# New-York Tribune.

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# WASHINGTON

## PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

## Habeas Corpus Restored in Texas.

## MILITARY RULE ABOLISHED.

## Rumors of the Removal of Secretary Stanton.

## A National Convention of Johnson Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1866.

The following proclamation is in readiness:

*By the President of the United States of America:*

A PROCLAMATION.

*Whereas*, By proclamations of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the power vested in the Marshals by law; and *whereas*, by another proclamation made on the 16th day of August in the same year, in pursuance of an Act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and except also the inhabitants of such other parts of that State and of the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be, from time to time, occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the suppression of the insurrection, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and *whereas*, by another proclamation of the 1st day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved June 7 in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the States of Virginia; and *whereas*, by another proclamation made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the 48 counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New-Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in North Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States; and *whereas*, by another proclamation of the 15th day of September, 1863, made in pursuance of an Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, the Rebellion was declared to be still existing, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was in certain specified cases suspended throughout the United States, said suspension to continue throughout the duration of the Rebellion, or until said proclamation should be by a subsequent one be modified or revoked; and *whereas* the House of Representatives on the 22d day of July, 1865, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely: *Resolved*, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government and in Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and *whereas*, the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit: *Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted upon our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease. And *whereas*, these resolutions, not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such have hitherto been, and yet regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and *whereas*, the President of the United States by a proclamation of the 13th of June, 1865, declared that the insurrection in the State of Tennessee had been suppressed, and that the authority of the United States therein was undisputed, and that such United States officers as had been duly commissioned were in undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and *whereas*, the President of the United States, by further proclamation issued on the 2d day of April, 1866, did promulgate and declare that there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in any or all the States before-mentioned, excepting only the State of Texas; and did further promulgate and declare that the laws could be sustained and enforced in the several States before-mentioned, except Texas, by the proper civil authorities, State or Federal, and that the people of the said States, except Texas, are well and loyally disposed and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States; and did further declare in the same proclamation that it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or power to go out or separate itself from, or be separated from, the American Union, and that the more each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and did further declare in the same last mentioned proclamation that the several aforementioned States, excepting Texas, had in the manner aforesaid given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesced in the sovereign and important resolution of national unity; and *whereas*, the President of the United States, in the same proclamation, did further declare that it is believed to be a fundamental principle of Government that the people who have revolted, and been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and to freedom; and *whereas*, the President did in the same proclamation further declare that the Constitution of the United States provides for constituent communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and further that such constituent States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are, made equal and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united, and did further declare that the observances of political equality as a privilege of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the before-mentioned States, except Texas, to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and *whereas*, the President did farther declare that standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus are in time of peace dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the National resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and the President did further, in the same proclamation, declare that the policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, had been conducted in conformity with the principles in the last named proclamation recited; and, *whereas*, the President, in the said proclamation of the 13th of June, 1866, upon the grounds therein stated and hereinbefore recited, did then and thereby proclaim the insurrection which heretofore existed in the several States before named, except Texas, was at end, and henceforth to be so regarded; and, *whereas*, subsequently to the said 2d of April, 1866, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the said State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions; and, *whereas*, the laws can now be sustained and enforced in the said State of Texas by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said State of Texas, like the people of the other States before named, are well and loyally disposed and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting Slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and, *whereas*, all the reasons and conclusions set forth in regard to the several States therein specially named now apply equally and in all respects to the State of Texas as well as to the other States which had been involved in insurrection; and, *whereas*, adequate provision has been made by military order to enforce the execution of the acts of Congress and the civil authorities, and secure obedience to the Constitution and laws of the United States within the State of Texas if a resort to military force for such purpose should at any time become necessary, now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded in that State as in the other States before named in which said insurrection was proclaimed to be at an end by the aforesaid proclamation of the second day of April, 1866; and I do further proclaim that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole United States of America.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington this 20th day of August, A. D. 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America the 91st.

By the President, ANDREW JOHNSON.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION OF JOHNSON SOLDIERS.

