NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING DEBATES IN CONGRESS.

The Gold Bill and the Whiskey Tax in the House,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.

GENERAL MEADE TO RETAIN HIS COMMAND.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning says:—Rumors, evidently founded upon misapprehension, having obtained currency to the effect that the health of General Meade had become so much impaired as to induce his resignation of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and having gone so far as to designate his successor, we are happy to be able to state—as we do on good authority—that this distinguished officer has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and that he has never entertained the remotest intention of retiring from a position in which, we may add, he has secured the confidence of the country and the army, and where he has earned such a high military reputation. The recent visits of Gen. Meade to this city as we understand have been for the purpose of consultation and to give testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, and not in view of any contemplated separation from his command. He was expected to return this morning to the army.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

I am authorized to contradict, in the most positive and unequivocal terms, the statement of a morning paper in respect to the alleged mission of General Wadsworth to Fortress Monroe. General Wadsworth may have gone to Fortress Monroe, but that is the only part of the statement that can be true. He has not been ordered or authorized by the War Department to interfere in any manner with General Butler's plan of exchanging prisoners, and it is not the intention of the War Department to interfere with General Butler's management of the exchanges; consequently the War Department has not ordered General Wadsworth or anybody else to Fortress Monroe for any such purpose; and, furthermore, if General Wadsworth has gone to Fortress Monroe, he has not gone there on behalf of the War Department at all. Major General Wool is in this city.

THE HOUSE'S ACTION ON THE GOLD BILL.

The Gold bill came up this afternoon and occupied the House nearly the whole time after the morning hour, and finally went over till to-morrow morning without a vote being taken. The strongest argument against it was that of Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; but the reply of Mr Hooper, and the figures and statistics he presented, eradicated to a great extent the effect of Mr. Boutwell's argument. The impression here to night is that the Senate amendment will pass the House by a small majority to-morrow, notwithstanding the efforts that are being made to defeat it.

MR. WASHBURNE'S PROPOSED WHISKEY TAX.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, attempted to procure the passage of a resolution in the House to-day instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a tax on stocks of whiskey on hand, not being disposed to acquiesce in the position in which it is left by the action of Congress heretofore. As it required a two thirds vote to suspend the rules, he failed to get his resolution before the House, but will renew the attempt on the first opportunity, when the House is fuller than it was to-day.

THE DAY'S DEBATES IN THE SENATE.

The debate in the Senate to-day was unusually varied and interesting. Mr. Davis' resolution concerning the Burns case in Boston created some quiet merriment, and an impression that the Senator had, during the last ten years, been indulging in a sort of Rip Van Winkle slumber. A sharp discussion is anticipated when the subject comes up for action

The bill relative to appointments in the Military Academy led to spicy debate upon the political proclivities of commanding generals at the beginning of the war, in which it was charged that the government at first appointed more democrats than republicans. The Senators, however, seemed at length to perceive into what difficulties they were drifting, and hastily withdrew from discussion and passed the bill.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY LAW.

