

Mr. Paine offered a substitute for the bill.

The bill recites that the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, to connect the navigable waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario, of sufficient dimensions for the passage of gunboats and vessels of war, will afford great protection as a military work, in case of invasion or war with a foreign power, to the large cities upon, and the commerce of, the Northern lakes, and will be of vast importance to the United States in facilitating and increasing the commerce between the States; is national in its character, and should be constructed and controlled by the government of the United States.

The first section provides for the construction of such ship canal as a military work for the use of the government of the United States. It is to be not less than 105 feet wide on the surface and 90 feet on the bottom, with not less than 14 feet depth of water, with locks not less than 275 feet long and 45 feet wide. The President of the United States is to appoint engineers to make surveys; is to secure the right of way, and is to contract with any legally authorized and responsible company chartered for such purpose. The company is to pay all the damages awarded to lands taken; to commence the work within twelve months after the execution of the contract, and to keep the canal at all times in good order; when canal, and the Niagara river are to be a military, naval, postal and public highway. It is to be free from toll for the transportation of military stores, etc. The company is to fix the rates of toll to be charged on commercial vessels and rafts, not to exceed the rates charged on the Welland Canal in 1864.

In case of the company failing to perform its share of the contract, the President, after due notice, may declare the contract void and terminate it. The sum $3,000,000 is to be loaned by the United States to the company in $1000 bonds, at the rate of $300,000 for every $300,000 expended by the company. Ten per cent. of the net receipts is to be paid annually into the treasury of the United States, to be applied to the payment of the principal of the loan. The tolls are to be revised every five years by five commissioners, to be appointed, one by the President, one by each of the Governors of New York, Massachusetts and Illinois, and one by the company. The last section gives to the United States the right to purchase the canal for the whole amount expended.

Mr. Van Horn addressed the House for some ten minutes in support of the bill. He was sorry to say that the chief opposition to the project came from his own State, but he had no sympathy with such opposition. He believed the measure to be one of great public importance and utility, and as he was acting as a legislator for the whole country, he was not disposed to throw obstacles in its way, even though it might seem to interfere to a small extent with the interests of his State.

Mr. Taylor inquired what benefit this large expenditure would be to American commerce, so long as the control of the St. Lawrence river was with the English government.

Mr. Van Horn replied that it would certainly be of the same benefit to American commerce as the Welland canal is now was.

Mr. Taylor inquired of what use that was since the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty?

Mr. Van Horn stated that in 1862 over 30,000,000 tons of produce had passed down Lake Ontario, three-fourths of which went to American ports, and not down the St. Lawrence. He would now yield fifteen minutes of his time to the gentleman from Illinois (Moulton.)

Mr. Moulton spoke in favor of the bill. In common with the people of his State and of the great West, he felt great interest in the project. He believed the details of the bill were substantially what was desired by his people. He held it to be the duty of every government to afford reasonable facility for commerce between the several States. The opening of this canal would enable the Western producers to overcome at least 150 miles of artificial travel, which would effect a saving of seventy cents on every ton of produce raised in the West. Millions of bushels of corn were used as fuel in Illinois during the past year, because it would cost more than it was worth to transport it to market. This canal would permit Western produce to come to New York almost without breaking bulk.

Boats leaving Chicago or Detroit and coming to Odensburg, would connect at Syracuse with the Erie Canal, and thus reach New York down the Hudson river. It was for the interest of New York to encourage this work, so that New York might control the commerce of the West. The West would either be depopulated, or would have to get its products to market. If not afforded means to get to New York by this canal, its produce would seek transportation through the St. Lawrence, depriving the city of New York of the benefits of that commerce.

Mr. Spalding said the imperious necessities of the great West would soon demand the construction of this canal around the Falls of Niagara. The Erie Canal could not be made of sufficient capacity to accommodate Western products. The hundred million bushels of wheat and barley that the great West now supplied to the markets of the world, could be very readily increased to a thousand millions if there were facilities for its transportation.

How long could the opposition of New York resist measures of such vital importance to the great West? He left out of view now the question of its military necessity, and discussed it as merely a commercial necessity. There were at this moment a fleet of four thousand craft on the upper lakes. The imports last year at the port of Cleveland, on lake Erie, which could not begin to be compared with Chicago, on lake Michigan, amounted to $117,582,984, and exports to $96,572,137. It was a confessed fact that the Erie canal, the railroads, the Pennsylvania central, and all the great lines of communication now established, leading from the north-west to the eastern seaboard, were not sufficient to take off the surplus produce.

Further remarks were cut off by the termination of the morning hour, when the bill was laid over till next Tuesday morning.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and re-establish the army of the United States.

The question being on the fifth section of the bill, after some propositions, the House passed to the consideration of the sixth section.