The Philadelphia Convention seems to have failed to meet the wants of the factious war heroes of the President's party, and last night they met in the ladies' parlor of Willard's and arranged for a special demonstration for "my policy" from the soldiers of the Union army at Chicago on the 17th of September. Gen. Steedman presided. The proceedings were in no wise harmonious. Gens. Custer, Rousseau and Ewing being solicitous that the soldiers of the Rebel army should be invited to meet with the loyal legions of the North. Gens. Meredith and Brown thought it too high to make any such a gathering harmonious, and they would have only those invited who were in the Union ranks. Gen. Hobart desired that invitations should be extended to all officers and soldiers of the Union army. He wished to take all his old officers rather than select those only who support the President's policy. He desired it should be a purely military convention, without political distinction. Gen. Steedman from the chair, appealed to the gentlemen present that any such arrangement as would admit soldiers of any political complexion would destroy the whole object of the Convention. The Radicals would spend money enough and would have more men than any other party, and would vote them (the present movers) down. This, being greeted with applause, was taken as the sense of the meeting, and the Rebel sympathizing Generals subsided. Gen. Meredith desired to have the Convention held in Indianapolis, Indiana, where the whole people were frightfully Radical. He believed it would have a good effect upon their minds. Gen. Rousseau suggested Boston, Mass., or Charleston, S. C. The Western country was overrun with Radicalism and there would be no chance for the Johnson men. Gen. Brown was opposed to a seaboard city. They held a big meeting at St. Louis lately, which was a success. He advocated Chicago, where they could thwart the plans of Gen. Logan. Finally, after considerable jarring, Chicago was decided upon by a vote of 37 to 17. Gens. Custer, Meredith, Rousseau, McCook and Crook were appointed a Committee to draft a call, and were instructed to address it to all who indorsed the policy of President Johnson. Gen. Walter B. Scates, Collector of Customs at Chicago. Gen. Thos. Osborne, Gen. R. N. L. Mann, Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago; Gen. W. Hotchkiss, Col. A. H. Markland, late General Agent of the Post-Office Department, and Gen. Chas. W. Wallace, were appointed a Committee of arrangements. On motion of Gen. Custer, an invitation was given to all officers present to enroll their names to the call. The following names were signed on the spot:

Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Gen. A. McDowell, Gen. McCook, Brig.-Gen. R. G. Currie, Gen. Crittenden of Missouri, Gen. George A. Custer, Gen. Hugh and Thos. Ewing, Gen. Durbin Ward, Gen. Rousseau, Gen. Meredith, Gen. Brown, Gen. Hobart, Gen. Steedman and Gen. Sullivan.

Gen. Thos. Ewing, jr., and Capt. Y. Bell were appointed Corresponding Secretaries. The meeting was in session about an hour. The call will be issued by Wednesday.

RUMORS OF REMOVALS—SECRETARY STANTON.

Two-thirds of the Philadelphia Convention are here. All day Saturday the lobbies of the White House were crowded with members trying to see and kneel down to His Excellency. Dean Richmond, Sanford E. Church, and a number of New-York politicians, are here. In fact, Washington has had a little life put into it—something it has not had since the adjournment of Congress. Mr. William Faxon, Assistant of the Navy, returned yesterday from his visit North. All kinds of rumors are afloat about important removals from office. The emphatic manner in which the President spoke yesterday about having his "policy" carried out has started again the old rumor of wholesale removals. The first on the list is Secretary Stanton. It is said he will be compelled to resign very soon. Mr. Stanton was not at the White House with his brother secretaries during the speech-making yesterday. The ostensible objection against Secretary Stanton is his supposed non-support of the President's "policy." The main cause, however, is the great pressure from the Southern men and Northern Copperheads against Stanton for his acts during the Rebellion. Stanton's successor will be Gen. Steedman of Ohio, recently Inspector of the Freedmen's Bureau and delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. He was a big gun at the Convention, having been made Chairman of the Committee on Credentials. He is also a warm friend of the President, and was recently offered the lucrative position of Public Printer here. The General has a good war record, but he is a perfect tool to the President's policy. Several important changes will be made in Pennsylvania soon. It is said that Walborn is to be removed from the Post-Office, and Gov. Pollock from the United States Mint in Philadelphia. Thus matters go on.

THE TRANSFER OF GEN. TERRY.

The recent removal of Gen. Terry from command at Richmond, Va., having caused much comment by the newspaper press, I may state on authority that his removal was not caused by any political question. Of course, the General is a thorough Unionist, and agrees with Congress against the President's "policy," but his record as a soldier is too good to have him slighted for his political opinions. For a long time Gen. Terry has been failing in health, and has several times applied to be relieved from duty in Richmond and sent West. Until recently all his applications were refused, and it was only when the General's physician insisted on his going West for his health that the change was made. So the statements that the President removed Gen. Terry for his political views are evidently false. Yesterday Gen. Terry received his orders to take command of the Department of Dakota, including all the country north of the 44th parallel, in the State of Minnesota and Territories of Dakota and Montana, headquarters at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul. The General and staff went North yesterday on a few weeks leave before starting West.

QUEEN EMMA.

Queen Emma on Saturday morning visited Gardner's photographic gallery, on the Ave., and had several portraits taken, all clear, distinct, and of excellent tone. In the afternoon she visited the Arlington House and Freedmen's Village, also the Soldiers' Cemetery. In the evening, by invitation, she dined with Secretary Seward, she and Miss Spurgeon taking up their residence there during the remainder of her visit. To-day, Her Majesty attended service, morning and afternoon, at St. John's Episcopal Church. This evening, by special invitation, she was at the Executive mansion. Queen Emma and suite will leave here Tuesday morning, stopping at Baltimore one day, on their way direct to Niagara.

THE ASSASSINATION AWARDS.