The bill remodelling the National Currency act as reported to-day from the Committee of Ways and Means by Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, fixes the term of office at five years of the Comptroller of the Currency. Associations for banking may be formed by not less than five persons. One hundred thousand dollars is the minimum limit of capital, and two hundred thousand dollars in cities of a population of fifty thousand. Banks are empowered to discount and negotiate promissory notes, checks and other evidences of debt; to receive deposits, buy and sell coin and bullion, loan money and circulate notes. Increase of capital is allowed, the maximum to be determined by the Comptroller, and the capital may be reduced by a two-thirds vote of the stockholders. Fifty per cent must be paid in before commencing business, and United States registered bonds bearing interest shall be transferred to the United States Treasurer to not less than one third of the amount of the capital stock paid in, in no case less than $30,000. On delivery of such bonds to the United States Treasury, banks are entitled to receive ninety per cent of current market value of United States bonds transferred. The amount of circulation is limited to $30,000,000; the total liabilities of any individual or company shall at no time exceed one tenth of the capital stock paid in, but *bona fide* bills of exchange drawn against actually existing values are not regarded as money borrowed. The rate of interest fixed is seven per cent, which may be taken in advance, and the taking of a higher rate shall forfeit the entire interest. Banks in St. Louis, Louisville, Chicago, New Orleans, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, New York and San Francisco shall have in hand at least twenty five per cent of the aggregate amount of circulation and deposits; all others fifteen per cent. When lower in funds, no discounts or loans can be made or make dividends of profits until the amount is restored. Each bank shall select an association in one of the principal cities to redeem its notes at par. Before declaring dividends one-tenth part of the profits must be carried to a surplus fund until it shall amount to twenty per cent of the capital stock. No bank shall make, loan or discount on security of its own shares of capital or purchase such shares, unless necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted; and stock so purchased must be sold within six months. All associations under this act, when designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, may be depositaries of public moneys, excepting receipts from customs.

SPEAKER COLFAX'S POSITION ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Speaker Colfax desires to correct the statement made that he leads the opposition to Mr. Lincoln in the House. While he takes no active part in the canvass for the Presidential nomination, he is not, and never has been, opposed to Mr. Lincoln.

THE FLORIDA DISASTER—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

The friends of the President affirm with much confidence that when the true history of the Florida matter is made public the blame will be found to rest on the Secretary of the Treasury, rather than on Mr. Lincoln. It was Mr. Chase who planned and urged the expedition, at the instance of the many Treasury agents who are employed by him in the States of South Carolina and Florida. The sending of Major Hay as Assistant Adjutant General was a mere afterthought, it being thought that he might accompany the expedition already determined on, and receive the oaths of such residents of Florida as chose to return to their loyalty.

GENERAL HALLECK.

The status of this officer, under the new order of things, remains undetermined. Only this is known: that the demands that General Grant, with the highest grade of the army, shall assume the highest responsibilities. The idea of making General Halleck chief of staff to the President will not work. It would obviously entail collision between the chief of staff to the Commander-in-Chief, Mr. Lincoln, and the new General-in-Chief, Lieutenant General Grant. Some of General Halleck's friends assert that his resignation is now in the hands of the President, and that he has made all his preparations for a return to his home in California. They are satisfied that it will be found by his successor that the office of General-in-Chief is one which entails unpopularity as its first penalty. The business of saying "no" to everybody makes few friends.

MR. LINCOLN ON HIS CABINET "HELP."

A prominent Senator was remonstrating with Mr. Lincoln a few days ago about keeping Mr. Chase in his Cabinet, when it was well known that Mr. C. is opposed, tooth and nail, to Mr. Lincoln's re-election.

"Now, see here," said the President; "when I was elected I resolved to hire my four Presidential rivals, pay them their wages, and be their 'boss.' These were Seward, Chase, Cameron and Bates; but I got rid of Cameron after he had played himself out. As to discharging Chase or Seward, don't talk of it. I pay them their wages and am their boss, and wouldn't let either of them out on the loose for the fee simple of the Almaden patent."

THE WHISKEY TAX—INSTRUCTIONS OF COMMISSIONER LEWIS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has issued the following notice concerning new tariffs:—

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 8, 1864.

SIR—You are hereby informed that the "Act to increase the internal revenue and for other purposes" has been approved by the President, and has, therefore, become a law. The act takes effect from its passage, and was approved March 7, 1864. The duties upon distilled spirits are increased to sixty cents per gallon, and the duties on cotton to two cents per pound. You will therefore require all distillers of spirits, in making their returns, to specify the amount removed on and after the 8th instant, and on such amount to pay the tax of sixty cents per gallon. A copy of the law will be transmitted to you at as early a day as possible, and until you receive further instructions you will make no other change in your official action than to collect the increased duties above pointed out upon distilled spirits and upon cotton. Very respectfully,

JOS. T. LEWIS, Commissioner.

