New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXVI....No. 7,845. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-luster eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body.

If the patient be a female, the restraints of fashionable dress, and the ball-room, with the body half clothed, the mind eagerly intent on pleasure. When one excitement is finished, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive and absolutely forbids the exercise indispensible to organic strength. Exposure to night air, and body reeking with excessive dancing, produce their legitimate effect, and the unfortunate female, regardless of the plain dictates of unerring nature, becomes an unwilling subject to medical treatment. The approach of the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, and in which nature is to show her saving powers in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health—is looked for in vain. Consumption is talked of.

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on, the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

In reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health and happiness of all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family, and at the same time placing in their hands a remedy for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR WEAKNESS

ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, EXISTING IN PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES AND AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow *Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits*, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visit it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With woful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences—

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID
EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT.

It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulceration or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease, it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. *HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU* is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prescribed by the most eminent physicians. Prepared in vacuo by *H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years* experience in the City of *Philadelphia*.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—*Dear Sir:* In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about *Buchu*, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of *Buchu*—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
AND
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., (BELOW CHESTNUT.)
PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in Various States.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Reconstruction Resolves in the Senate—The "Third Section" Stricken Out.

Mr. Sumner Introduces a Colored Men's Enfranchisement Bill.

The Bill to Facilitate Inter-State Communication Passes the Senate—22 to 19.

Passage of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill by the House.

Consideration of the Bill to Restore the Civil Rights of the South.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill to-day by the House is deemed a guarantee of its final success, even though it should be vetoed.

THE AMENDED PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The Senatorial caucus this morning settled upon the report which was submitted by Senator Howard, with the understanding that the report should be sustained without debate by the entire body of members acting with the Union majority. It is believed it will pass the Senate by more than a two-thirds vote to-morrow, while its success in the House is assured. The alterations and substitute for section 3 seem to command unqualified approval. If its propositions shall meet the favorable indorsement on the part of the people which they command here among the politicians, its adoption by three-fourths of the States may be confidently relied upon.

THE COLORADO QUESTION

was put over until to-morrow. It is not believed that it can command a two-third vote.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. Fitz-Henry Warren left this evening, charged for his Guatemalian mission.

The Hon. John Cummings was confirmed to-day, among others as Associate Judge of Idaho Territory.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis left this evening for Fortress Monroe, called thither by a letter from Dr. Cooper, stating that her husband was ill.

Collector Smythe arrived here to-day.

THE SOUTH WAITING.

An officer of the Government just returned from a tour of the South, says the reconstructed throughout the South are anxiously awaiting the adjournment of Congress. They confidently predict that the President will then be master of the situation, and that a train of well matured measures will be inaugurated to secure their admission to the next Congress.

FREEDMENS' AFFAIRS.

The specification and charges against the Bureau offices in North Carolina have been prepared; but the Commission, as yet, has not been appointed. They are to meet in Raleigh June 15.

Col. Whittlesey's report, replying in detail to the charges of Steadman and Fullerton, was sent to the Speaker of the House to-day.

The Congressional Committee, appointed to follow up the action of Steadman and Fullerton, is being made up, and will leave for the South the first of the week.

ABOLITION SCHOOL BOOKS.

The series of School Readers used in the Public Schools of Washington, being so far an Abolition publication that it contains Mr. Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg, an effort is now making to throw it out and introduce a reader prepared for the Southern market, with a careful omission of all reference to the recent war.

WADE HAMPTON NOT CONFIRMED.

The Senate this afternoon refused, by a vote of 24 to 7, to confirm Wade Hampton, nominated for Postmaster at Pittsburgh.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATORIAL CAUCUS.

The Republican Senators held another caucus this morning, and finally agreed upon amendments to the joint resolutions from the Reconstruction Committee as they passed the House.

Senator Howard reported the result to-day attained.

The first amendment is to the first section, and declares all persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and the States wherein they reside. The remainder of the section, to secure equal protection of the laws, is without alteration.

The second section, in relation to the apportionment of representatives, is amended by the substitution of the words "male inhabitants being citizens of the United States," for the words "male citizens."