The United States Treasurer is engaged in disbursing the rewards for the arrest of the Assassination Conspirators. Over $70,000 have already been paid out. The claim agents have been greatly disappointed in not being allowed to have a hand in collecting the various claims upon this fund, as the Treasurer so arranged matters as to preclude the necessity of claimants engaging assistance in order to procure the amounts awarded them.

ANOTHER INJUNCTION ON THE NATIONAL EXPRESS CO.

Isaah Reynold of Baltimore, owner of 50 shares in the National Express Company, made application before Judge Underwood, at Alexandria, on Friday, for an injunction to prohibit that company collecting further assessments upon the shares. To-day Judge Underwood sat to receive additional testimony for plaintiff and defense to-day.

LAND SALES IN MINNESOTA.

The Winnebago City, Minn., Land Office makes the following returns for July: Disposed of for cash, 1,289 acres; Homesteads, 17,325 acres; College Scrip, 6,400 acres; Warrants, 1,761 acres; 26,755 acres.

SWAMP LANDS CEDED.

The Des Moines, Iowa, Land Office, 7,480 acres, indemnity for swamp land, were ceded to Hamilton County.

COTTON DEPOTS.

Acting Commissioner Internal Revenue Harlan has appointed the following places in Alabama where cotton may be weighed and appropriately marked:

FIRST DISTRICT—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Demopolis and Greenville.
Thursday, Friday, Saturday—Pollard and Eufaula.
SECOND DISTRICT.—Monday, Tuesday—Selma, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Girard.
Wednesday—Benton, Watumpka, Bluffton.
Thursday—Vernon, Bluffton.
Friday, Saturday—Jacksville.

STAMPS FOR FERMENTED LIQUORS.

The following circular of directions for affixing stamps upon vessels of fermented liquors has been issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WASHINGTON, August 17, 1866.

By section 57 of the Act of July 13, 1866, it is provided that after the first day of September, 1866, any fermented liquor owned or possessed by any person after sale or removal from the brewery or warehouse, or other place where it was made, upon which the required tax shall not have been paid, shall be liable to forfeiture. Furthermore the want of the proper stamp upon the vessel containing such liquor, after such removal or sale, is to be notice to all persons, and *prima facie* evidence, that the required tax has not been paid.

These provisions make it necessary that the stamps should be well secured to the vessels, and not easily removed therefrom, except by intentional effort to that purpose. The following method of affixing is therefore prescribed:

A hole two and three quarter inches in diameter, and one-eighth inch deep, should be countersunk in the head of the barrel, in such position as will bring the spigot at the lower edge of the stamp where the perforations are made. The stamp is to be pasted in this countersunk hole, with the perforated portion over the spigot hole, with strong paste, and if the barrels are to be exposed to the action of the weather, or to be stored in damp places for considerable periods, the stamp should also be secured by four tacks to prevent its peeling off.

In renewing the stamp upon a barrel used the second time, the tacks should be withdrawn, and the stamp carefully scraped off (to prevent the hole from being filled with the scraps of former stamps).

The stamps, at the time of being affixed, are to be canceled by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the person, firm or corporation by whom such change may have been made or the initial letters of such name, and the date of such cancellation.

THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1866.

Fractional currency printed this week: 10c., $107,760; 25c. $142,500; 50c., $[illegible]; $1, $228,000.

Amount of currency shipped to National Banks, $[illegible], Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, $400,000; Assistant Treasurer New-York, $50,000—$229,000. Mutilated currency destroyed $227,000.

Cash in vaults: U. S. notes, $[illegible]; National Bank notes, $2,625,038; fractional currency, $174,400; mutilated currency, $16,107,80; specie, $36,315; gold, $923,639; silver, $2,560; cents, $510. Five-cent coins, $860.

Disbursements for the week, on account: War Department, $4,21 8,755; Navy Department, $1,256,204; Interior Department, $2,941,798. Total, $9,617,359.

National Bank notes issued the week, $693,573. Total issued, $288,403,775.

Internal Revenue receipts on Saturday, $1,576,473 65; receipts for the week, $8,180,291 53.

## RESTORATION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

OUTRAGES UPON UNIONISTS IN ALABAMA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1866.

A letter received from a well-known citizen of Alabama, dated Aug. 8, 1866, by Capt. Bingham, Secretary of the Loyalist Convention, states:

"I have seen Dr. Stewart of Herd County, who was an Assistant Surgeon in the First Alabama Union Cavalry. He tells me that about three weeks ago he was notified that the presence of a man who had deserted his country and gone to the Yankees was not agreeable to the patriotic Union-loving citizens of Herd County, Ga., and that he would not be allowed to live here; whereupon the Doctor then stated to them that he thought he should stay. Last Saturday an attack was made on him, and three shots fired at him by a part of the same parties that notified him to leave. These same men who thus assaulted a United States officer profess to belong to the Johnson party, on the ground that they are more loyal than the Doctor, because they say they are more loyal than the Doctor, because they say they are more loyal than the Doctor, because they say