New-York Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Postmaster-General Dennison.

Important Caucus of the Union Members of Congress.

A Unanimous Vote Against the Johnson Convention.

Important Order from General Grant.

Military Commanders Directed to Enforce the Laws in the Southern States.

The Bankrupt Bill Reported with Amendments in the Senate.

Passage of the Bill Regulating Senatorial Elections.

Failure of the Alexandria Reannexation Bill

THE HOUSE PASSES THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Resignation of the Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

Postmaster-General Dennison this evening resigned the place he holds in the Cabinet. His successor is not named. There are reasons for supposing that Secretary Harlan will soon follow this example. What reasons Mr. Dennison had for resigning are not authoritatively known, but they may, perhaps, be found in the fact that he does not indorse the Philadelphia Convention and does indorse Congress and the Union party in submitting a new amendment to the Constitution.

The following is from the Associated Press:

A rumor prevails late to-night that Postmaster-General Dennison has resigned his office, but nobody can be found to give authority for the report. The assertion is positively made by some parties that he had not done so up to 4 o'clock to-day. The only thing certain is, the rumor causes widespread comment, and finds many believers as well as doubters.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CAUCUS OF UNION MEMBERS.

The Union caucus to-night was attended by the members of both Houses, and its proceedings were of the most important character.

Mr. Garfield announced that Postmaster-General Dennison would send in his resignation to-morrow, and that three other members of the Cabinet would follow his example before many days. He was questioned as to the authenticity of this statement, and replied that he spoke by the book.

The question of adjournment then came up. Senator Lane of Indiana spoke warmly and excitedly. While he favored an early adjournment, he hoped something would be done to prevent the threatened displacement of Union office holders, and the substitution of Copperheads in their place. Senators Conness and Wilson also spoke on this subject. The latter said he had tried hard to keep from believing that the President had gone over to the Copperheads, but he was now fully convinced that his worst fears were being realized.

The most exciting events of the caucus was a debate on the Philadelphia Convention, which called Mr. Raymond to his feet. In answer to inquiries as the object of *The New-York Times* in indorsing the Convention, Mr. Raymond said that when he indorsed the call it was with the distinct understanding that none but Union men were to participate in the Convention. He had since been persuaded into different conclusions, and was ready to admit that he had done wrong. However, he would retract his words, and henceforth there would be no more indorsements of the Philadelphia Convention by himself or *The Times*.

A resolution was offered that no Union member of Congress would countenance the Philadelphia Convention. The yeas and nays were demanded and recorded, and the result was the unanimous passage of the resolution.

It was stated by several gentlemen that Mr. Seward had recently expressed the opinion that the President ought to and would call the Southern members and Senators elect together, and recognize them as the Constitutional Congress.

Gov. Hamilton of Texas addressed the caucus in strong denunciation of the policy of the President, speaking of its bad results in his own State and elsewhere throughout the South.

A resolution pledging those present to secrecy was passed, and the caucus adjourned, after appointing a Committee of nine to consider the subject of taking a recess till December, or adjourning to report at the next caucus, the time for which was not fixed.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 1, 1866.

GENERAL ORDER No. 44.—Department, District, and Post-Commanders in States lately in rebellion, are hereby directed to arrest all persons who have been or may hereafter be charged with commission of crimes and offenses against officers agents, citizens, and inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, in cases where the civil authorities have failed, neglected, or are unable to arrest and bring such parties to trial, and to detain them in military confinement until such time as a proper judicial tribunal may be ready and willing to try them. A strict and prompt enforcement of this order is required.

By command of Lieut.-Gen. Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst.-Adjt.-Gen.

THE BANKRUPT BILL REPORTED IN THE SENATE.

In the Senate, to-day, Judge Poland reported from the Judiciary Committee the House Bankrupt bill, with several amendments.

The third section, which gave the appointment of Registers to the Judges of the several Circuit Courts on the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, as amended by giving the appointment to the District Judges discussion, is that ignoring the exemption laws of the respective States, which is not acceptable to the Western members, and to members from the Pacific States.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. Alley to-day secured the passage of the Senate bill authorizing the construction of telegraph lines on all mail routes. It now only needs the President's signature to become a law. Telegraph companies will, however, need to have the right of way over private property condemned and taken under State laws, until some provision is made by Congress to put them in possession of railroad and bridge property. A bill for this purpose will have to be passed at the next session.