The fifth section as amended reads as follows:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of the thirty-seven regiments of infantry, first provided for in the foregoing section, shall consist of those now commissioned and serving therewith, subject to such examination as the condition of their being retained in the service as hereinafter provided for; and in making appointments to fill the original vacancies in the thirty-seven regiments thus provided for, and for a period of three years after the passage of this act, all the first and second lieutenants, and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant, shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers who have served in the army of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct, and efficient service. But graduates of the United States Military Academy, and enlisted men, shall be eligible to appointment as second lieutenants in these regiments, as in the new regiments of cavalry, under the provisions of the third section of this act, and not otherwise. The veteran reserve corps shall be officered by appointment from any officer and soldiers of volunteers of the regular army, who have been wounded in the line of their duty, while serving in the army of the United States in the late war, or who have been disabled by disease contracted in such service, and may be competent for garrison duty, to which that corps has heretofore been designed. The officers selected to fill original vacancies in the regiments of colored troops shall be taken from among those who have served as officers of colored troops in the army of the United States in the late war; and all appointments of officers in the veteran reserve corps, and in regiments of colored troops, shall be made on examination, hereinafter provided, having reference to capacity, good conduct and efficient service, in every case, provided that all officers of the existing veteran reserve corps, except those now actually detailed for duty in the freedmen's bureau, or otherwise necessarily employed, shall, on the passage of this act, be mustered out of service, and put upon the same footing with other disabled officers not now in the service.

The sixth section, as amended, reads:

SEC. 6. *And be it enacted*, That the appointments to be made from among volunteer officers, under the provisions of this act, shall be distributed, as far as practicable, among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them respectively to the service of the United States during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Van Aernam, the seventh section was amended by striking out the words "authorizing the appointment of regimental commissary for each regiment of infantry."

He moved to increase the strength of each company from fifty privates to one hundred privates. The amendment was rejected—yeas 43, nays 65.

At this time the number of members present had fallen much below a quorum, and the lusty cheering from without that was heard in the hall suggested that the absent members were assisting at the great colored celebration.

Mr. Niblack called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present.

Mr. Ancona moved an adjournment, but subsequently withdrew the motion, and the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill.

The seventh section as amended reads as follows:

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each regiment of infantry provided for by this act, shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary sergeant, one hospital steward, two principal musicians, and ten companies; and each company shall have one captain, one first lieutenant and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant and four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner and fifty privates; and the number of privates can be increased to one hundred, at the discretion of the president, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase. The adjutant and quartermaster of a regiment shall each be an extra first lieutenant, appointed for their respective duties.

The eighth section being under consideration, Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, expressed his views in favor of reducing the standing army to thirty or forty thousand men. If he got one division of infantry, he would undertake the job of keeping order all over the nation in time of peace.

The eighth, as amended, reads as follows:

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the adjutants and quartermasters of infantry regiments shall be mounted officers, and that all regimental adjutants and quartermasters shall be paid, in addition to their proper allowances as first lieutenants and mounted officers, ten dollars per month, as compensation for their greater care and responsibility. And officers of the line detailed to act as regimental quartermasters, or as quartermasters, or commissioners of permanent posts, or of commands of not less than two companies, shall, when the assignment is duly reported to and approved by the war department, receive as extra compensation, while responsible for government property ten dollars per month.

Mr. Paine moved to amend the ninth section by striking out the clause giving to each regiment a band and inserting a clause authorizing the retaining or enlisting of twenty bands.

On the suggestion of Van Aernam the number was reduced to seventeen, and the amendment so modified was adopted.

The ninth section as amended reads as follows:

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That seventeen bands including the band of the Military Academy, may be retained or enlisted in the army, with such organization as is now provided by law, to be assigned to brigades in time of war, and in time of peace to be assembled in brigades or to forts or posts at which the largest number of troops shall be stationed, and the band at the Military Academy shall be placed of the same footing as other bands. And there shall be one ordnance sergeant and one hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains as now provided by law, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint for each national cemetery now established, or that may be established, a superintendent, with the rank, pay and emoluments of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from among those who were non-commissioned officers of volunteers in the army of the United States in the late war, and who have served faithfully and been disabled while in the line of this duty.

There was no amendment offered to the eleventh or twelfth sections.

The section reads as follows:

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That all enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for the term of three years, and that but two field officers shall be appointed to any regiment, until six companies of the regiment shall have been organized; and that but two officers for each company shall be appointed, till the minimum number of men has been enlisted, and the regiment duly organized; but recruits may at all times be collected at the general rendezvous, in addition to the number required to fill to their minimum, all the regiments and companies of the army, provided that such recruits shall not exceed in the aggregate three thousand men. It shall be competent to enlist men for service who may have been wounded in the line of their duty, while serving in the army of the United States, or who have been disabled by disease contracted in such service; *provided*, it shall be found on medical inspection that by such wounds they are not unfitted for efficiency in garrison, or other light duty; and such men when enlisted shall be assigned to service exclusively in the regiments of the veteran reserve corps.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to employ in territories and Indian country a force of Indians not to exceed one thousand to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cavalry soldiers, and be discharged whenever the necessity for their further employment is abated, or at the discretion of the department commander.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one lieutenant general, five major generals and ten brigadier generals, who shall have the same pay and emoluments, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade as now provided by law.