The third section is stricken out. It will be recollected it excluded from voting until 1870, for Representatives in Congress and for Electors for President and Vice-President, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort.

The caucus adopted for this a section declaring that no person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President or Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or Judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds, remove such disability.

A fourth section is added, viz.:

The obligations of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defense of the Union, or for payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate.

The fourth section of the original bill becomes the fifth, and is altered mainly to make more specific that neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for the loss or emancipation of any slave, and declares remains unaltered. It gives Congress the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this act.

The fifth section of the original becomes the sixth, and that all such debts, obligations and claims shall be forever held illegal and void.

It is represented that the caucus proceedings were conducted in a good spirit, and that harmonious action was secured.

THE CHOLERA BILL APPROVED.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make and carry into effect such orders and regulations of quarantine as may be deemed necessary and proper in aid of State or municipal authorities to guard against the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The treaties made with the Camanche, Cheyenne, Apache and Arrapahoe Indians, at Council Grounds, on the Arkansas River, have just been proclaimed. These tribes pledge themselves to forever remain at peace with each other and with all other Indians who sustain friendly relations with the United States Government. All disputes are to be settled by impartial arbitrators. Reservations are to be set apart for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of these tribes.

CONSCRIPTION OF AMERICANS IN FRANCE.

The Department of State learns from the United States Minister at Paris that if naturalized citizens of the United States, liable to conscription in France but for their naturalization, will go at once upon their arrival in France and report at the *mairie* of the district in which their names are enrolled, produce their evidence of naturalization as citizens of the United States, and ask to have their names erased from the conscription list, they will probably be relieved from all difficulties or apprehensions in this regard.

A COMMERCIAL CURIOSITY.

United States Consul Dudley, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Liverpool, May 4, says:

"The steamer City of Dublin, that is to sail to-morrow for New-York, has 15,000 bushels of wheat as a cargo. I am told it is American wheat, imported, and now being sent back to be sold in the States. It is now being loaded on the steamer. This is something like sending coals to Newcastle."

SHIP-CANAL PROJECT.

The bill now before Congress, authorizing the construction of a ship-canal from Pass-à-l'Outre, at the mouth of the Mississippi, provides for the incorporation of a dredging company, who are to keep this Pass open not less than 20 feet deep and 100 feet wide at high water, and are authorized to charge all vessels drawing over 14 feet, from 13 to 25 cents per ton for passage through the river.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day confirmed a number of Internal Revenue officers for Southern States, and Benjamin W. Harris of East Bridgewater, Collector for the Second District of Massachusetts; Cassius Fairchild, Marshal for the District of Wisconsin; John Cummins of Idaho, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of that Territory. Also the following Consuls: R. F. Farrell, at Cadiz; Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina, at Nagasaki; J. B. C. Smith of Louisiana or Kansas, at Athens, and Nicholas Pike of New-York, at Port Louis Mauritius. And the following to be Postmasters: Samuel Huntington, Burlington; Charles M. Colt, New-London, Conn.; Chas. C. Warner, Virginia City, Nevada; James B. Adams, Portsmouth, N. H.; R. G. Greene, Petersburg, Va., and Chas. B. Brayton, Port Royal, South Carolina.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 29, 1866.

PERSONAL.

Mr. LANE (Kansas) rose to a personal explanation. On Saturday morning last, his attention had been called to an imputation made by innuendo and indirection in *The Boston Commonwealth*, emanating from some one in this city. He immediately telegraphed to the editor of that paper for the name of the author. He had not yet learned it. When he obtained the name, he would again trouble the Senate to adopt such a course as in his judgment the dignity of the Senate and of his State, and his own self-respect, demanded. For the present, he would content himself by saying to his fellow-Senators, in a word, that the imputation contained in the paper was without the slightest foundation—a calumny of the most unfounded and most brutal character.

LAND TITLES IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. CONNESS introduced a bill to quiet land titles in California, which was ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. NORTON called up the bill to authorize the Winona and St. Peters Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River, the structure to be fifty feet above high-water mark.

