THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Continued From Eighth Page.

Corps now on duty in the Bureau, whose regiments shall have been mustered out, to be retained. Sec. 5. The Secretary of War may issue medical stores, and other supplies and transportation. No person shall be regarded a "destitute" who can find employment and might, by proper exertion, avoid such destitution. Sec. 6. Confirms to the "heads of families of the African race" the lands purchased of the United States Tax Commissioners in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke. Sec. 7. Authorizes the Tax Commissioners to sell, with certain exceptions, all the land bid in at tax sales by the United States, being about 36,000 acres in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke, in parcels of 20 acres, at $1 50 per acre, to such persons only as have acquired, and are now occupying lands under the provisions of Gen. Sherman's special field order, dated at Savannah, Georgia, Jan. 16, 1865, and the remaining lands shall be disposed of in like manner to such persons as had acquired land under said order of Gen. Sherman, but who have been dispossessed by the restoration of the same to their former owners. Purchasers under this Act cannot alienate their lands within six years after the passage of this Act. Sec 8. Provides that the "school farms" and certain lots in Port Royal and Beaufort shall be sold at auction, and the proceeds invested in United States bonds for the support of schools, without distinction of race or color, in those parishes. Sec. 9. Assistant Commissioners in Georgia and South Carolina may give persons having valid claim to land under Gen. Sherman's special field order, a warrant upon the direct Tax Commissioners for South Carolina for 20 acres of land, and said Tax Commissioners shall issue to any such person a lease of 20 acres of land for six years, and such person may, at any time thereafter, by the payment of $1 50 per acre, obtain a certificate of sale of the same. Sec. 10. Provides for the survey of the land. Sec. 11. Restoration of lands occupied by freedmen, under Gen. Sherman's special field order, and not sold for taxes, shall not be made until the crops for the present year have been gathered, and fair compensation rendered by the former owners for any improvements. Sec. 12. The Commissioner may devote the property of the so-called Confederate States to or heretofore disposed of the education of the freedmen, and whenever the Bureau for the education of the freedmen shall cease to exist, those of the so-called Confederate States which may have made provision for the education of their citizens, without distinction of race or color, shall receive the sum unexpended of the sale of such property. Sec. 13. The Commissioner shall cooperate with benevolent associations, &c., educating the freedmen, and afford their schools due protection. Sec. 14 provides that the freedmen shall have and be protected in all the immunities and rights which belong to the whites, and the President, through the officers of the Bureau, shall extend military protection and have military jurisdiction over all cases concerning the free enjoyment of such immunities and rights, in all States where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the Rebellion, until such State shall be fully restored in its constitutional relations to the Government.

CHAP. — LANDS TO KANSAS.—Allows the Leavenworth City Railroad Company to construct a horse railroad through the Military Reservation, from Fort Leavenworth to the City of Leavenworth.

CHAP. — An act to grade East Capitol street, and establish Lincoln square.

CHAP. — An act legalizing marriages and for other purposes in the District of Columbia.

CHAP. — An act incorporating "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union" of Washington, D. C.

CHAP. — An act to establish, in the District of Columbia, a house of correction for boys.

CHAP. — An act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867.

CHAP. — SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Provides that no vacancy in the office of Associate Justice of the United States shall be filled by appointment until the number of Associate Justices shall be reduced to six, and thereafter the Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice of the United States and six Associate Justices. Sec. 2. The 1st and 2d Circuits shall remain as now constituted; the Districts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware shall constitute the 3d Circuit; the Districts of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina shall constitute the 4th Circuit; the Districts of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas shall constitute the 5th Circuit; the Districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the 6th Circuit; the Districts of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin shall constitute the 7th Circuit; the Districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas shall constitute the 8th Circuit, and the Districts of California, Oregon and Nevada shall constitute the 9th Circuit.

CHAP. — LANDS TO KANSAS.—Grants lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Elwood, westwardly via Marysville, to connect with the Union Pacific Railroad, with the usual guarantees to settlers under the homestead and other laws. The sections within ten miles of the road which are not granted shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public land. For every ten consecutive miles of road completed patents shall issue for so many sections of land as lie opposite and coterminous with the said completed sections. If the road is not completed within ten years the land unpatented shall revert to the United States.

