# New-York Tribune.

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THE CHOLERA

DEPRIVED OF ITS HORRORS BY PURIFYING AND ENRICHING THE BLOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is none equal to

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the blood, and when the blood loses its LIFE-GIVING POWER.

It causes relaxation of the contractile powers of the blood vessels of the body, and the intestines open their myriad blood vessels and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

And while there may be no occasion for alarm, those of impure blood are most likely to suffer.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an medicine of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury, and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and ramble in the blood.

Scrofulous, mercurial and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. THOUSANDS DIE ANNUALLY from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum or prison, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of the assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate diseases after the glands are destroyed and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers F. R. S., &c. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*"

TWO TABLESPOONFULS of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, are equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Sirup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

The decoction is exceedingly troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the sirup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the sirup is otherwise objectionable, for the patient is frequently nauseated, and the stomach surfeited by the large proportion of sugar taken with each dose of Sarsaparilla; and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES KIDNEY DISEASE.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES RHEUMATISM.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES URINARY DISEASES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES GRAVEL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES STRICTURES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excesses of any kind, it is INVALUABLE.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.


# FROM WASHINGTON.

## OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE REVENUE AND RECONSTRUCTION ISSUES

VARIOUS MATTERS PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

**Important Letter from Secretary McCulloch.**

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

REIMBURSEMENT OF NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The Colorado Question—No Decision Reached.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF THE ARMY BILL.

EVENING SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

The Pacific Railroad Question Considered.

**Abundant Parliamentary Skirmishing, but no Progress in Business.**

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 24, 1866.

REPORT OF THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

It was stated last evening that the Ways and Means Committee would submit their report to-day. This was not done. The bill, which makes 114 pages, is complete, and the Committee are now devoting themselves to a careful revision of the same pending an opportunity to report. There have been 53 pages already revised, and passed as complete. The bill will be reported at the first opportunity.

THE AMENDED BANKRUPT BILL

is also ready to be reported to the House, whenever an opportunity offers. Its principal alterations consists in rendering its practical execution less cumbersome and expensive. It is thought that the changes made will so far obviate its difficulties as to insure its passage.

MILITARY ROAD FOR SALE.

The Government offers for sale the military railroad in Texas, running in from Brazos Santiago to the Rio Grande. Purchasers will be required to transport all troops in Texas at the same rates as charged by the New-York Central.

MR. COWAN AND THE PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

Senator Cowan has avowed the purpose of debauching the Republican party, so as to insure the defeat of Gen. Geary in Pennsylvania. It is said by prominent Pennsylvanians that he will produce just the opposite effect.

NO RECESS TILL JULY.

Speaker Colfax gave it as his opinion to-day that Congress could not take its recess before the 1st of July.

STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

Norman Wiard of New-York was before the Commerce Committee to-day giving evidence concerning the explosion of steam-boilers.

A NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury is considering the proposition of putting a five per cent long loan on the market as a means of retiring our rapidly maturing obligations. Such has been the successful arrangement of our finances, and the faith of the American people in the national securities, that such a loan is deemed warranted, and is thought to promise success by many of the best financiers in Congress. The Secretary has all the requisite legal authority, and it is understood to be only the question of expediency which now claims his consideration.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The numerous detailed statements as to what the Reconstruction Committee will, or will not report, are totally untrustworthy; although they may emanate from a member of that Committee, as it is generally apprehended they do. The principal fact is, that not a proposition yet considered has as yet been unalterably agreed upon.

"MY POLICY."

Mr. Von Bonhurst, President Lincoln's appointee as Postmaster at Pittsburgh, has been removed, and Wade Hampton, relative of the Rebel General by that name, is appointed to his place. Mr. Von B. is one of the most efficient and popular officers in the whole Post-Office organization, and was indorsed by the Republican party of his district, as well as the Pennsylvania House delegates in Congress, and his removal causes general regret and indignation. This removal of Mr. Von B. was also made over the head and without the knowledge of the Postmaster-General. The first he and his assistant knew of it was the reception, yesterday, of a card of thanks from some of the Copperheads of Pittsburgh to the President and Postmaster-General for the appointment of Mr. Wade Hampton. They at first regarded it as a "sell," and a certain very conservative Iowa Senator was quite indignant at the perpetrators thereof.