Pending the discussion, the morning hour expired.

DONATION OF PUBLIC LANDS FOR COLORED COLLEGES.

Mr. LANE (Kansas) introduced a bill to grant public lands to the several States which may provide agricultural colleges for the education of persons of African descent, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RELIEF ASKED.

Mr. JOHNSON presented the petition of a citizen of Spain for relief from certain excessive importation duties charged him in the Baltimore Custom-House.

The CHAIR decided that the petition of a foreigner could not be received in the Senate.

THE BILL TO FACILITATE INTERCOURSE.

At 1 o'clock the CHAIR announced that the regular order was the bill to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication between the States.

Mr. HOWARD moved to postpone the regular order and take up the Reconstruction resolution.

Mr. HENDRICKS hoped the Senate would take up the special order, which was the Colorado veto.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Railroad bill be laid over informally.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction resolution was taken up.

The question was taken upon Mr. Johnson's amendment to strike out the third section, which disfranchises the late Rebels till 1870.

Mr. JOHNSON demanded the yeas and nays, and the third section was stricken out by a unanimous vote: Yeas, 43; Absent, 6.

Mr. HOWARD rose to offer several amendments to the pending reconstruction resolutions.

They are as follows:

Insert at the beginning of the first section the words "All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside."

If thus amended the first section would read:

SECTION 1. All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States, which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any person of its male inhabitants being citizens of the United States not less than 21 years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizen shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than 21 years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. (The original being stricken out, the following is proposed in lieu of it.) No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office—civil or military—under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof, but Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC. 4. All obligations of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defense of the Union, or for payment of bounties, or provisions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate. Section 4 in the original will be changed to Section 5, and it is proposed to amend that section so as to make it read:

SEC. 5. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for emancipation of any slave, and such debts and obligations and claims shall be forever held illegal and void.

SEC. 6. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

Mr. SAULSBURY said this was the first notice the minority had received of the result of the caucuses held by the majority. He therefore moved that the amendments be printed, and the subject postponed till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, this order was entered and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER submitted the following amendment, intended to be proposed as a substitute for the bill:

To provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their political rights, that when any State lately in rebellion shall have ratified the foregoing amendment, and shall have modified its Constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and shall have further provided that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and that all persons shall be equal before the law, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such. Provided, that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to require the distranchisement of any loyal person who is now allowed to vote.

Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill to enforce the amendment to the Constitution abolishing Slavery, by securing the elective franchise to colored citizens, as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States abolishes Slavery in the States and Territories of the United States, so that all constitutions, laws, or regulations of any State or Territory in aid of Slavery, or growing out of the same, are null and void; and

Whereas, By virtue of the abolition of Slavery all men born in any of the States or Territories are citizens, entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens, subject only to the legal disabilities applicable to white persons; and

Whereas, also, It is expressly provided that Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the constitutional provision abolishing Slavery, which cannot be done effectually without granting the elective franchise to citizens who have been slaves, or who are the descendants of slaves, or who have heretofore been deprived of political rights by reason of race or color; and

Whereas, It is expressly provided in the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and

Whereas, All aristocracy, oligarchy, or caste is inconsistent with a republican form of government. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. That every citizen of the United States, although he may have been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or, by reason of race or color, has heretofore been deprived of political rights, shall, in every State and Territory, have the right to vote at all elections for members of Congress, for Presidential electors, for Representatives and Senators to State and Territorial Legislatures, for all State, county, city, town and other officers of every kind, upon the same terms and conditions, and no others, as white citizens are and may be allowed to vote; and every provision of every State and Territorial constitution, statute, resolution and ordinance, and every custom and principle of law heretofore recognized in any State or Territory, contrary to the foregoing provisions are, and shall be, null and void.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall knowingly and willfully debar, hinder, or obstruct any citizen who has been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or who does not belong to the so-called white race, from voting at any election where he is entitled to vote according to the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be punished by a fine not less than $100 nor more than $3,000, or by imprisonment in the common jail not less than 30 days nor more than one year.