CHAP. — PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.—Contains stringent regulations to prevent smuggling.

CHAP. — An Act relating to public schools in the District of Columbia.

CHAP. — AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES, &C.—Extends the time in which the several States may comply with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1862, entitled "An Act Donating Public Lands to the several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts" three years from the passage of this act. When any Territory shall become a State it shall have three years within which to accept the bounties of this act. If any State has heretofore expressed its acceptance of the act herein referred to, it shall have five years within which to provide at least one college after the time for providing such college, according to the act of July 2, 1862, shall have expired.

CHAP. — An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Mining and Manufacturing Company.

CHAP. — TELEGRAPH LINES.—Grants to all telegraph companies now organized, or hereafter to be organized, the right to construct a telegraph line over any portion of the public domain of the United States. Such companies may take from the public land such stone, timber, and other materials as are necessary for the construction of their lines, and they may preempt such portion of the unoccupied public land subject to preemption, as they may need for stations, but such stations shall not be within 15 miles of each other. The communications of the United States shall have priority over all other business, at rates which the Postmaster-General may fix. The rights hereby granted cannot be transferred. The United States may, after five years from the passage of this act, purchase all the telegraph lines at an appraised value, to be ascertained by three persons, one of whom shall be chosen by the Postmaster-General, two by the companies interested, and one by the four previously selected.

CHAP. — PORT OF ENTRY.—Changes the Port of Entry in Puget's Sound, Washington Territory, from Port Angeles to Port Townsend.

CHAP. — NAVY OFFICERS.—Increases the number of line officers on the active list of the Navy, and creates the office of admiral. Sec. 2. Authorizes the appointment of certain of the line officers of the navy on the active list, from those officers who have served in the volunteer naval service for a period of not less than two years and who are either now in that service or have been honorably discharged therefrom. Sec. 3. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board of naval officers to examine the claims of all candidates under the provisions of Section 2. Sec. 4 Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to retain such volunteer officers as the exigencies of the service may require. The annual compensation of the admiral shall be $10,000. Naval constructors and first and second assistant engineers shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate.

CHAP. — An act in relation to the unlawful tapping of Government water-pipes. (In the District of Columbia.)

CHAP. — An act to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans Home.

CHAP. — LANDS TO CALIFORNIA.—Confirms the title of land granted to California, and provides regulations for the selection by California of portions of the public domain. Section 7 provides that where persons have purchased lands in good faith and for a valuable consideration from Mexican grantees or assigns, which grants have subsequently been rejected, or where the lands so purchased have been excluded from the final survey of any Mexican grant, and have continued in the use and possession of said lands, and where no valid adverse right exist except that of the United States, such purchasers may purchase the same after survey at the minimum price established by law. The Surveyor General shall cause to be surveyed all lands claimed under a title derived from the Spanish or Mexican Governments, where the survey has not been requested. Section 9 provides that from the decree of the District Court of the United States, rendered after July 1, 1865, with regard to the surveys of private land claims under Spanish or Mexican grants, there shall be allowed for the period of one year after the entry of such decree, an appeal to the Circuit Courts of the United States. But from decrees of the District Court made after July 1, 1865, and prior to the passage of this act appeals to the Circuit Court shall be allowed for one year after the passage of this act.

CHAP. — An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, and for other purposes.

CHAP. — WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—Authorizes the use of the metric system of weights and measures.

CHAP. — TARIFF.—Imposes a duty on cigars of $2 per pound, and in addition 50 per cent advalorem; on cotton, 3c. ⅌ lb.; on all compounds of which distilled spirits are a component part the same duty as on spirituous liquors. Section 2 allows vessels trading between the Society Islands or Sandwich Islands, the United States shall be allowed to pay tunnage duty but once a year. Section 3 suspends the prohibition of the export of guano for five days, from the 14th July, 1867, in behalf of certain persons. All fishing bounties are repealed. Goods destined for the British Provinces may be transmitted free of duty through the United States. Section 13 authorizes the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department.