TAX ON EXPRESSES.

The Ways and Means Committee listened to a very elaborate argument in behalf of Express Companies to-day from Clarence A. Seward of New-York. The Committee are still averse to any reduction of their tax.

CLAY—WILSON.

When Clement C. Clay was released the President furnished to the Associated Press agent here the statement that, among others who asked it, the Hon. Henry Wilson has no hesitatation in recommending the release of Clay upon parole, and has no doubt that he will be forthcoming when his presence is required by the Government. This, Senator Wilson feels, is an unwarranted statement, and he has accordingly sent to the President for a copy of the letter, which shows that Mr. Wilson's recommendation was written near two months ago, and not at all justifying the interpretation put upon it now. He expressly disavows any intention to interfere if there was evidence against him, of which he knew nothing. It will also be observed that the President did not act upon this letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.

*The President of the United States:*

SIR: Mrs. Clay, the wife of Clement C. Clay, is now in the city, and has requested me to obtain permission for her husband to go to his home on parole. His father is said to be at the point of death, and his mother recently deceased; and, if there be no objections or reasons unknown to me why the request of Mrs. Clay should be denied, I have no hesitation in recommending its favorable consideration, if only from motives of humanity, as I have no doubt Mr. Clay will be forthcoming when his presence is again required by the Government.

I have the honor to be, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, H. WILSON.

RESTITUTION TO BANKS.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of very large numbers of circulars issued by the United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, sent to different National Banks and requesting them to appoint an agent here to decide upon the name and denomination of certain of their bills burned in the Express Company's safes on the Erie Railroad. The Department decides that all such mutilated bills must be presented to their respective banks for redemption, and the bank, upon forwarding them here will be given new notes.

A DECISION BY THE THIRD AUDITOR.

In a case presented to the Quartermaster-General by certain officers of the 20d New-York Cavalry, claiming indemnity for baggage lost on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad while in transitu to Harper's Ferry, and by Gen. Meigs referred to the Third Auditor, the latter officer has decided that as the Government had no pecuniary interest in the property, and therefore received no injury from its non-delivery, although it paid for its transportation it was not responsible to the officers for its loss, and had no authority to withhold money due the Transportation Company for their indemnification. The decision has been confirmed by the Second Comptroller.

FREEDMEN'S MARRIAGES.

Pursuant to instructions from the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, an abstract of existing laws regulating marriage in the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland was published to-day for the guidance of the Freedmen residing in the localities mentioned. All persons laboring in behalf of the Freedmen are requested to coöperate in giving instruction upon this important subject. The officers and agents of the Bureau are specially instructed to publish this circular to all the freed people in their respective districts and explain the benefits of having their marriages lawfully celebrated, as well as the evil consequences and criminality of neglecting this duty. No parties will be allowed to occupy as husband and wife a tenement of the Bureau until they give evidence of lawful marriage; and no aid whatever will be afforded by the Bureau to persons who, after due instruction, continue to live as husband and wife without proper marriage. And in order that further action may be taken, if necessary, to insure reform among the freed people in regard to the marriage relation, and render the same more sacred than heretofore, a report will be made three months from the date of this circular by all officers and agents of the Bureau, giving the names and places of residence of all the freed people in their respective districts, who shall then be found living together as husband and wife, but who have never been lawfully married.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND CONSCIENCE MONEY.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $654,211, and conscience money received by Treasurer Spinner amounting to $9 90, through a Catholic priest in St. Louis, Mo.

FREEDMEN AT THE WEST.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, in his last report, says that it is an indisputable fact that very much of the cheerful industry of the freedmen is owing to the confidence they have in the military authorities and in the Bureau to protect them in their civil and personal rights. Under the present laws there the testimony of a negro cannot be received in any court against a white man. When, therefore, justice demands the admission of such testimony, the cases are tried by a court of this Bureau, and when negro testimony can be dispensed with the cases are turned over to the civil courts.

GEORGIA COTTON CROP.