THE TARIFF BILL—A CORRECTION.

The telegraph made quite an error upon the Yeas and Nays upon the iron-rail question as telegraphed last night. It should read: "The question recurred upon the amendment to reduce the duty on iron from one cent per pound to 70 cents per 100 pounds, which was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 109, Nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Anderson, Baker, Banks, Benjamin, Bergen, Bingham, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Reader, W. Clark, Sidney Clark, Cobb, Cook, Daves, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Garfield, Grider, Grinnell, Aaron Harding, Abner C. Harding, Harris, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hogan, Asahel W. H. Hubbard, James R. Hubbell, Hulburd, Humphrey, Ingersoll, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kelso, Kerr, Ketcham, Laflin, William Lawrence, Leblond, Law, Longyear, Marshall, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McCullough, McIlvar, Morrill, Moulton, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Pomeroy, Price, William H. Randall, Alexander H. Rice, John H. Rice, Ritter, Rogers, Rollins, Ross, Rousseau, Sawyer, Schenck, Shanklin, Shellabarger, Taber, Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thornton, Trimble, Van Aernam, Burt Van Horn, Robert Van Horn, Ward, Elihu B. Washburne, Henry D. Washburn, William B. Washburn, Walker, Wentworth, Whaley, James F. Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge and Wright.—109.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Ancona, Delos R. Ashley, James M. Ashley, Baldwin, Barker, Baxter, Boyer, Coffroth, Davis, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Holmes, Hotchkiss, Chester D. Hubbard, Dumas Hubbard, John N. Hubbard, Jenckes, Johnson, Latham, George V. Lawrence, McKee, Mercur, Miller, Morehead, Myers, O'Neill, Lane, J. Randall, Seofield, Sitgreaves, Stevens, Stroude, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Trowbridge, Williams and Stephen W. Wilson—39.

EXPENDITURES FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

In answer to a resolution a communication from the President was submitted to the Senate to-day, covering a statement of the expenditures for public works since 1860, for Navy-Yards, Custom-Houses, Coast houses, courts, arsenals, river and harbor improvements. The total amount thus expended is $28,464,438; of this sum $1,378,864 was for the Capitol extension, and $488,459 for the new dome. The following shows the amount expended in each State or Territory:

State.	Amount.	State.	Amount.
Maine	$1,716,441	Louisiana	$294,255
New-Hampshire	1,297,603	Missouri	40,794
Vermont	15,675	Kentucky	731
Connecticut	11,772	Tennessee	15,490
Rhode Island	106,864	Ohio	138,740
New-York	3,718,758	Indiana	100,229
New-Jersey	732,046	Illinois	82,859
Pennsylvania	560,257	Michigan	60,454
Delaware	264,697	Minnesota	7,000
Maryland	656,322	Wisconsin	93,183
District of Columbia	6,336,975	Iowa	122,220
Virginia	1,258,867	Kansas	22,000
North Carolina	32,632	California	2,332,605
Georgia	7,979	Nebraska	5,000
South Carolina	294,558	New-Mexico	7,851
Florida	2,158,667	Washington	118,234
Alabama	32,055	Utah	3,554
Mississippi	371,649	Oregon and Wash'n	340,000
Texas	305,066	Colorado	51,323

The following amounts of public lands have been granted in the same period, amounting to 15,235,959 acres, valued at $19,044,949:

	Acres.		Acres.
Illinois	7,619	Iowa	2,132,720
Missouri	164,935	Wisconsin	2,895,103
Michigan	1,135,699	Oregon	23,349
Arkansas	320	Minnesota	4,768,163
Alabama	476,918	Kansas	3,606,430
Louisiana	9,026	Nevada	525,630

In addition are the grants made for the Pacific Railroad and for agricultural colleges.

THE TAX BILL.

The Tax bill will be presented to the President to-morrow for his signature.

THE REANNEXATION OF ALEXANDRIA.

The failure in the Senate of the bill to reannex Alexandria to the District of Columbia disappoints a great many. There were but 30 Senators voting, 13 for the bill and 17 against it, 18 being absent. Had there been a full Senate, it is thought the result would have been different.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION BILL.