CHAP. — An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes. This act raises the salaries of members of Congress to $5,000 per annum, and that of the Speaker to $8,000. It gives an additional bounty of $100 to soldiers who served during the Rebellion for not less than three years, and to soldiers who served not less than two years $50, and also to the widow, minor children or parents of any such soldier who died in the service. No soldier who has bartered, sold or transferred his discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever; and when application is made by any soldier for said bounty he shall be required to make oath or affirmation that he has not so bartered, sold or transferred his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim shall be entertained except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath.

CHAP. — SUITS OF ALIENS.—Authorizes the removal of the suits of aliens from the State Courts to the Circuit Courts of the United States.

CHAP. — COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.—Fixes the salaries of certain collectors of customs; creates a collection district in Texas to be called the District of Corpus Christi; makes Indianola, Tex., the port of entry for the district of Saluria, instead of La Salle.

CHAP. — An act to incorporate the Washington Temperance Society of the City of Washington, D. C.

CHAP. — ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.—Admits Nebraska into the Union.

CHAP. — CAPTORS OF THE ASSASSINS.—Awards to the captors of Payne, Atzerott, Booth and Harold their respective shares of the rewards offered.

CHAP. — An Act to authorize the Entry and Clearance of Vessels at the Port of Calais, Me.

CHAP. — An Act to authorize the Use in Post-Offices of Weights of the denomination of grains.

CHAP. — FIRE IN PORTLAND.—Authorizes the admission, free of duty, of all contributions or building materials for Portland.

CHAP. — PUBLIC PRINTING.—Provides regulations for the printing of public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing.

CHAP. — An act amendatory of the Internal Revenue act of 1865. This act makes a formal amendment of section 13.

CHAP. — APPRAISER IN NEW-YORK CITY.—Reorganizes the Appraiser's office in New York. The salary of the Appraiser is fixed at $4,000, and the Assistant Appraisers at $3,000.

CHAP. — PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.—Prevents officers of the Navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle, and fixes the pay of officers on the retired list. The accounting officers of the Treasury may allow to officers of the Navy credit for losses of property and funds occasioned by accidental circumstances.

CHAP. — An act to prevent the wearing of sheath knives by [illegible]

CHAP. — An act to prescribe the mode of settling the accounts of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

CHAP. — An act for the relief of the Trustees and Stewards of the Mission Church of the Wyandotte Indians.

CHAP. — An act authorizing the reimbursement to the Territory of Nebraska of certain expenses incurred in repelling Indian hostilities.

CHAP. — An act to supply deficiencies in the Appropriations for the Service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, and for other purposes.

CHAP. — COURTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Directs that two terms of a District Court of the United States be held annually in Erie.

CHAP. — PROVISIONAL COURTS IN LOUISIANA.—Transfers the suits, judgments, and business of the United States Provisional Court in Louisiana to the District Court of that State.

CHAP. — An act supplemental to the act to Appropriate Money for Postal Services.

CHAP. — UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.—Grants to United States Commissioners the power of Justices of the Peace.

CHAP. — LICENSES.—Authorizes the Refunding of Tax to Wholesale Dealers, where they may have been overcharged.