Recent advices from Macon County, Georgia, in reference to the cotton crop, state that the planters generally are in the midst of planting, but that an area will be planted this season somewhat smaller than usual, owing to a wide spread fear among planters that the seed has lost much of its vitality by lying four or five years in the gin-houses. Many planters have been compelled to plant over from this cause, thus losing two weeks of the best cotton growing season.

MUSTERED OUT.

Ten Assistant Quartermasters, one Commissary, three Aids-de-camp, two Paymasters, one Assistant Adjutant-General, and one Assistant Surgeon, were to-day honorably mustered out of the military service by orders from the War Department.

PARDONS.

Forty-six persons from South Carolina, seven from Louisiana, and one from Georgia, were yesterday pardoned by the President, the larger number under the thirteenth exception of the Amnesty Proclamation.

THE COLORADO QUESTION.

Senator Sumner's elaborate speech against the admission of Colorado was answered by Senator Nye, of Nevada, in his happiest vein. His speech was a complete success, and to-night the opponents of the measure concede that he has ensured the State's admission. A vote will probably be taken to-morrow.

THE ARMY BILL

engrossed the attention of the House again to-day. Its discussion and amendment are continued from day to day, notwithstanding the universal conviction that its fate is sealed, and the first direct vote kills it entire.

A PERSONAL EPISODE.

Messrs. Conkling and Blaine diversified the prevailing monotony by a little rhetorical skirmish, which, without resulting in anything dangerous, excited for the first time a lively interest in the debate. Mr. Conkling, in the course of a few remarks, gave Provost-Marshal Fry and his whole system of marshalship a most terrible excoriation, giving facts and figures, days and dates of rascalities and robberies in the matter of State enlistments in fearful array. Mr. Blaine of the Military Committee rose, and excitedly replied, charging Mr. C. with a want of gentlemanly courtesy in assailing an absent officer—Gen. Fry—who, he seemed to think, was everything an officer should be. He went on to state that the animus of the gentleman from New-York lay in the fact that he had come out second best in a personal controversy with the Secretary of War and the Provost-Marshal-General. This Mr. Conkling pronounced false; and, in answer to his condemnation of Gen. Fry he was responsible for all he had said or should say, either here or elsewhere. Questions of order were raised, when Mr. Blaine again obtained the floor, and assumed to smell gunpowder, pistols and coffee in the remarks of the Member from New-York, which seemed to provoke merriment rather than apprehension. The personalities were finally cut short by Judge Spaulding getting the floor, when the atmosphere of the House resumed its wonted temperature.

EVENING SESSION.

The session this evening was specially devoted to the consideration of the Committee's report in aid of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

A HANDSOME DONATION.

Gen. Howard to-day received from Sir Morton Peto, and Arthur Kinnard, M. P., the English capitalists who recently visited this country, a contribution of £50 from each, which they request be applied for the relief of the destitute and suffering freedmen of the Southern States.

AN INVESTIGATION ORDERED.

Col. J. B. Kinsman, who has been on the staff of Gen. Butler, has been ordered to visit Texas to investigate and report on the management of the Freedmen's Bureau there.

To The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 24, 1866.

FUNERAL OF AN INDIAN OFFICIAL.

The funeral of Judge Thomas Pegg, one of the delegates of the Cherokee Nation, took place to-day. He was for a third of a century a prominent citizen and public official of the Cherokee Nation. As Acting Chief he signed the bill abolishing Slavery in the Cherokee Nation in February 1863; the first Legislature act abolishing Slavery by any State or local authorities in the United States.

APPORTIONMENT OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has written to the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee on the apportionment of the National currency. He says that Senate bill No. 256 is seemingly general in its provisions, but in effect it singles out Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, and reduces their circulation to a certain arbitrary standard. It actually asserts that the circulation of the National banks in Massachusetts shall be diminished 60 per cent; that the circulation of the National banks in Connecticut shall be diminished 42 per cent, and that the circulation of the National banks in Rhode Island shall be diminished 74 per cent. This principle, on which the reduction is based, is not a correct one. One hundred and seventy-five thousand of the rural population of Ohio or Illinois do not need a tenth part of the circulation required by the manufacturing and commercial communities of Rhode Island. This bill is an amendment to section 21 of the present National Currency act, and proposes to withdraw circulation from banks by reducing the ratio which it shall bear to their capital. It will affect banks in all the States, more or less. By a certain fixed rule the reduction is to be effected gradually. As the circulation becomes worn and mutilated, it is to be returned for redemption. The amount by which the circulation is to be thus diminished, approximates $25,000,000, and it is proposed, in anticipation of this reduction, to authorize the issue of circulation to banks in States that have secured the least proportionate amount of circulation, as it may be needed.