Mr. Clark's bill regulating the election of Senators passed substantially as reported from the Judiciary Committee. An effort was made to defeat the provision requiring a *viva voce* vote, but it was not successful

THE EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

The bill for the equalization of bounties will probably be called up in the Senate this week. Outside pressure is heavy in its favor.

THE JOHNSON CONVENTION.

James E. English, who was Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut against Gov. Hawley last Fall, is in town. It is understood that he is here for the purpose of explaining to Montgomery Blair's new Johnson Club the chances of the party in Connecticut. Mr. English will receive his instructions, and return home in a day or so in time to draw up a few delegates from his State to the Philadelphia Convention.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Grant is expected to return from a visit to his son at West Point about the middle of next week.

Gen. Francis Fessenden, now on a leave of absence to his home, has been assigned Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau in Maryland, vice Gen. D. H. Stannard, resigned, and recently confirmed Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt.

Ex-Gov. Roden, nominated as Consul to San Salvador, will not participate in the call for a Convention of the Loyal Unionists issued to-day. He is still in the city awaiting his confirmation.

SPURIOUS CURRENCY.

The Treasury Department reject daily from $1,800 to $2,500 spurious currency and bills received as mutilated for redemption from the South. An evidence of the vast amount in circulation and the carelessness of the public.

INDORSEMENTS FOR OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Secretary McCulloch, a few days since, informed an applicant for office that Senator Cowan's indorsement would be all that was necessary. In another instance he advised an applicant to get a letter asking the office from a certain Democratic member of Congress, who was one of the most virulent opponents of Mr. Lincoln in 1864. In both instances the applicants were soldiers who gained considerable honor in the army.

PRINTING LANMAN'S DICTIONARY.

The House Committee on Printing to-day agreed to report to the House in favor of printing, at the Government office, 6,000 copies of Lanman's copyrighted book on the lives of members and ex-members of Congress, and to pay $1 per copy to the author, thus involving an expense of from $15,000 to $20,000.

THE CASE OF COL. PAULDING.

The friends of Col. Paulding are leaving nothing undone to secure his pardon by the President, his liberation from Fort McHenry, and the remission of his fines.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

The case of Grinnell and Rousseau will be the special order in the morning hour to-morrow.

THE DAWSON AND FULLER CONTESTED ELECTION.

Dawson (Dem.) will undoubtedly be given the seat in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District. The vote will be taken to-morrow.

THE GEN. WHITTLESEY COURT-MARTIAL.

Conquest Clark, correspondent of *The New-York Herald* and clerk to Gens. Steedman and Fullerton, has been subpenaed as a witness in Gen. Whittlesey's defense to testify to the incorrectness of the reported conversation specified in the charges against Gen. Whittlesey.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE HAGUE MISSION.

It is understood that Gen. Sickles will accept the mission to the Hague.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The President has had the amendatory Freedmen's Bureau bill before him for five days.

A veto of the new Freedmen's bill, upon the same grounds

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service, nobly rendered, and of which the weapon now committed to your keeping will be an enduring memento.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General.

To Sergt. GEORGE F. ROBINSON, present.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

COST OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a communication from the President, transmitting in response to a resolution, a statement of the amount of money expended on public buildings from 1860 to 1865.

NEW PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. MORGAN (N. Y.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill declaring the town of Whitehall, N. Y., a port of delivery.

PLATES OF THE WILKES EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Mr. HOWE (Wis.), from the Committee on the Library, reported a joint resolution authorizing the sale in the Navy Department of certain plates of the exploring expedition under Commodore Wilkes; which was passed.

DAMAGES TO THE MISSOURI UNIVERSITY.

Mr. HENDERSON (Mo.) presented the petition of the University of Missouri for compensation for damages sustained by the war; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

LANDS FOR SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

Mr. RAMSEY (Minn.) called up a bill to extend for three years the benefits of the bill granting lands to the Southern States for the establishment of agricultural colleges; which was passed.

DISTRICT MINING AND MANUFACTURING.

A bill to incorporate the Mining and Manufacturing Company of the District of Columbia was passed.

SENATORIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. CLARK (N. H.) called up the bill to regulate the time and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) objected to the provision that the vote shall be *viva voce*. He said it was the custom to vote by ballot in nearly all the New-England States, and there might be some objection to the proposed change.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Ill.) replied to Mr. Fessenden that the Committee on the Judiciary had carefully considered this matter, and had concluded that, as members of the Legislature act in a representative capacity, their constituents have a right to know how they vote. A *viva voce* vote prevents deception.

Mr. FESSENDEN (Me.) said that to test the sense of the Senate he would move to strike out the words "openly by a *viva voce* vote."

After a discussion by Messrs. WILLIAMS (Oregon), ANTHONY (R. I.), SUMNER (Mass.), SAULSBURY (Del.), and GUTHRIE (Ky.), Mr. Fessenden's amendment was disagreed to—Yeas, 6; Nays, 28.

Mr. DAVIS (Ky.) spoke against the bill.

Mr. BROWN moved an amendment that if no person shall receive a majority on the first day the two Houses shall meet in joint convention at 12 o'clock, meridian, on each succeeding day and take at least one vote each day until a Senator shall be elected. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN (Ohio) moved an amendment to strike out the provision that in the joint assembly a majority of all the members elected to both Houses shall be present and voting. This was disagreed to.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved its indefinite postponement, which was disagreed to.

It was then passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fisher, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Lane (Ind.), Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey and Williams—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Henderson, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague and Van Winkle—11.

As amended the bill passed. The bill is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall, on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof, proceed to elect a Senator in Congress in the place of such Senator so going out of office in the following manner: Each House shall open the roll by the name of each member present the name of each person voted for for Senator in Congress from each State, and the name of the person so voted for who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each House shall be entered on the journal of each House by the Clerk or Secretary thereof; but if either House shall fail to give such majority to any person on said day that fact shall be entered on the journal. At 12 o'clock, meridian, of the day following that on which the proceedings are required to take place, as aforesaid, the members of the two Houses shall convene in joint assembly, and the journal of each House shall then be read; and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes in each House, such person shall be declared duly elected Senator to represent said State in the Congress of the United States; but if the same person shall not have received a majority of the votes in each House, or if either House shall have failed to take proceedings as required by this act, the joint assembly shall then proceed to choose by a *viva voce* vote of each member present a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person having a majority of all the votes of the said joint assembly, a majority of all the members elected to both Houses being present and voting, shall be declared duly elected; and in case no person shall receive such majority on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet at 12 o'clock each day during the session and take at least one vote and the Senator be elected.

SEC. 2. That whenever, on the meeting of the Legislature of any State, a vacancy shall exist in the representation of such State in the Senate of the United States, said Legislature shall proceed, on the second Tuesday after the commencement of its session, to elect a person to fill such vacancy in the manner hereinbefore provided for the election of a Senator for a full term; and if a vacancy shall happen during the recess of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after the Legislature shall have been organized, and shall have notice of such vacancy.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State from which any Senator shall have been chosen as aforesaid to certify his election, under the seal of the State, to the President of the Senate of the United States; such certificate shall be countersigned by the Secretary of State of the State.

MEXICAN OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Mr. NESMITH (Oregon) submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate any information they may have in reference to the seizure of property belonging to citizens of the United States, residents of Arizona Territory, on the road from the Arizona line to the port of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, by armed bands of Mexicans, and if said bands were organized upon United States Territory, and whether any information in reference to the alleged massacre of American citizens at Hermosita, Mexico, by armed Mexicans.

On motion of Mr. NESMITH, it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the closing of the route from the Arizona line to the Port of Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, by the Liberal or by the Imperial forces in Sonora, and into its effect upon the industrial enterprise of Arizona, and the cost of supplying the United States forces in that Territory, and to report therein, and if any practical remedy can be devised by which the route can be opened for transportation of bullion and supplies.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. HARRIS (N. Y.) introduced the following which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Resolved, That the American Atlantic Telegraph Company or Corporation, organized under the laws of New-York for the purpose and with the intent to establish Telegraphic communication between the United States and other nations and to construct, submerge and operate a cable or cables, to be submerged in the Atlantic Ocean between the United States, Bermuda, Azores Islands and Portugal, and to receive, transmit and deliver any telegraph message or written communication between Europe and America, be and are hereby vested with the right and privilege to the exclusive use of the Atlantic Coast of the United States for the laying of their cable or cables for a period of fifty years from the passage of this act.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. POLAND (Vt.), from the Committee on the Judiciary presented the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, with amendments. Among the amendments are the following:

The appointment of Registers of Bankruptcy is given to the Judges of the District Courts, instead of the Circuit Courts of the United States.