R. M. W. TAYLOR, Collector, Cincinnati.

GENERAL HUNTER ABOUT TO HAVE ACTIVE SERVICE.

The Department of the Pacific, including California, Oregon, &c, has been tendered to Major General Hunter, and refused by him, on the ground that he desires active service in the field directly against the enemy. The Department of Baltimore and Pennsylvania, also tendered to him, was refused for the same reason. It is believed that in the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac now about being made under Major General "Baldy" Smith, General Hunter will have command of the First corps, General Hancock of the Second, and General Warren of the Third.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COLONEL SANDERSON.

Lieutenant Colonel James M. Sanderson, a notice of whose arrest appeared in the HERALD of to day, was Chief Commissary of the First corps when captured by the rebels. He was among the last batch of prisoners from Richmond, and arrived in Washington on Saturday last. The charges are preferred against him by Colonel Streight, and are to the effect that while in Libby prison he disclosed to the rebel authorities information of the plot of our officers to escape.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.

NIAGARA FALLS SHIP CANAL.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chicago asking for a ship canal on the American side around Niagara Falls. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Messrs. MORGAN, SUMNER, WILSON, COWAN and others presented numerous petitions for increased mail and railroad facilities between New York and Philadelphia, which were referred.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, offered several petitions providing for the sale of mineral lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PROTECTION OF OVERLAND EMIGRANTS.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., reported back from the Military Committee the bill for the protection of overland emigration; also the House bill to amend the act of July 17, 1862, defining the rank, pay and enrolments of certain officers, which was passed.

PROMOTION OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (opp.) of Del., introduced a bill to amend an act to promote the useful arts. Passed to a second reading.

RELIEF FOR SWAMP LAND PURCHASERS.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to revive an act for the relief of purchasers of swamps and overflowed lands. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE RIOT IN BOSTON.

Mr. DAVIS, (opp.) of Ky., presented a resolution instructing the Vice President of the United States to appoint a committee of three Senators to inquire into the part taken by Colonel T. W. Higginson, now in command of a Massachusetts Colored regiment, in the rescue of Anthony Burns, a fugitive slave from Virginia, in Boston, in 1854, and the assault upon the Court House, where the said fugitive was confined, in which an officer of the court was killed.

Objected to, laid over, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF FOR INVENTORS AND THEIR ASSIGNEES.

Mr. SAULSBURY, (opp.) of Del., reported a bill to amend the Patent act of March 3, 1863, which is designed to afford relief to inventors or assignees who failed to perfect their patents through neglect to pay in season the final fee, by allowing them six months further in which to pay the fee; but no one can be held responsible for making or using such articles previous to the date of final payment.

Referred to the Committee on Patents.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

Mr. GRIMES (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill in relation to naval supplies, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

It provides for the appointment at each Navy Yard of a disbursing and purchasing agent, a naval storekeeper, and an Inspector and Receiver. Purchases must be made upon requisition of the Navy Department, and requisitions for money be approved by the Commandant and drawn upon the department or the bureau ordering supplies. The Inspector and Receiver must take charge of all supplies furnished to the Yard, except those for the bureaus of medicine and surgery, provisions and clothing, and navigation and ordnance, and must inspect, weight, measure, or count the same, and the certification of bills and upon approval deliver to the Naval Storekeeper. This officer is a check upon the Inspector, and must keep a record of supplies received and issued. The bureaus executed above are placed under similar restrictions and safeguards. Contractors for these supplies are obliged to enter into bonds for the complete fulfilment of their contracts, and for attempted frauds are punishable by imprisonment for five years and a fine of $10,000.

THE GOODYEAR PATENT.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., presented the remonstrance of citizens of New York against the extension of the Goodyear patent.

THE PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF CHAPLAINS.