The Secretary thinks it is important that solvent States banks should have an opportunity to become National banks—which was in the association of a law of the United States they will be compelled to wind up after the first day of July next, and that it is a matter of great importance that provision should be made to meet the wants of those States which have been in rebellion.

Banking facilities are necessary to develop the industrial interests of the South, and to stimulate the protection of those staples which enter so largely into the financial interests of the country. At the same time it would be wise policy to afford the people of that section of the country an opportunity to become pecuniarily interested in the successful maintenance of the Government of the United States, and inasmuch as Congress has assumed entire control of the currency of the country, and to a very considerable extent of its banking interests, preventing the interference of State Governments, it would seem to be the plain duty of Congress to make adequate provision to meet the business wants of all sections of the country in the way of banking facilities.

The following banks of New-York and Pennsylvania, from the accompanying statement of the Controller, would be reduced in circulation by the proposed Senate amendments as follows:

New-York—First National Bank, $50,000; Third, $100,000; Fourth, $100,000; Mercantile National, $100,000; Tenth, $100,000; Central, $75,000; Ninth, $100,000; Broadway, $100,000; Commerce, $200,000; American, $50,000; Park, $300,000; Tradesmen, $100,000; Shoe and Leather, $225,000; Market Bank, $100,000; Seventh Ward, $50,000; Republic, $300,000; Mechanics', $50,000; Merchants' Exchange, $185,250; Metropolitan, $80,000; Marine, $40,000; Ocean, 100,000; National Bank of Newburgh, $80,000; Troy City, $50,000; First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, $40,000; First Brooklyn, $50,000; Highland of Newburgh, $45,000; Union of Albany, $50,000; New-York State of Albany, $35,000; Union of Rochester, $40,000; Albany City, $50,000; Commercial of Albany, $30,000; Merchants' and Farmers' of Albany, $35,000; Farmers' and Manufacturers' of Albany, $40,000; Lake Ontario of Oswego, $22,500; Oneida of Utica, $40,000.

Pennsylvania—First National of Philadelphia, $100,000; Farmers' and Mechanics', $300,000; Pennsylvania, $35,000; Northern Liberties, $30,000; Corn Exchange, $50,000; City, $40,000; Commercial, $81,000; Girard, $100,000; North American, $100,000; Mechanics', $80,000; Merchants' and Manufacturers', $80,000; Columbian, $50,000; Western, $40,000; Central, $75,000; Miners', of Pottsville, $50,000; Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, $50,000; Iron City of Pittsburgh, $40,000; Tradesmen's, $40,000; Farmers', of Reading, $40,000; Mechanics', of Pittsburgh, $50,000; Allegheny, of Pittsburgh, $50,000; People's, of Pittsburgh, $100,000; Exchange, of Pittsburgh, $100,000; First National of Pittsburgh, $20,000; Citizens', of Pittsburgh, $50,000; Farmers', of Lancaster, $100,000; First National, of Easton, $40,000; Easton, $40,000; First Mauch Chunk, $40,000; First National of Pittsburgh, $50,000; Second Wilkesbarre, $40,000; First Allegheny, $30,000; Third of Pittsburgh, $40,000.

The total amount to be withdrawn from each State would be as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $ 65,000 | West Virginia | $ 50,000 |
| New-Hampshire | 16,000 | Ohio | 643,250 |
| Vermont | 116,300 | Indiana | 264,200 |
| Massachusetts | 5,288,675 | Illinois | 407,500 |
| Rhode Island | 674,250 | Michigan | 154,500 |
| Connecticut | 1,091,430 | Wisconsin | 12,500 |
| New-York | 7,914,690 | Iowa | 14,500 |
| New-Jersey | 359,920 | Minnesota | 52,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,580,000 | Missouri | 427,350 |
| Maryland | 1,076,915 | Kentucky | 50,000 |
| Delaware | 40,000 | Louisiana | 150,000 |
| District of Columbia | 85,000 | Georgia | 150,000 |
| Virginia | 5,000 | | |
| | | Total | $21,679,580 |

GEN. M'DOWELL'S ORDER.