Instead of five Commissioners to assist the Chief Justice in framing general orders for specified purposes, any two Associate Justices may render such assistance. The exemption of such property as is exempted by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt is domiciled, is stricken out.

Other provisions are verbal, or of minor importance. There is no essential change made in the bill as it passed the House.

Mr. SUMNER asked if it was the intention of Mr. POLAND to call for the consideration of this bill at the present session.

Mr. POLAND said he could not tell with certainty what would be done in the matter. He knew no reason why the bill should not be considered before adjournment.

Mr. SUMNER hoped it would be taken up very soon. The bill as amended was ordered to be printed.

MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. GUTHRIE introduced a bill to revive and continue in force an act making grants of public lands to the State of Mississippi for the building of certain railroads approved August 18, 1856. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE SMUGGLING BILL.

Mr. CONNESS (Cal.), from the Conference Committee on the bill to prevent smuggling, made a report, which was agreed to, concurring in nearly all the House amendments.

The report was made some days since, but in consequence of some clerical errors, the Conference Committee had to be reappointed.

THE RETROCESSION OF ALEXANDRIA.

The bill pending yesterday to repeal the act of July 9, 1846, retroceding the City and County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, was taken up. It reannexes the territory named to the District of Columbia, and enforces the jurisdiction of Congress over it, as it is now exercised over what at present constitutes the District.

After a discussion, in which Messrs. WADE (Ohio) and HOWARD (Mich.) spoke for the bill and Messrs. JOHNSON (Md.), CLARK (N. H.) and WILLEY (W. Va.) against it, it was defeated by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Conness, Edmunds, Harris, Howard, Howe, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Wade and Wilson—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Clark, Davis, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Henderson, Johnson, Morgan, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey and Williams—17.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendment, and called for a Committee of Conference. So ordered.

INVITATION TO THE ORPHANS FAIR—ADJOURNMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate an invitation to Senators to attend the closing exercises of the National Fair for the benefit of Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. The Senate at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS (Pa.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, some of which were concurred and others non-concurred in. One was concurred in with an amendment abolishing the office of Minister Resident at Portugal. The Senate amendment for the appointment of a Second Assistant Secretary of State was non-concurred in. The

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eral States, and providing for the distribution of ordnance and ordnance stores, which was read twice and passed.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. HOOPER (Mass.) from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a substitute for the bill amendatory of the National Currency act, which was ordered to be printed and assigned for consideration on Friday next after the morning hour.

NATIONAL TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. ALLEY (Mass.), from the Post-Office Committee, reported back the Senate bill, which passed that body June 29, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

Mr. KASSON (Iowa) suggested an amendment providing that no powers, grants, or privileges contained in the bill shall be construed to telegraph communications between the United States and foreign countries.

Mr. ALLEY declined to have the amendment offered on the ground that if the bill were sent back to the Senate at this late day of the session it would be equivalent to killing it.

Mr. KASSON supposed there was no danger of such a thing, and mentioned the fact that so late as yesterday a Senator said to him that the House should send over some real solid measures instead of the fancy business in which it had been recently indulging. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) inquired whether the gentleman from Massachusetts (Alley) proposed to bring the bill to a vote without giving any opportunity to the House to discuss or amend it.

Mr. ALLEY replied that he intended bringing the bill to a vote without yielding the floor to the enemies of the bill to propose amendments which they know would most certainly kill it—but he did not propose to deny the privilege to discuss the measure in good faith.

Mr. HALE said he most certainly wished to discuss it, and he was not in the habit of discussing questions otherwise than in good faith.