Mr. WILSON called up the Senate bill relating to chaplains and for other purposes. On his motion the clause relating to chaplains were stricken out, being anticipated by the passage of the House bill. Mr. Wilson explained the features of the bill.

Mr. GRIMES opposed the ninth section, allowing an adjutant quartermaster and commissary to each battalion of engineers, to be selected from the lieutenants of the regiment of the battalion. He could not see the propriety of appointing these officers to a mere fragment of men. He was informed now that the battalion of engineers in the regular army had one general, four colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, twelve majors and twenty-four captains.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY APPROPRIATION.

The morning hour having expired the West Point Academy Appropriation bill came up in order, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Anthony, providing for a competitive examinat on under the direction of the Secretary of War. Mr. Anthony's amendment was rejected—ayes 16 to 22.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., offered an amendment providing that no cadet shall receive any part of the appropriation unless appointed according to the laws of Congress.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., offered an amendment providing that until the suppression of the rebellion the President shall be authorized to appoint from unrepresented districts such deserving young soldiers in the armies of the United States as he may select.

Mr. DAVIS would wish to have the amendment modified so as to make their appointment independent of politics, else young citizens of African descent might be selected.

Messrs. DOOLITTLE, (rep.) of Wis., and CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., defended the administration from any political bias in the selection of military officers.

Mr. DAVIS charged that an officer of a New Hampshire regiment had been dismissed from the service for voting the democratic State ticket at an election in New Hampshire.

Mr. CLARK had not heard of this.

Mr. DAVIS said that it had been published broadcast in the newspapers and never denied.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., said the first general appointed from Massachusetts was a Breckinridge democrat—General Butler.

Mr. DAVIS would wish that God would deliver us from such Generals as Butler, for he was the meanest and most mercenary ever sent to curse the earth. He could be bought and sold every day in the week. (Laughter.)

Mr. WILSON considered this a strange debate. He did not think our Generals received their appointments because of their support of the administration, but as a matter of public policy. At the beginning of the contest the administration desired to bring to their support men of all parties; and in the first year of the war it was much easier for a democrat to receive an appointment than one who voted for Lincoln. At the last session out of six thousand eight hundred and fifty-five nominations, which came before the Military Committee, composed of four republicans and three democrats, there was nearly a divided vote, and the same was the case in this session in the examination of two thousand cases. The administration in its military appointments sought to do justice without regard to opinions.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., cited the case of California, where six Generals had been appointed, all of whom were democrats, amongst them the present General-in-Chief and General Hooker.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., said that democrats were the last men to raise the cry of proscription against the present administration, for we have had no administration since the days of Washington against which such a charge could not be as honestly urged as against this administration. A more to grant administration we have never had since the days of Washington. Mr. Howe referred to the fact of the Secretary of War having been a democrat.

Mr. SAULSBURY would wish that the Senator from Wisconsin would relieve the democratic party of the disgrace of ever having had such a member as Edwin M. Stanton.

Mr. HOWE would not wish to hurt the Senator's feelings by saying the Secretary was now a democrat of the proper type.

Mr. SAULSBURY—What you say will not hurt me.

Mr. HOWE said if the Senator was hurt, the best cure for him would be to come into the fold with the bulk of the democrats. Referring to Mr. Davis, Mr. Howe said he did not believe he was disloyal, but would be glad if he stood on the ground he occupied at the last session.

Mr. DAVIS said there was once an administration under that great man John Quincy Adams, during which there were only four removals and those for neglect of duty. He conceded that in the beginning of this war there was a considerable degree of liberality exercised in the appointments, and especially to the old democratic party. The President's inaugural and first message gave us the ground upon which he was to conduct his branch of the government, and the two Houses of Congress passed concurrent resolutions, and upon this mutual basis the war was to be conducted. All the Northern democrats now declare is, that the President and his party have abandoned the principles laid down by them, and have taken the opposite. He considered himself a better Union man than the Senator from Wisconsin (Howe). He believed that since the organization of the radical policy of the Administration nine-tenths of the appointments have been made of men opposed to the policy of carrying on the war as set forth in the Crittenden resolutions. He believed those who favored such a policy the only true Union men. He did not believe this government could be preserved by the overthrow of the cardinal principles of the Constitution. No man who believed that the grand principles of the Constitution could be negatived was a good Union man; and yet such men had the audacity to stand here and denounce him as disloyal.