It appears from official documents that in December last Señor Romero addressed two notes to the Secretary of State in relation to an order issued by Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding the Military Department of California, prohibiting the exportation of arms or munitions of war by way of the frontier into Mexico. These notes were referred to the Attorney-General of the United States, who said the question raised by the Secretary of State was whether in the opinion of the former this order was in conformity with any laws, regulations or orders in force bearing on the subject. The Attorney-General says no military officer has the right to issue any order to which he cannot lawfully compel obedience by the forces under his command. The test, therefore, of the validity in point of law of this order is, whether he could lawfully employ the forces subject to his control to prevent American citizens and other persons within our jurisdiction from transporting arms or munitions of war as merchandise across the frontier into Mexico in the present state of affairs in that country. The Attorney-General says he is of the opinion that the order of Gen. McDowell was intended to interfere with such trade conducted by our people as the authorities have declared to be lawful, and is not therefore in conformity with any order, and was probably intended to be directed against military expeditions or armed enterprises carried on from this Government against the belligerents contending in Mexico. Such expeditions and enterprises are, of course, violations of our statutes, and nothing in this opinion is intended to impugn the validity of the order in respect to them.

The Attorney-General apprehends it to be well settled that merchants may lawfully sell at home to belligerent purchasers, or carry themselves to the belligerent power, contraband articles subject to the rights of seizure *in transitu*. The right of the neutral to transport, and the hostile power to seize, are conflicting rights, and neither party can charge the other with a criminal act. This is the view taken by Chancellor Kent.

THE FISHERY FLEET.

Some of the newspapers have recently published what purports to be a correct list of the vessels to form a fleet for the protection of our fisheries on the North American coast, but the Navy Department has furnished no such information for reasons of public policy. There is no doubt, however, that ample means will be assembled provided for such protection, as well as to prevent a breach of neutrality from any meditated Fenian movement.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The President has filled all the appointments in Virginia for the Internal Revenue Bureau with parties who, it is said, have taken the test oath.

BREVET APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

A message was to-day received from the President by the Senate in answer to the resolution calling for the proceedings of the Board convened to make brevet appointments of general officers in the regular army covering the proceedings referred to. The board consisted of Generals W. T. Sherman, George G. Meade, Philip H. Sheridan and George H. Thomas, with Lieut.-Col. L. M. Dayton, as Recorder. The board convened at St. Louis, March 1, all being present but Gen. Sheridan. The order included two classes of recommendations for gallant and meritorious service, and for faithful service. They express in their report a sincere desire to do all full and liberal justice, and say:

If the question were a perfectly new one we would be inclined to recommend the abolition of the whole system of brevet rank, and to substitute in its place some other mode of reward for special gallantry in action, such as medals commemorative of the event, or to make actual promotion to vacancy without regard to prior rank, but brevet commissions have been conferred in all past and during the present one, so that we are estopped and compelled to regard them as precedents binding on our judgment.

They express a decided opinion that brevet rank should only be conferred for distinguished services in the field in presence of the enemy, and that if meritorious conduct in non-combatants' duty should be thus rewarded there would be great confusion from a disproportion of officers with high rank in comparison with the limited number of men. Recommendations are made as follows:

For rank of Brevet Major-General: Irwin McDowell, for battle of Cedar Mountain; John Pope, for Island No. 10; Joseph Hooker, Chattanooga; W. S. Hancock, Spottsylvania; J. M. Scofield, Franklin; O. O. Howard, campaign of Atlanta; A. H. Terry, Wilmington, N. C.; E. O. C. Ord, Fort Harrison; John G. Parke, Fort Steadman; D. S. Stanly, Franklin; A. H. Humphrey, Sorlets Creek; E. R. S. Canby, Mobile; H. G. Wright, Petersburg; A. J. Smith, Nashville; John Gibbon, Petersburg; Jefferson C. Davis, Jonesboro; Joseph A. Mower, Salkehatchie; F. J. Wood, Nashville; Charles R. Woods, Bentonville, N. C., and James Wilson, Selma.