Mr. ALLEY opened the discussion. He said that all the telegraph companies of the country, or nearly all, were recently consolidated into one, which now represented a capital of $41,000,000. It was certainly the most gigantic monopoly in this country, if not in the world. It held in its hands nearly the whole telegraphic powers of the nation. The American people were substantially subject to the diction of that company, and every one knew how much power the telegraph had for good or for evil. This bill was not to oppress that company, but to protect the rights of the nation. Congress had a few years since granted privileges to the Pacific Telegraph Company, but that company had not acted in good faith toward the Government. It was to charge but $3 a message from the Missouri River to the State line of California, and it was understood that a message of 10 words was to be sent from Washington to San Francisco for $4—but the company exacted $8 for a message of 10 words and refused to receive payment in the currency of the country. As to the Western Union Company its capital stock in 1864 was $11,000,000, and was worth in the market 200 per cent, but it had since been watered up to $22,000,000, and now its stock was selling at 53. Immense fortunes had been made by individuals connected with the telegraph companies that are or may be organized to build their lines over the military and postal roads of the United States and over the public domain.

Mr. FINCK (Ohio), a member of the Post-Office Committee, argued against the constitutionality of the bill, inasmuch as it allows private property to be used for public purposes without making compensation to the owners.

Mr. HALE opposed the bill on two grounds. The first was that stated by the gentleman from Ohio (Finck), the soundness of whose argument could not be controverted. The second was, that under this bill the Cuban Telegraph Company for instance and other foreign companies could enjoy its privileges, while their governments refused equal privileges to American citizens. Any company might under this law extend a line beyond the marine league from the shore, which our jurisdiction covers, and there make a connection with a foreign company, chartered by a foreign government. He desired to have the bill amended in both these particulars.

Mr. ALLEY remarked that no one had dared to say a word against the merits of the bill, but every gentleman with whom he had conversed had been forced to admit that it was a bill of great merit, and that there ought to be a remedy for the evil complained of. So far as the constitutional question was concerned he had nothing to say, as he was not a lawyer; but eminent lawyers in Congress with whom he had conversed had said they believed the bill was perfectly constitutional. He had anticipated opposition to it. He understood what applances were worth to defeat it. He understood that the manager of the great telegraph monopoly had been on the floor to day soliciting the aid of members in opposition to this bill. He had no doubt that it would be improved in certain particulars, but he did not want to run the risk of sending the bill back to the Senate at this stage of the session.

Mr. KASSON declared that he had no difficulty about the constitutional question. The difficulty with him was a practical one. The bill did not reserve to the United States, as it should, the control of the telegraph rates, and there was nothing to prevent a perfect accord between the existing companies and those to be organized under this act, in regard to establishing extravagant rates of fare. He agreed that the telegraph should be put in connection, as far as possible, with the Post-Office Department. His object now was to fix the maximum rates which should be charged under the bill.

Mr. WASHBURN of Illinois expressed his willingness to do anything tending to break up or interfere with the present stupendous telegraph monopoly, which had become so oppressive to the people. These telegraph companies had been combining, confederating and consolidating until they had within their control almost every telegraph line in the country, and the people were now being taxed enormously for telegraph facilities. He desired to have the bill so amended that no company organized under it could dispose of its privileges to any other company.

Mr. ALLEY declined to admit the amendment, and insisted on the previous question, which was seconded.

The main question was ordered to be put by Yeas 74, Nays 60.

The bill was then passed by Yeas 72, Nays 61.

INVITATION TO THE ORPHANS' FAIR.

The SPEAKER presented an invitation to the members from Mrs. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of the Ladies' Fair for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, to attend the Fair to-morrow evening at 9 o'clock. Laid on the table.

A TARGET ASSOCIATION.

Mr. ASHLEY (O.) introduced a bill to incorporate the German Target Association of the City of Washington, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

ISSUE OF LARGE BONDS.

Mr. PRICE (Iowa) introduced a bill to authorize the issue of certain bonds in denominations greater than $1,000, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF DORRANCE ATWATER.