The amendments of Messrs. Hale and Doolittle were adopted, and the bill passed.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., called up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. After a debate on an amendment of Mr Sumner, to create a minister plenipotentiary at the court of Belgium, without action the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1864.

GRANTING LANDS IN AID OF RAILROADS.

Mr. McBRIDE, (rep.) of Oregon, introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake City to the head waters of the Oregon, and to secure the use of the same for postal and military purposes.

This, together with other propositions relating to the Pacific Railroad, was referred to the select committee on the subject.

ABOLISHMENT OF SLAVERY IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Mr. ARNOLD, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill providing for a permanent peace by removing the cause of the war. It provides that from and after the passage of the bill slavery shall be abolished in all the States and Territories where it now exists. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LANDS.

Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, introduced a bill extending the time in which the States and Territories may avail themselves of the act donating public lands for the establishment of agricultural colleges. Referred to the Committee of Public Lands.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House agreed to the report of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill.

LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED NAVAL DEPOT.

On motion of Mr. SMITHERS, (rep.) of Del., it was resolved that the Committee on Naval Affairs in determining the location of a naval depot, inquire into the propriety of fixing the site on the Delaware river, at or near the town of New Castle.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

Mr. BROOMALL, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the truth of the statement that the *Congressional Globe* is published at a loss to its proprietor, and what means are necessary to be taken to continue the publication of that valuable work.

MILITARY AND CIVIL COURTS.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, (opp.) of Ohio, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to enable the civil courts to revise the proceedings of military commissions and courts martial, in order to secure to persons the benefit of the amendment to the constitution, which provides for trial by jury on indictment.

THE MILITARY AND THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. COX, (opp.) of Ohio, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF SLAVERY.

Mr. RICE, (rep.) of Me., introduced resolutions declaring slavery to be the progenitor of social and political evils, tending to the demoralization of free labor, and therefore slavery should be entirely extinguished. At his own instance, it lies over.

GENERAL MEADE'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing for printing ten thousand copies of General Meade's report of the battle of Gettysburg, together with the accompanying reports, for the use of the House.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. SCHENCK, (rep.) of Ohio offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Rules to inquire into the propriety of so amending the rules as to require members to vote when the yeas and nays are called, unless specially excused by the House.

INCREASE OF THE CAVALRY FORCE.

On motion of Mr. MILLER, (rep.) of N. Y., it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency and necessity of increasing the cavalry force of our army by immediately raising fifty thousand volunteers, for that arm of the service, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House passed the bill for the payment of nearly one hundred and ninety three thousand dollars to the Chippewas, Ottawas and the Pottawatomies residing in Michigan.

THE LIQUOR TAX.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill. offered the following:—

Whereas, Congress has, by the passage of the late Revenue bill, approved the principle of taxing stocks of liquors on hand, by taking all foreign liquors on hand, therefore it is