SEC. 3. That any person holding, governing, or conducting any election to which the section of this bill is applicable, who shall knowingly and willfully refuse to receive, count, return, or otherwise give the proper legal effect to the vote of any citizen who has been a slave or is the descendant of a slave, or who does not belong to the so-called white race, shall be punished by a fine not less than $500 nor more than $4,000, or by imprisonment in the common jail for not less than three calendar months, nor more than two years.

SEC. 4 That District Courts of the United States, within their respective districts, shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all offenses committed against this act; and the District-Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, the Commissioners appointed by the Circuit and Territorial Courts of the United States with powers of arresting, imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, the officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, and every other officer who may be specially empowered by the President of the United States, shall be and they hereby are specially authorized and required, at the expense of the United States, to institute proceedings against all and every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him or them to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial, before such Court as by this act has cognizance of the offense.

SEC. 5 That any citizen who has been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or who does not belong to the so-called white race, that may hereafter be unlawfully deprived of his vote by any person, may maintain a suit or suits and recover damages of any such person in any District Court of the United States for the district in which such person may be found.

It was ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATIONS.

On notion, the bill (the joint resolution) in regard to railroad communication was taken up. As it passed the House it reads as follows:

That any railroad company of the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be, and it is hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road, connections, bridges, boats and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freight and property on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor, and to connect with roads of other States, so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination; provided that this act shall not affect any stipulation between the Government of the United States and any railroad company for transportation or fares without compensation, nor impair or change the conditions imposed by the terms of any act granting lands to any such company to aid in the construction of said road.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend by adding at the close of the bill the following:

Nor shall it be construed to authorize any railroad company to build any new road or connection with any other road, without authority from the State in which said road or connection may be proposed.

The above was adopted by a vote of 24 Yeas to 15 Nays.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to amend by inserting after the words "receive compensation therefor," the words "not to exceed the rate allowed by its charter in all cases where State laws have prescribed such rates."

This was disagreed to—Yeas, 17; Nays, 19.

The bill was then taken up out of Committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate.

Mr. CRESWELL moved his amendment, defeated yesterday in Committee of the Whole, to provide that Congress shall have power to alter, amend, or repeal this act at any time, and it was agreed to.

The bill, as amended, after discussion by Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, Cowan, Johnson and Davis, passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson—22.

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Creswell, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Morrill, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—19.

The Senate, at 3½ o'clock, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill.

Some of the amendments were non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS also reported the Senate amendment to the Fortification bill, which appropriates $50,000 for Fort Popham on the Kennebec River, Maine.

The amendment was non-concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was asked.

GALES & SEATON'S CLAIM.

Mr. STEVENS also offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring the alleged claim of Gales & Seaton to the Committee on Claims.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The bill to continue in force and to amend the Freedmen's Bureau bill came up as the first business in order in the morning hour.

The House seconded the "previous question" on the bill and amendment.

Mr. CHANLER (N. Y.) moved to lay the bill on the table.

Motion negatived.

The first question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Schofield to strike out of the seventh section the following words, "and shall provide sites and buildings of education," down to the end of the section, and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and shall hire or provide by lease buildings for purposes of education, whenever such associations shall, without cost to the Government, provide suitable teachers and means of instruction, and shall furnish such protection as may be required for the safe conduct of such schools."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Shellabarger to add to the sixth section the following:

Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect the right of any person to recover in the proper courts any title or right of possession which such person may have in any of the lands held under said field order."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next question was on the amendment offered by Mr. Davis to add to section 2 the following:

"And the powers conferred and the duties enjoined by the act hereby amended, shall be applicable to all persons named or referred to in this section, and acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