Mr. HALE, from the Select Committee in the case of Dorrance Atwater, offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with copies of the record and proceedings of the Court-Martial which tried that case, of the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, and of a communication from Adjt.-Gen. Townsend to the President, asking the papers which the President was requested by resolution of June 25, 1866, to furnish to the House, but which had not been furnished.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. PAINE called up the report of the Committee on Elections in the contested election case of Fuller against Dawson, from the XXIst Congressional District of Pennsylvania, ending with a resolution declaring Mr. Dawson entitled to retain his seat.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Pa.) moved to amend by declaring Smith Fuller entitled to the seat.

Speeches were made by Mr. PAINE in support of the sitting member, and by Mr. SCOFIELD in support of the contestant, after which the question went over till to-morrow.

LAND TITLES IN CALIFORNIA.

A Conference Committee was ordered on the Senate bill to quiet land titles in California.

THE REPORTS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. LEBLOND (Ohio) called attention, as a question of privilege, to the fact that although the House had ordered the majority and minority reports of the Reconstruction Committee to be printed together, the volume containing the majority report of the testimony did not contain the minority report.

The SPEAKER mentioned, perhaps as an explanatory circumstance, that the minority report had not been made until 11 days after the majority report, and suggested that the proper way to ascertain the facts was to refer the subject to a committee.

Mr. LE BLOND moved to refer it to a Select Committee, and Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) moved as an amendment, to refer it to the Committee on Printing.

ADJOURNMENT.

Pending the discussion of the question, the House at 4:45 adjourned.

DEATH OF SENATOR LANE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

Senator Lane died at 12:5 o'clock to-day. His remains go to Lawrence in the morning. It is uncertain who will be his successor.

The Weather is very hot. Thermometer at 100.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clarke of Kansas each has received a telegram from Leavenworth announcing that Gen. Lane died to-day.

CUBA.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF AN INSURRECTION AT PUERTO PRINCIPE.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 7, 1866.

During the early part of the week most alarming rumors were circulated concerning troubles in Puerto Principe, but these are officially denied in the *Gaceta*, which explained that it had been the custom in that place to play practical jokes on St. John's day, and several sergeants and soldiers of the garrison, feeling aggrieved and insulted by several jokes of which they were the victims, had an affray with the townspeople, but were ordered into the barracks by the Governor, which prevented more serious trouble.

During the week we have had frequent rains. The 4th of July was signalized by a severe thunder-storm, and several persons in different parts of the city were killed by which, considering their cause, are even more generous than

POLITICAL.

[By Telegraph.]

TWO REPUBLICAN UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, July 11.—The Nebraska Legislature, in joint ballot to-day, elected Major Gen. John M. Thayer and F. W. Tipton to the United States Senate, both Republicans. The Legislature has adjourned sine die.

THE JOHNSON CONVENTION—ELECTION OF DELEGATES IN LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 11.—In pursuance of the call by the National Union party for a National Convention to meet in Philadelphia, the Democratic State Executive Committee met here last evening, sinking their party organization and inviting all the friends of President Johnson to cooperate, and selected the following delegates to the Philadelphia Convention:

For the State at Large.—Randall Hunt, John Ray, John E. King, Richard Taylor, A. Voorhies, George Williamson, Judge W. B. Eagan and D. W. Sage.

For the First Congressional District.—George Garr, Charles Gayarre, W. C. Claiborne, Judge E. A. Bell, S. R. Proctor, J. M. Lafayne.

For the Second Congressional District.—J. A. D. Rosier, Alexander Walker, Samuel Smith, F. J. Herron, H. M. Spofford, Wm. H. C. King.

For the Third Congressional District.—D. F. Kinder, V. Barth, Alfred Hennessy, J. O. Fugua, and J. Q. A Fellows.

For the Fourth Congressional District.—P. A. Morse, J. C. Manning, Dr. A. Dupier, Jules Oliver, A. De Blanc.

For the Fifth Congressional District.—J. L. Lewis, W. T. Parham, J. Garrett, L. M. Miles, J. B. Elam, A. Moss.

A meeting is called of the people of the whole State to assemble in New Orleans on the 24th inst., to ratify the selection of these delegates.

RENOMINATION OF SCUYLER COLFAX.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, July 11, 1866.

A dispatch to this Bureau states Speaker Colfax was yesterday renominated for Congress in the South Bend District, Ind. He had no competitor in the Convention.

During the session of the Convention, which was very harmonious, the following letter from Mr. Colfax was read:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, July 2, 1866.