The thirteenth section being under consideration, Mr. Garfield inquired what was meant by the term adjutant, as used in it.

Mr. Schenck replied that that term was used to get rid of the long, lumbering title of assistant adjutant general. They were to be called simply adjutants. Each regiment had its adjutant, known as regimental adjutant. There were other adjutants, and at the head of all was an adjutant general.

Mr. Thayer moved to strike out the section and insert in lieu thereof the corresponding section of the Senate bill, providing that the adjutant general's department of the army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law. He expressed his surprise that the chairman of the Military Committee should take the view that the effect of the section was simply to change the name. The effect of it was to legislate out of the army no less than seventeen of its regular officers, and to deprive them of their positions without the operation of the star chamber system, provided for without any trial, without any examination, and without any accusation. These officers were commissioned in that capacity, and the rank was simply incident to the office; and when the office was destroyed, the officers were deprived of their employment and of the rank incident to it. This same principle was also carried out in the quartermaster's department. He would follow this amendment by moving a similar one to the sections referring to those departments.

Mr. Blaine explained that the change of title in the quartermaster's department was made on the suggestion and recommendation of the quartermaster general, and it was applied in the same view to the other departments. Nothing was further removed from the intention of the Military Committee than to commit any trick or injustice, or to do anything else but comply with the wish of the department, as expressed through its chief.

Mr. Woodridge said that if the quartermaster general had been guilty of this great weakness, or this great injustice to his corps, he should move at the proper time that the rank of quartermaster general be reduced to that of chief quartermaster. If this section were left in the bill in its present form, seventeen officers in the adjutant general's department would be left out, and would be absolutely dropped from the rolls of the army, and it was sure that the House did not mean to do such injustice.

Mr. Schenck said that it was not to be wondered at that a bill looking to war should stir up the feeling of the House. It seemed as if gentlemen could not dispose this bill without showing a belligerent feeling toward the committee which had reported it and framed it according to its best ability and with a great deal of care and painstaking. Whenever gentlemen found that the committee was coming, and had been actuated by sinister motives, he did not think their impeachment worth answering. It was unworthy of them, and it would be unworthy the members of the committee to defend themselves against such an imputation. When gentlemen suspected cunning and sinister motives in others, he was very much inclined, although not suspicious generally, to suspect that because they derived their conclusions from some consciousness within themselves that they would be so influenced if they had the same duty to perform.

Mr. Schenck proceeded to state that the section was drawn up by the committee under the circumstances stated by his colleague, and that when his attention was called to it by an officer in the adjutant general's department, he had prepared an amendment which he intended to offer, and which would obviate the difficulty; that was, to add a proviso that nothing contained in the section should be so constructed as to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned as assistant adjutant general. He proposed that the only objection to the section was a change of nomenclature to simplify the long cumbrous titles of those officers; and he related an anecdote of a rather young gentleman who, some years ago, held the position of deputy quartermaster general, and who was fond of sending in hotel registers after his name the initials "D. Q. M. G." which a wag interpreted by writing after them "d—d quick made general." [Laughter.] And he (Schenck) wanted no more of these "D. M. Q. G.'s" or "A. A. Q. M's."

He also spoke of the trouble that always came from banner officers stationed in Washington whenever any legislation affecting the army was undertaken. Former legislation had tended to attract men to Washington to fill the positions. But the committee proposed now a reform which would have a centrifugal rather than a centripetal effect on these gentlemen.

Without disposition of the thirteenth section reorganizing the adjutant general's department, a movement was made toward an adjournment, when Mr. Price, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill granting aid to a railroad and telegraph line from Folsom to Placerville, Cal. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Delano asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to furnish the House of Representatives with any additional reports or information he might have received relative to the condition of the Southern people and the States lately in rebellion.

Mr. Stevens objected.

Mr. Miller presented a joint resolution of the Pennsylvania legislature in favor of an equalization of bounties, and of the increase of chaplains in the army. Laid on the table.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill to provide for the national defenses, by establishing a uniform militia and organizing an active militia force throughout the United States. Read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Militia.

Mr. Garfield presented the petition of 1472 citizens of Trumbull county, Ohio, asking for increased protection of American wool. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the citizens of Cayuga county, New York, asking that Canada timber be relieved from duty. Same reference.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Senate joint resolution, making an appropriation to enable the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The House, at 11 o'clock, adjourned.

THE BIGAMY CASE IN MOBILE.—The Register of the 24th says:

The case of J. B. Norwood, who was arrested for bigamy, Saturday night, was called up in the mayor's court this morning. Both wives appeared against him, and testified to the fact of their marriage with Norwood. The first wife, who is a young and pretty brunette, testified that she was legally married to Norwood, in Carrollton, Ala., on the 22d of March, 1864. The second wife, a young and handsome blonde, testified that she was legally married to Norwood in this city on last Tuesday night. Norwood is quite a young man, and effeminate in appearance. None of the parties seemed in the least effected. The wives appeared glad to get rid of him, and he seemed indifferent to parting with them. The court held Norw