CHAP. — ARMY.—Provides that the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, ten regiments of cavalry, 45 regiments of Infantry, and the professors and cadets at West Point. Section — regulates the organization of artillery regiments; section 3 provides that two of the cavalry regiments shall be of colored men. The original vacancies in the grade of 1st and 2d Lieutenants shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteer cavalry, and two-thirds of the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from the officers of volunteer cavalry, and one third from officers of the regular army, all of whom shall have served two years in the field during the war and have been distinguished for capacity and good conduct. Section 4. The 45 regiments of infantry shall consist of the first ten regiments of ten companies each now in service; of 27 regiments of ten companies each, to be formed by adding two companies to each battalion of the remaining nine regiments, and of eight new regiments of ten companies each, four regiments of which shall be of colored men, and four regiments to be known as the Veteran Reserve Corps. All the original vacancies in the grade of first and second lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers, and one-half of the original vacancies in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be filled by selection from among the officers of volunteers, and the remainder from officers of the regular army. The Veteran Reserve Corps shall be officered by appointment from any officers and soldiers of either volunteer or regular, who have been wounded in the line of their duty, and who may yet be competent for garrison duty. Section 5. Appointments made from among volunteers shall be apportioned among the various States in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them during the Rebellion, reduced to an average of three years' term of service, excepting California, Oregon and Nevada. Sections 6 and 7 regulate regimental organization. Sec. 8. All enlistments into the army shall hereafter be for five years for cavalry and three for artillery and infantry. Men may enlist who were wounded in battle, whose wounds do not disable them for garrison duty, and they shall be assigned to the Veteran Reserve Corps. Sec. 9. There shall be one General, one Lieutenant-General, five Major-Generals, and ten Brigadier-Generals. Section 10 reorganizes the Adjutant-General's Department. Sec. 11. There shall be four Inspector-Generals, with the rank of Colonels of Cavalry, and three Assistant Inspector-Generals, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry, and two Assistant Inspector-Generals, with the rank of Majors of Cavalry. Sections 12 to 23 reorganize the various departments. Section 24. Candidates for commission shall pass an examination. Section 25 abolishes the office of soldier, and authorizes the substitute department to sell all that soldiers may need. Section 26. The President may detail twenty officers to give instruction on military science to students in colleges or universities. Section 27. Schools shall be established at garrisons to instruct the men in the common English branches. Section 28. No one who has served in any capacity under the so-called Confederate States Government may be appointed to office in the army. Section 33 abolishes the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau in thirty days after the passage of this act.

CHAP. — An act to amend the 34th section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, so far as it applies to the District of Columbia.

CHAP. — An act to authorize the extension, construction and use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of a railroad from between Knoxville and the Monocacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia.

CHAP. — PASSENGERS.—Provides regulations for the safety of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, for the salaries of steamboat inspectors, and for other purposes.

CHAP. — An act to authorize the Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River Tide-Water Canal Company to enter the District of Columbia and extend their canal to the Anacostia River at any point above Benning's Bridge.

CHAP. — COURTS IN GEORGIA.—Changes the place of holding the District Court of the United States in the Northern District from Marietta to Atlanta.

CHAP. — ELECTIONS OF SENATORS.—Regulates the mode in which Senators of the United States shall hereafter be elected by the Legislatures of the several States. Each House shall, by a viva voce vote of each member present, name a person for Senator on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof. On the day following the Houses shall meet in joint assembly, and if the same person shall have received a majority of all the votes cast in each House he shall be declared duly elected Senator of the United States; but if not, then the joint assembly shall proceed to choose, by a viva voce vote, a person for the purpose aforesaid, and the person who shall receive a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, a majority of the members of each House being present, shall be declared duly elected. If such Senator is not elected on the first day, the joint assembly shall meet and take at least one vote per day during the session of the Legislature. Sec. 2 provides that when a vacancy exists at the meeting of the Legislature, the same proceedings shall be held on the second Tuesday after their greeting and organization, and when a vacancy shall happen during the session of the Legislature, then on the second Tuesday after notice of such vacancy shall have been received. Sec. 3. The Governor of the State shall certify the election of a Senator to the President of the Senate of the United States.

CHAP. — PACIFIC RAILROAD.—Authorizes the issue of Pacific Railroad bonds of a greater denomination than $1,000.

CHAP. — An act to establish certain post roads.

CHAP. — An act making appropriation for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes.

CHAP. — LANDS TO CALIFORNIA.—Releases to the city of San Francisco the right and title of the United States to certain lands within the corporate limits of that city.

CHAP. — RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.—Authorizes certain persons to build a railroad bridge across the Mississippi River, at Quincy, Illinois. If litigation arises, owing to obstruction of navigation, the District Courts of the United States shall try the cause.

CHAP. — LANDS TO KANSAS.—Grants land to aid in the construction of a Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railway and Telegraph, from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas.

CHAP. — WEIGHING OF EXPORTS.—Imposes a duty of three cents per 100 pounds upon all weighable articles hereafter exported upon which a drawback or return duty is allowed.