The list numbers 20, ranking in order as named. Sixty-six recommendations for the brevet rank of Brigadier-General were made as follows:

David Hunter, for the campaign in the Valley of Virginia; A. McD. McCook, Perryville; J. G. Foster, Savannah; C. C. Augur, Port Hudson; Gordon Granger, Mobile; George Stoneman, Charlotte, N. C.; George Sykes, Gettysburg; Frank Steele, Little Rock; G. L. Hartsuff, for surrender of Lee; G. K. Warren, Bristow Station; A. Pleasonton, the Missouri campaign; J. A. Gillmore, Fort Wagner; W. F. Smith, Chattanooga; George Crook, West Virginia; Godfrey Weitzel, surrender of Lee; W. B. Hasen, Fort McAllister; Wesley Meritt, Five Forks; George A. Custer, surrender of Lee; William P. Parry, surrender of Johnston; J. G. Barnard, surrender of Lee; Seth Williams, surrender of Lee; John Newton, Atlanta; J. M. Brannan, Atlanta; R. W. Johnson, Nashville; Z. B. Tower, Groveton; J. W. Davidson, Little Rock; Eugene A. Carr, Little Rock; W. H. Emory, Shenandoah Valley; C. C. Grover, Cedar Creek; J. W. Crawford, Five Forks; J. H. Carleton, New-Mexico; Absalom Baird, Atlanta; J. C. Robinson, Spottsylvania; Truman Seymour, Petersburg; Charles Griffin, Five Forks; W. S. Elliott, Nashville; H. J. Hunt, Petersburg; G. W. Getty, Petersburg; Alfred Teilz, Whitestone Valley; Robert S. Granger, Decatur, Ala.; John H. King, Huff's Station; Frank Wheaton, Petersburg; Wm. P. Carlin, Bentonville; R. B. Ayres, Five Forks; R. O. Tyler, Cold Harbor; J. T. A. Tarbett, Cedar Creek; Adelbert Ames, Fort Fisher; Judson Kilpatrick, Fayetteville, N. C.; A. S. Webb, surrender, Tennessee; Kenner Garrard, Nashville; S. S. Carroll, Spottsylvania; E. Upton, Selma, Ala; John B. McIntosh, Winchester, Va.; Eli Long, Selma, Ala.; Louis D. Watkins, Resaca; Sidney Burbank, Gettysburg; R. C. Buchanan, Groveton; J. C. Duane, Petersburg; H. F. Clark, Gettysburg; A. Beckwith, surrender of Johnston; C. B. Comstock, Mobile, Ala.; O. M. Poe, surrender of Johnston; J. H. Potter, surrender of Johnston.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

In the great letting of mail contracts, about 3,000 routes have been concluded. Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri are the States embraced in this regular letting, beside which there are over one or two hundred more miscellaneous routes in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and points near here, and which are now let under special advertisement. In some of the States the proposals were found considerably in advance of those demanded four years ago. In others, offers were made at lower figures, so that as an average the entire results are in favor of the Department. This is by far the largest letting ever held in the Department. The competition throughout was spirited, showing the mail service to be in high credit among men of intelligence, enterprise and wealth within the respective States.

MR. ODELL CONFIRMED.

Moses F. Odell was yesterday confirmed by the Senate as Naval Officer at New-York.

PERSONAL.

Vice-Admiral and Mrs. D. G. Farragut are in the city for a few days, and are the guests of the Secretary of the Navy.

# XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, April 24, 1866.

THE RINDERPEST.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from Dr. Henry Oak on the subject of the Rinderpest, its cause and cure, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

WOOL.

Mr. COWAN presented "the petition of Pennsylvania Wool Growers" for an increase of the duty on foreign wool, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

CLERKS IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill to reorganize the clerical force of the Interior Department, which was referred to a Special Committee of Five.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS—NEW COINAGE.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill; also the House bill authorizing the coinage of two cent pieces.