And to strike out all the remaining section of the bill. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 35 to 86. The bill was then passed, 96 to 32, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley (Nevada), Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Blaine, Bromwell, Buckland, Clarke (Ohio), Clarke (Kansas), Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dawes, Defrees, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eliot, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Harding (Ill.), Hart, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbard, jr. (N. Y.), Hubbard (Conn.), Hubbell (Ohio), Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kelley, Latham, Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Morehead, Morrill, Morris, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Rollins, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Starr, Stevens, Stillwell, Thayer, Francis Thomas, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn (N. Y.), Ward, Washburne (Ind.), Washburne (Mass.), Welker, Whaley, Williams, Wilson (Pa.) and Woodbridge—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Chanler, Darling, Davis, Dawson, Eldridge, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Hale, Harding (Ky.), Hogan, Hubbell (N. Y.), James M. Humphrey, Kuykendall, Le Blond, Marshall, Marvin, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Radford, Randall (Pa.), Raymond, Ritter, Ross, Sitgreaves, Stronse, Taylor, Trimble and Wright—32.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate amendments to the bill relating to the appointment of cadets to the Military Academy were taken from the Speaker's table and non-concurred in.

On motion of Mr. CULLOM (Ill.) the Senate bill to revive the act of February 9, 1853, making a grant of land for railroad purposes to Arkansas and Missouri, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

RESTORATION OF POLITICAL RIGHTS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Reconstruction the 30th of April, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights.

Mr. ASHLEY (Ohio) addressed the House in support of the bill. He held that the States which had retained their constitutional relations to the Government were the only constitutional governing powers in the nation—that having put down the Rebellion, they had the right, under the law of nations, as conquerors, to prescribe such conditions as in the judgment of the majority of the people were necessary for the national safety. He favored such an amendment of the bill as would readmit any State upon its ratifying the proposed constitutional amendment instead of awaiting its becoming a part of the Constitution. He referred to the noticeable fact that whenever both Senators elected from the late Rebel States were not unblushing Rebels, the one who *was*, was elected for the long term, while the moderate man was elected for the short term. Alluding to the howl of indignation raised all over the country against the report of the Reconstruction Committee, he challenged the pointing out of a single page of history, where, after putting down such a rebellion, the conquerors were found making propositions so mild, so conciliatory, so merciful, as the Committee of Fifteen. He expressed himself in favor of strengthening the hands of loyal men in the South by giving black men the ballot. With the ballot in the hands of every loyal man in the South the nation would be safe; safe from rebellion; safe from repudiation; safe from war. Without it the nation would not be safe.

Mr. LE BLOND (Ohio) desired to ask his colleague whether he was in favor of negro suffrage in the States?

Mr. ASHLEY—Everywhere.

Mr. LE BLOND—In the State of Ohio?

Mr. ASHLEY—Everywhere.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.)—Be a little more explicit. [Laughter.]

Mr. LE BLOND—Very good; does my colleague claim that Congress has the power to confer that right on negroes in the States?

Mr. ASHLEY—I do not intend to put myself on record against the right of Congress to do that. When the time comes to take action on that point I will be ready to do so.

Mr. LE BLOND—Is my colleague in favor of the report of the Reconstruction Committee?

Mr. ASHLEY—I am voting for it.

Mr. LE BLOND—And of keeping the States out until the conditions are complied with?

Mr. ASHLEY—If my colleague had been listening to me he would not have asked the question.

Mr. LE BLOND—Then why do you yield the question of negro suffrage in that report?

Mr. ASHLEY—Because I could not get it. [Laughter.] Is not that fair? In conclusion, Mr. ASHLEY appealed to the House to press this and the other measure reported by the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. LATHAM (West Va.) next addressed the House. In reference to the disqualifying bill, reported by the Reconstruction Committee, he had no difficulty. The disqualification of the enemies of the country might be pushed to any extent without doing violence to his feelings. All that he asked was an opportunity of voting for it. He did not see, however, that the bill added anything to the existing disqualifications. As to the third section of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, he regarded it as utterly impracticable, and as calculated, if not intended, to defeat the whole measure. As to the bill before the House, it contained two principles to which he could not give his assent. Those were: First, That the approval of three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress is sufficient to ratify the Constitutional Amendment; and, Second, That its ratification by each of the late Rebel States is required as a condition precedent to its right of representation. Those principles were necessarily upon the presumption that the late Rebel States were not now States in the American Union. He proceeded to argue that that presumption was ungrounded.