CHAP. — An act in relation to the appointment of clerks to the courts of Washington Territory.

CHAP. — DITCHES AND CANALS.—Declares all mineral lands of the United States to be free and open to exploration by citizens of the United States. Patents for mineral lands may be issued to any claimant or association of claimants who shall have occupied and improved the same in accordance with the local customs, and have expended in improvements and actual labor thereon at least $1,000. Sections 2, 3 and 6 contain regulations for the issuing of patents. The President is authorized, at his discretion, to establish additional land districts and to appoint the necessary officers. The right of way is granted for the construction of highways over public lands not reserved for public uses. Sec. 9. Protects rights to the use of water for mining, agricultural and other purposes, where such rights have vested and accrued, and confirms the right of way for the construction of ditches and canals for the said purposes. Wherever homesteads shall have been located on mineral lands on which no valuable mines have been discovered, and which are purely agricultural, the owners shall have a right of preemption thereto. Upon the survey of the lands aforesaid the Secretary of the Interior may designate such lands more purely agricultural, and they shall be open to preemption and settlement.

CHAP. — WIDOWS' PENSIONS, &C.—Extends the provisions of the pension laws so as to include provost-marshals and enrolling officers who have been killed while in the discharge of their duties, and provost-marshals shall rank as captains, deputy provost-marshals as first lieutenants, and enrolling officers as second lieutenants.

Pensions of widows shall be increased $2 for each child under 16 years of age, and in case the widow has died or married again the children shall receive the same increase of pension as the mother would have been entitled to. If any person, during the pendency of his application for a pension, and after the proof has been completed, shall die, whether by reason of a wound received or disease contracted while in line of duty, his representatives shall receive the accrued pension to which he would have been entitled had his certificate been issued.

CHAP. — LANDS TO CALIFORNIA.—Grants land to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon.

CHAP. — LANDS TO KANSAS.—Grants lands to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, and its extension to Red River.

Public Resolutions.

No. 1. Authorizes the President to expend the unexpended balance of the fund for the suppression of the slave trade, for the relief of destitute Indians.

No. 2. Increases the bond of the Superintendent of Public Printing.

No. 3. Accepts the invitation of the Government of France to take part in the Industrial Exposition at Paris.

No. 4. Donates certain public property in Iowa to the Soldiers' Home of that State.

No. 5. Authorizes the Secretary of War to grant the use of a portion of military reserve on St. Clair River for a horse railroad.

No. 6. Directs the distribution of the writings of James Madison.

No. 7. Extends the time for the completion of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

No. 8. Thanks to Vice-Admiral Farragut and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry and good conduct in the action in Mobile Bay on the 5th August, 1864.

No. 9 Provides for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

No. 10. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to detail one steam vessel from the Pacific Squadron to assist in making surveys, &c., for the laying of a telegraph cable between America and Asia.

No. 11. Reimburses Miss Clara Barton for expenses incurred in discovering missing soldiers of the United States.

No. 12. Gives the consent of Congress to the transfer of the Counties of Berkely and Jefferson to the State of West Virginia.

No. 13. Authorizes the Secretary of War to transfer to the National Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans of Washington City, certain stores not needed for the use of the Government.

No. 14. For the relief of the sufferers by the late explosion at the United States Arsenal in the District of Columbia.

No. 15. Changes the name of the ship Art Union to the name George M. Barnard.

No. 16. Authorizes the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of Commissioners of Quarantine at various ports, hulks and vessels for one year.

No. 17. Provides for the publication by Little, Brown & Co. of the laws of the United States.

No. 18. In relation to the public land of the Armory at Springfield.

No. 19. Restores Commanders William Reynolds and Melanchton R. Woolsey, United States Navy, from the Reserved List to the Active List.

No. 20. Declares that "in the line of duty," in the act of March 3, 1865, shall mean while actually in service under military orders, not at the time on furlough or leave of absence, nor engaged in any unlawful or unauthorized pursuit.

No. 21. Provides that the Secretary of War shall preserve from desecration the graves of soldiers who died in the military service of the United States.

No. 22. Protests against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses on condition of emigration to the United States.