PRINTING DEFICIENCIES.

Mr. SHERMAN reported, from the Finance Committee, the bill to make appropriations to supply deficiencies in the public printing appropriations for the present year, which was passed.

It appropriates about $600,000 for the purpose named.

RELIEF OF VIRGINIANS.

Mr. WILLEY offered a resolution for the relief of loyal citizens of Berkley and Jefferson Counties, West Virginia.

It provides for the payment of citizens in these counties for quartermaster stores furnished the army.

Mr. TRUMBULL said there was a bill now pending to provide for the payment of loyal citizens all over the South for army stores regularly furnished. It was his intention to call this bill up at an early day, and he thought it would sufficiently embrace the cases referred to by Mr. Willey.

Mr. WILLEY said he was aware of the fact stated by Mr. Trumbull, but he believed that bill would lead to discussion. All he proposed was to put the counties of Jefferson and Berkley on an equal footing with the other counties of West Virginia.

The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PRIVILEGES OF OFFICERS.

Mr. GUTHRIE offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of orders of the Departments which deprive officers of the navy, not on duty, of the privileges of citizens of the United States, with respect to their privilege of passing from one State to another or to the City of Washington: also whether the Navy Department has refused to permit officers to visit Washington for the purpose of personal appeal to the President and Congress in their own cases, and if so, by what authority the right is withdrawn from them as citizens of the United States.

The resolution was adopted.

THE DAVIS REWARDS.

Mr. HOWE offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to the evidence upon which the awards for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis were made; also for a copy of the proceedings of the Commission to make the awards. Mr. Howe said he had reason to think that the awards were not justified by the evidence.

Mr. JOHNSON inquired if the money had yet been paid.

Mr. HOWE said it had not been. It could not be paid until the money was appropriated.

The resolution was adopted.

THE NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

The bill for the relief of certain Naval Contractors was taken up.

The following amendment, by way of a substitute, was offered by Mr. GRIMES and adopted:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to pay out of any money, not otherwise appropriated, to the several parties, the awards made in their favor by the Naval Board, organized under the resolution of the Senate, adopted March 9, 1865, the awards being made under date of December 23, 1865, and reported to the Secretary of the Navy. *Provided*, That the payment shall not in any case exceed 12 percentum upon the contract price, except in the case of the Camanche, in which case the award shall be paid in full.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following as an additional section:

SECTION —. *And be it further enacted* in the cases of Donald McKay of Boston, Massachusetts, who built the Ashuelot and machinery, and Miles Greenwood of Cincinnati, Ohio, who built the Tippecanoe, whose contracts have been completed to the satisfaction of the Department, and who were prevented from appearing before the Naval Board, shall be entitled to the same rate of compensation as is authorized to be paid to other parties building the same class of vessels and machinery, and such payment to be made to them out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Navy. *Provided*, the evidence submitted for his examination fully establishes the right of the said parties to compensation.

The further consideration of the above was then, on motion, postponed until to-morrow.

COLORADO.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up as the special order.

The pending question was a motion to reconsider.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the proposition, reiterating his arguments heretofore published of the inadequacy of the population of Colorado and in regard to the insertion of the word "white" in her newly-adopted State Constitution. The population of Colorado, he claimed, had decreased with every year since 1861. In 1861 the aggregate vote of the Territory was 10,580, and in December of the same year, 9,354. In September, 1864, the aggregate vote was 6,192, and in last September only 5,995. Referring to a pamphlet on the resources of Colorado, published by Messrs. Evans and Chaffee, the Senators elect from Colorado, he quoted from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War on the Massacre of the Cheyenne Indians, before which Mr. Evans, then Governor of Colorado, was summoned. The report states that the testimony of Mr. Evans was of a prevaricating and shuffling character. The same prevaricating and shuffling, Mr. Sumner said, were apparent in the pamphlet of Mr. Evans. There was a retrogression in every aspect in regard to that Territory; but the greatest of all was its retrogression in republican government. The original organic act of this Territory allowed every male person of the age of 21 years and upward to exercise the elective franchise; but in 1864 the Legislative Assembly declared that no person being a negro and mulatto should be a voter.