DEAR SIRS: The harmony and success of the Union organization, welded together in the furnace-fire of a four years' war, is of such paramount importance to all other considerations, that I write you this letter to be read at the Westville Convention, that my position may be unmistakably understood by those who have honored me with their confidence so cordially and so long.

Last Winter, when my name had been suggested by several papers in various parts of the State for the Senate, I published a card, stating that I was not, and never had been, a candidate for that distinguished position, having always preferred service in the House. But my name must not be in the way a single moment, if any considerable portion of the Convention prefer some other standard-bearer, even though that portion should be a minority. In that event the Delegation from St. Joseph County are requested to withdraw my name, and to pledge my most earnest exertions to whoever of the many active and faithful friends of the Union cause the Convention may prefer to nominate.

The contest before us is of as vital importance to the truest and best interests of the nation as the exciting contests of 1862 and 1864, and the issues should be clearly and distinctly before the people. They can be condensed into a single question: "*Which shall govern in the councils of the Nation, Loyalty or Disloyalty?*"

It has been well said, in language as terse as it is true, that the power to carry on War for National existence carries with it the power to prescribe the terms of peace. The duty of guarding the land against the danger of a second Rebellion is as imperative as its preservation from the first. And nothing seems clearer than that the same authority which prevented 11 states from destroying the Union has a right—as indisputable as the right of self-defense—to regulate the resumption of the relations of those States.

When the Rebel armies surrendered, the President decided, and rightly, that civil government had been destroyed in each of the Rebel States, and he officially proclaimed that fact in his commission to Provisional Governors thereof. The Congressional policy starts from the same initial point. The President declared that essential conditions, involving great changes, must be complied with by those States before they should resume their forfeited rights. And so does Congress. The President required the ratification of an important Constitutional amendment, which had been submitted by a Congress representing the loyal States, and in which the Rebel States had no voice. And Congress makes a similar demand to-day. If the President could rightfully require their ratification of one amendment, changing their whole system of labor, and destroying what they regarded as vested rights of property, proposed by a Congress in which they were unrepresented, and in conflict, as it was, with their life-long prejudices, may cannot the Congress elected as the law-making power of the country, by the same voters as himself, require the ratification of another amendment, preventing the Rebel States from wielding increased power in Congress hereafter, because of the war, which, against their desires, had lifted their slaves into the full stature of Freemen?

That this amendment is in accordance with the wishes of the loyal millions who won the brilliant political victory of 1864, is proven by the unanimity with which it was supported in the House of Representatives. Every man elected as a Union member, whether from the North or the South, from the East or the West, gave it his vote; not barely the two-thirds required by the Constitution, but nearly four fifths. On this amendment, as a security for the future, the Union party of the Nation have planted themselves, and I shall stand with them most cordially, vindicating its justice, wisdom and necessity, and willing on it to stand or fall.

For one, I do not doubt the result. Shall Rebels settle their own terms of coming back to govern us? Shall they rescend to enlarged and increased power, using as steps the graves of the Union dead? Should not Congress, whose solemn duty it is to see that the Republic suffers no evil, pause before the bitter loss of yesterday are admitted to the inner sanctuary of the National life? Ought they not to guard the halls of National legislation from being trodden by the feet of those who have been murdering the defenders of the Union for fidelity to an allegiance they themselves so wickedly repudiated? Every newspaper in the land, North or South, which eulogized Jefferson Davis, and vilified Abraham Lincoln, now denounces Congress in the severest terms. Every unrepentant Rebel and unscrupulous sympathizer joins them in their revilings. But I rejoice that it has been so faithful, so inflexible, in what it has regarded as the pathway of Duty and of Right. And it now remains for the people, by their indorsement or rejection of its proposed Constitutional guaranty, to approve or to condemn those who present it as an indispensable prerequisite to the restoration of the forfeited rights and the political power our enemies made such hot haste to resign and abjure at the opening of the Rebellion.

Nor are these terms oppressive or unjust. Never has a nation whose existence has been imperiled, and whose hundreds of thousands of graves and thousands of millions of debt attest its gigantic sacrifices, offered more lenient conditions to those who conspired for its destruction. Have we forgotten the insulting defi