On the conclusion of his speech, on motion of Mr. STEVENS (Pa.) the further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow.

POSTPONED.

Mr. STEVENS then called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which an amendment was adopted to the Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company, and on motion of Francis Thomas the motion was postponed till Friday next, after the morning hour.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY BILL.

Mr. O'NEIL (Penn.) presented the memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, urging the favorable action of Congress upon the bill now before the Senate relative to the appointments to the Naval Academy, &c., and especially upon that section which directs a selection of naval cadets to be made from the deserving and qualified naval apprentices who have served not less than one year in that capacity.

AMENDING THE BANK ACT.

Mr. DEFREES (Ind.) from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made an adverse report in reference to an amendment of the National Bank act, which was laid upon the table.

ADMIRAL PAULDING.

Mr. DODGE (N. Y.) from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the bill for the relief of Hiram Paulding, Rear-Admiral United States Navy, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

THE STRIKE OF THE SHIPWRIGHTS.

Meeting of Ship-Owners in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

A large meeting of ship-owners and business men was held to-day, in the Board of Trade Rooms, in reference to the strike of the workmen.

William Ropes was chosen Chairman, and Nathan Crowell and James Curtis, Secretaries.

Mr. Ropes, on taking the chair, said that the business before the meeting was most important. Had there been a common agreement between the merchants and the workmen, some arrangement might have been easily made; but the combination of the workmen having assumed formidable and colossal proportions, it becomes an important affair, requiring great caution in its treatment. The evidence of the universality of this combination would, he thought, surprise the meeting; and he recommended kindness and forbearance in the matter to prevent a widening of the breach, especially desiring that nothing of an irritating nature should be uttered during the proceedings.

By request of Alpheus Hardy, a call was read and signed by numerous prominent ship-owners and merchants of New-York for a meeting to take action in reference to the proceedings of workmen on ships in that city.

Mr. William H. Webb of New-York then addressed the meeting, briefly giving the history, the origin and extent of the combination of caulkers, ship-joiners and other workmen in his city, adding that they received help from other and distant places, and also from similar combinations of hatters and other trades. No correct idea of the universality of the combination could be formed by gentlemen who had not investigated the matter, and, although there were workmen who almost daily sought for work, such was the watch kept on their movements, by the members of the combination, that they were paid money and prevented from working at all. No one could calculate what the final result of this extensive combination would be; but he felt certain that unless prompt measures were adopted to stay its progress, it would soon extend to other, and perhaps to all, branches of business, and eventually, perhaps, to agriculture itself. He closed his remarks by expressing the hope that the ship-owners and merchants of Boston would coöperate with those of New-York in the protection of their interests, and, if this was promptly done, he felt safe in saying that Philadelphia and other places would soon follow.

George B. Upton presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, Representations are made to the merchants and ship-owners of this port, that the ship Archer is now lying in a dock at East Boston, where she has remained for one week, and that the gravers and caulkers, who usually do the work upon vessels under similar circumstances, decline to work upon this ship; therefore,

Resolved, That a refusal to work under such circumstances, where no dictation has been attempted as to the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work, and no dispute as to the price which shall be paid per day for the labor, is, in the opinion of this meeting, a proceeding which cannot and ought not to be sustained, and one which no circumstance can justify or approve.

Resolved, That the relations between capital and labor, between the employer and employed, are mutual, and any combinations upon the one side or the other, which, through coercion, shall attempt to interfere with such arrangements, is unwise and, therefore, ought to be avoided.

Resolved, That in case there is not an immediate return to the ordinary and usual course of labor upon the ship Archer, we, the merchants and ship-owners in this meeting assembled, recommend to the owners of the docks and railways to close the same, and that no more vessels be taken up thereon until further action be had at an adjourned meeting of this body, to be called by the Chairman.

The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned, to reassemble in ten days.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of a Schooner and Loss of Life.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

The schooner Angeline was wrecked off North Point yesterday morning. One life was lost.

A Vessel Burned—Nine Lives Lost.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, May 29, 1866.

The steamer Oak, from Hawkinsville for Savannah