Mr. TRUMBULL interrupted Mr. Sumner to say that it was not true that colored persons had ever voted in Colorado. The right of suffrage had been confined to citizens of the United States according to statute law, and colored men were not believed to be citizens.

THE HABEAS CORPUS.

A message was here received from the House announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the bill in relation to the habeas corpus.

Mr. CLARK moved that the Senate insist on its amendment and call for a Committee of Conference.

The motion was agreed to.

COLORADO.

Mr. SUMNER resumed his remarks on the Colorado bill, saying in conclusion: Against all this I hear a whisper, not an argument. It is whispered that we need two more votes on this floor. Sir, there is something that we need more than two more votes; it is loyalty to that great principle which is now in question. Better far, than any number of votes, will be loyalty to that great cause. Tell me not, Sir, that it is expedient to create two more votes in the Chamber. Permit me to say, Sir, nothing can be expedient that is not right, and if I were now about to pronounce the last words I could ever utter in this Chamber, I would say to you, Senators, do not forget that right is always the highest expediency.

THE ST. LOUIS COMMISSION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, in response to a resolution of the Senate, transmitting the record of the Commission assembled in St. Louis, in relation to brevet appointments in the Regular Army.

Mr. STEWART spoke briefly in favor of the admission of Colorado.

Mr. GUTHRIE referred to the small population of Colorado as a reason against its admission. He had no doubt she had less population now than when the enabling act was passed. There was at one time a great rush of gold miners to the Territory, but most of them had since left, finding no gold there. He believed a Territorial government better suited than a State government for the people who lived in Colorado. He thought the Senate ought to increase its votes legitimately by admitting the 22 Senators from the Southern States; that would be better than to increase them as the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had suggested, by admitting Colorado. It was far more to the advantage of the country that the Senate should admit the Southern States than that it should admit Colorado. The Senator from Massachusetts had spoken about increasing the vote of the Senate; he ought to have thought of this while making his onslaught upon the Senator from New-Jersey.

Mr. NYE replied to the arguments of Mr. Sumner. He alluded to the population and resources of the Territory, alleging that it contained twice as much tillable land as Massachusetts. She paid $137,625 Revenue tax last year, exclusive of the stamp tax, against $56,000 in Nebraska, $49,000 in New-Mexico, and $21,000 in Utah. He would not vote against the State because of the word "white," because he believed that it was only a phantom that would not last; that before 12 months rolled around, colored men would vote in Nevada and Colorado. The bars of prejudice were fast falling. The Senator from Wisconsin (Doolittle) opposed negro suffrage last Fall, not knowing that there was a statute already in the law-books granting that right in Wisconsin.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked leave to correct his friend from Nevada. I may as well state it here as at any other time. Twenty years ago I advocated colored suffrage. I have voted for it in the State of Wisconsin ever since I have resided there. I have always been willing that colored men should vote in Wisconsin. This very Fall that he speaks of I advocated before our people to allow the colored men of Wisconsin to vote, and I voted for that at the polls.

Mr. NYE—That's good.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—Let me say to the honorable Senator from Nevada that there was another thing I advocated; that each State had a right for itself to determine the question, and that the Federal Government had no right nor Constitutional power to impose upon any State negro suffrage; and that the right of a State to determine that for itself was one of the reserved rights of every State under the Constitution. I say to that honorable gentleman now, that if he and the men who act with him here shall undertake to impose negro suffrage upon the States of this Union, coming from the Federal Government as an exercise of authority, I give him notice that he and any party or set of men that advocate it will be crushed under the face of public opinion and swept out of existence and out of power.

Mr. STEWART asked Mr. Doolittle whether a constitutional amendment for universal suffrage would produce the effects he had mentioned.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied that any party which shall go before the people upon the idea that the Federal Government has the right to regulate suffrage in the States against the will of the State will be put to the wall.

Mr. NYE said it was evident from the resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature that Mr. Doolittle did not reflect the sentiments of that State.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the State Convention of Wisconsin last Fall declared the very doctrine he had just announced.

Mr. NYE said there had been great progress made since last Fall. [Laughter.]

Mr. NYE continued his remarks in