No. 23. Relieves temporarily destitute people in the District of Columbia.

No. 24. Appoints Managers for the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers.

No. 25. Thanks to Major-General Winfield S. Hancock.

No. 26. Transfers funds appropriated for the payment of salaries in the Post-Office Department to the general salary account of the Department.

No. 27. Appropriates $2,100,000 for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs.

No. 28. Thanks of the nation to officers, soldiers and seamen.

No. 29. Extends the time for the completion of the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division.

No. 30. Exempts Crude Petroleum from tax.

No. 31. Congratulates the Emperor of Russia on his escape from the assassin.

No. 32. Authorizes the Mayor of New-York and other persons to select a site for a Post-Office.

No. 33. Authorizes the Secretary of War to grant the use of certain lumber for the Fair for the Sailors' and Soldiers' Orphan's Home.

No. 34. Extends the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific Railway.

No. 35. Authorizes certain medals to be distributed to veteran soldiers free of postage.

No. 36. Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make and carry into effect such regulations of quarantine as he may deem necessary to guard against the cholera.

No. 37. Accepts the collection of plaids tendered to the United States by Frederick Peck.

No. 38. Authorizes the appointment of examiners to examine a site for a freshwater basin for iron-clad vessels of the United States Navy.

No. 39. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to pay additional salary to the letter carriers in San Francisco.

No. 40. The omission in the muster rolls of the words "free on or before April 19, 1861," shall not deprive any colored soldier of the bounty to which he is entitled. Evidence that a colored soldier and the woman claimed to be his wife or widow were joined together by some ceremony, deemed by them to be obligatory, followed by their living together as man and wife, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such marriage for the purpose of securing any arrears of pay, &c., due any colored soldier at the time of his death.

No. 41. Appropriates $121,785 77 to enable the President to negotiate treaties with certain Indian tribes.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE 14, SECT. 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State 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, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. 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 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 of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But 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 the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. That Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

No. 42. The age of admission to the Military Academy shall hereafter be between the ages of 17 and 22 years; but any person who has served honorably not less than one year in the Army of the United States, shall be eligible to appointment up to the age of 24 years. Cadets shall be appointed one year before they are admitted. The persons authorized to nominate cadets shall hereafter nominate not less than five candidates for each vacancy, and the selection of one shall be made according to their respective merits and qualifications. In like manner, the President shall nominate 50 at large.

No. 43. Extends to the Counties of Berkly and Jefferson of West Virginia the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims.

No. 44. Appropriates $10,000 for the repair of the Potomac Bridge.

No. 45. Provides for the payment of bounty to certain Indian regiments.

No. 46. Explains and adds to the act of May 5, 1864, entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Wisconsin.

No. 47. Restores Lieut.-Commander Richard L. Law, United States Navy, from the reserved list to the active list.

No. 48. Authorizes the distribution of surplus copies of American state papers in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior.

No. 49. Pays the State of Vermont the sum expended for the protection of the frontier against the invasion from Canada in 1864.

No. 50. Authorizes the Secretary of War to permit the construction of a railroad bridge across the Cuyahoga River at and over the Government piers at Cleveland, Ohio.

No. 51. Authorizes the siting of a building for the temporary accommodation of the Department of State.

No. 52. Makes provision to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1867.

No. 53. No enlisted man detailed as clerk or for any other duty in any executive bureau, headquarters or elsewhere shall by such detail be deprived of any rights to bounties now due or hereafter to become due.

No. 54. Authorizes the President to place at the disposal of the authorities of Portland, Maine, tents, camp and hospital furniture and clothing for the use of families rendered homeless by the late fire.

No. — Restores Tennessee to her former proper practical relation to the Union.

No. — Revives the grade of General in the United States army. The pay proper is fixed at $400 per month and office rent, while his headquarters are in Washington at 300 per month, and other allowances the same as are allowed to the Lieut.-General by the 1st section of the act of 26th Feb., 1864.

No. — Authorizes the Commissioner of Public Buildings to employ three additional watchmen in the Smithsonian Grounds.

No. — Authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the stock of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

No. — Provides that all United States soldiers, sailors and marines who were held as prisoners of war in the Rebel States, shall be paid commutation of rations at cost prices during the period of their imprisonment. But no person who has sold his interest in such claim, nor any one who has bought such interest, shall be benefited by this resolution.

No. — Authorizes a contract with Vinnie Ream for a statue of Abraham Lincoln at $10,000.

No. — Extends the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Tennessee.

No. — Provides for the relief of certain Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians.

No. — Authorizes the transmission through the mails free of postage of certain certificates by the Adjutant-General of New-Jersey.

No. — Provides for the temporary relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Portland.

No. — Enables the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish to each State one set of the standard weights and measures of the metric system.

No. — Relieves officers of the army from the payment of the special income tax of five per cent upon their pay, which was not enforced against them while in the field.

No. — Authorizes the payment of certain claims against the late territory of Nevada.

No. —. Gives medals and money to the officers and seamen of the vessels engaged in the rescue of the passengers of the wrecked steamer San Francisco.

No. — Provides for the exemplation of the accounts of the State of Massachusetts for moneys expended during the war for coast defense.

No. — Grants the right of way through military reserves to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and its branches.

No. — Authorizes the use of certain plates of the United States Exploring Expedition by the Navy Department.

No. — Gives cots and bedding to the Illinois soldiers College and Military Academy.

No. — Allows any officer who may have entered on his duty as commissioned officer, but was not mustered as such by reason of any cause beyond his control, within thirty days, increase of pay, according to his rank. The heirs or representatives of any officer whose muster shall be amended hereby, may receive the back pay and pension due under this resolution.

No. — Regulates the fees of attorneys applying for bounty for colored soldiers, and declares that the transfer or sale of a discharge for the purpose of conveying any interest in bounty are unlawful, and shall be null and void.

Louisville.

VIOLENT STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE—EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED—FOURTH DAY OF THE SAENGERFEST—PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 27, 1866.

An extraordinary rain on Monday, in Owen County, along the line of Brush Creek, swelled the stream 15 feet higher than was ever known, washing away Mr. Noel's house, drowning him, his wife and six other persons of his family. Many valuable horses and other stock were drowned, and the suffering in that locality is very great.

The fourth day of the Saengerfest was spent by the various Societies at the Fair Grounds where the prizes were distributed. The Arions of the West, of St. Louis, took the highest prize for their singing yesterday. Competent judges pronounce the performances last evening to have surpassed, in number of performers and excellence of instrumental and vocal music, anything ever listened to on this continent. Considerable dissatisfaction exists in relation to the awards made, and it is said the New York Liederkranz have refused the prizes awarded them. A grand ball took place to-night at the Saengerbund Hall, which was densely crowded. The fest terminates to-morrow with a grand excursion to the Mammoth Cave, where the excursionists propose, however, giving concert on Sunday.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 26, 1866.

A detachment of men under command of Lieut. Wilson of the 5th United States Artillery was sent this afternoon by Gen. Miles to Craney Island, to erect a camp and prepare quarters for the reception of a detachment of the 11th United States Infantry which is now in New York.

Another Fenian Scare.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

There was another Fenian scare at Fort Erie, last evening. It was reported that the Fenians were in force two miles above, on the Canadian shore, and later in the evening it was stated that a number of Fenians had crossed from here. The whole thing was a humbug.

Death of a Telegrapher.

WHEELING, West Va., Saturday, July 28, 1866.

Mr. Samuel M. Hamilton, long and most favorably known in the telegraph business, died of consumption in this city this evening.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

British Parliament.

Parliament reassembled on the 16th, but the proceedings were not of an important character.

REFORM.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he would move at an early day that the order for going into Committee on the Representation of the People bill be discharged.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The Attorney-General announced that the Bankruptcy Amendment bill would be withdrawn for this session.

ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA.

Lord Stanley gave a contradiction to the rumor that England would not allow Prussia to seize Hanover.

THE BALLOT.

The motion for the ballot was defeated by a large majority.

THE CHURCH RATE BILL.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone announced the withdrawal of the compulsory Church Rate Abolition bill for the present.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The Elective Franchise bill was also withdrawn.

BREECH-LOADERS FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

A discussion took place in the Commons on the 16th inst., on the subject of the Prussian needle-gun, provoked by Capt. Vivian, who expressed a strong approval of the Snyder principle. Gen. Peel, the new War Secretary, said, with regard to breech-loading rifles, that he had received letters from the Military Commissioner of this country with the Prussian army, urging the immediate adoption of that arm in our service. It was necessary to come to decision at once; and he found that the late Government had arranged for the conversion of the existing into the Snyder rifle, and he had determined to carry on that conversion as rapidly as possible; and he hoped to get 200,000 by the end of the present financial year, and as fast as they were constructed they would be placed in the hands of the troops. Beyond the question of conversion, no decision had been come to as to what the future arm of our troops should be. The Marquis of Hartington explained that the order that he had given for 20,000 Enfield rifles to be converted was given in February last, and he was prepared, on receiving further reports on the subject, for a large additional number.

ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT.

The Morning Post says arrangements are making for rapidly winding up the session.

The Gleaner says Parliament will be prorogued on the 3d of August.

JAMAICA.

Mr. C. Buxton gave notice on the 16th that he would on Tuesday, July 31, call attention to the concluding paragraph of the report of the Royal Jamaica Commission, viz: "That the punishments were excessive. 1. That the punishment of death was unnecessarily frequent. 2. That the floggings were reckless, and at Bath positively barbarous. 3. That the burning of 1,000 houses was wanton and cruel." And would move the following resolutions: "1. That this House deplores the excessive punishments which followed the suppression of the disturbances of October last in St. Thomas-in-the-East, Jamaica; and especially the unnecessary frequency with which the punishment of death was inflicted. 2. That the House, while admitting the praise due to Governor Eyre for the skill, promptitude and vigor which he manifested during the early stages of the insurrection, at the same time approves the course taken by Her Majesty's Government in recalling him from the Governorship of the island on account of the excessive severity with which the disturbances were punished. 3. That the House concurs in the view expressed by the late Secretary of State for the Colonies, that 'it will not be desirable to keep alive in the colony the heartburnings connected with these lamentable occurrences by any vexatious endeavors to punish every act which may now be the subject of regret. That great offenses ought to be punished, and that it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government not to pass over grave excesses of severity on the part of either the civil, naval or military officers engaged in the suppression of the disturbances. 4. That in the opinion of the House, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to empower the Governor of Jamaica to award compensation to those whose property was wantonly and cruelly destroyed, and to the families of those who were put to death illegally."

EX-GOV. EYRE.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Mill gave notice on the 17th of a question as to whether the Government intended to prosecute Gov. Eyre of Jamaica.

Government Prohibition of Reform Meeting in Hyde Park.

Sir R. Mayne, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, had issued an order forbidding the proposed Reform gathering in Hyde Park on the 23d inst., declaring it illegal, and stating that measures would be taken to prevent the assembling of the meeting.

Prince Leopold's Health.

The health of Prince Leopold, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, excited some apprehension.

The Cholera in England.

Ten deaths from cholera had occurred in Liverpool up to the 16th. Eight children still remained in the cholera ward, and were not expected to recover. The spread of the disease was creating great uneasiness. It has also broken out at Wansford, in Cheshire. A feeling of great alarm had seized the inhabitants of Llandilo in consequence of the breaking out of the disease in the port. Already about a dozen persons had fallen victims to its ravages after a few hours' illness. Precautionary measures had been taken to prevent its spreading, and the custom-house authorities had issued orders that clean bills of health would not be given to vessels leaving the port for foreign ports. The Disease Prevention Act had been put in operation throughout England.

The Bank Act and the Government.

A deputation from the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to the Bank Act, and the great damage inflicted on trade by the high rate of interest.

Mr. Disraeli stated that the Government would not oppose a Special Committee of Inquiry on the subject.

The Birmingham Bank.

It was stated that active measures were being taken to reorganize the business of the Birmingham Banking Company. A general meeting of the shareholders had been called for the 19th inst. to take the necessary measures.

The following is the letter from