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means in the next Revenue bill be instructed to incorporate therein a provision to tax all stocks of domestic liquors on hand for sale at the rate of sixty cents a gallon, where it has not been paid, and forty cents where twenty cents a gallon has been paid.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved a suspension of the rules; but this was not agreed to—yeas 54, nays 55, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ames, Anderson, Arnold, Baldwin of Mich., Baldwin of Mass., Baxter, Beaman, Blair of W. Va., Boutwell, A. W. Clark, Cresswell, Dawes, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Hale, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of Conn., Jenckes, Julian, Kelley of Mich., Kelling of N. Y., Keenan, Longyear, McClurg, Miller of N. Y., Moorhead, Morris of N. Y., Morrison, Norton, Perham, Price, Rice of Me., Rollins of Mo., Ross, Schofield, Spalding, Starr, Stebbins, Steele of N. Y., Steele of N. J., Thomas, Upson, Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Mass., Whaley, Williams, Wilson and Windom.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ancona, Ashley, Baily of Mo., Bliss, Blow, Broomall, F. Clark, Cob, Cole, Cox, Davis of N. Y., Denison, Fenton, Garfield, Griswold, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Ill., Higby, Hooper, Kelley, Knapp, Law, Long, Mallory, Marcy, McBride, McDowell, McKinney, Miller of Pa., Morrill, Morris of Ohio, Noble O'Neill of Pa., O'Neill of Ohio, Patterson, Pruyn, Randall of Pa., Rogers, Sheck, Smith, Smithers, Stevens, Stiles, Strouse, Stuart, Thayer, Van Valkenburgh, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, White, Wilder and Woodbridge.

THE SURPLUS GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the House took up the Gold bill as returned from the Senate with amendments, in which he moved concurrence.

The following is the bill:—

The Secretary is hereby authorized to dispose of any gold not necessary for the payment of the interest on the public debt, for war material and supplies, or for the payment of debts of the United States then due; provided the same are paid and received at the value of gold in the city of New York in comparison with legal tender notes.

Mr. KERNAN, (opp.) of N. Y., said although it authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold, it was merely a proposition to enable the government to use its coin to share its own paper at an enormous discount. He congratulated the country and House that the proposition had not been recommended by the President or any head of a department, nor did it come from the Committee of Ways and Means; rather they had heretofore reported that the bill ought not to pass. The bill was sustained by an outside pressure or influence, which had but little care for the welfare of the country and the government. The law of 1862 pledged the coin which it was now proposed to sell for depreciated paper to the payment of interest on the public debt, and one per cent towards the redemption of the principal. This was a wise provision; for it gave us strength and ability to go into the market to borrow. He rap ated, it was unwise and unprecedented to authorize the government to shave its own paper, and alluded to the gold Butler in Wall street, reading in this connection from a private letter written by a firm supporter of the republican party, to show the evil effects which would result from this measure, and stating that the bill, as it originally passed the House, conferring the Secretary of the Treasury the payment of the public interest would be sufficient, and the best and only remedy; and this opinion was expressed after the writer had consulted with able and intelligent men, and not in gold speculating cliques. No matter how the Secretary may act, there will continue to be speculating in gold. If he sells out, gold will go down and speculators buy it, and the same speculators will then put up its price. To authorize the power now proposed was the first step towards repudiation, and he would never give a vote that would give power to the government to dabble in stocks with gold.

Mr. BLAIR, (rep.) of W. Va., said two days ago the House by a decided vote provided merely for anticipating the payment of interest on the public debt. The Senate it appeared added an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold. The question was whether anything had occurred since the House took its action to induce it to change its ground. The idea that the action of the House caused the rise in gold a few days ago was entirely unfounded. If they were then wrong they should now change their course, but not otherwise. By the act of 1862 the payment of interest on the public debt, and one per centum towards the sinking fund, would take the surplus gold out of the Treasury. The only result of the measure as it came from the Senate must be mischief. His colleague (Mr. Stebbins), some days ago, did not succeed in convincing him that, no matter what might be the extent of the public debt, there was a sufficiency of resources to meet it. There was a limit to the credit of a government as well as to that of an individual. The limit must be reached. It must stop somewhere. He repeated, we ought not to go into market to shave our own paper. He objected to placing the power proposed in the hands of any one man, and expressed the hope that the House would stand by the solitary principle it heretofore adopted—namely, enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate interest on the public debt.

Mr. COX said when the proposition authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold was first brought before the House he and his friends objected to its consideration. It was then charged by the *Tribune* that they were in the interest of stock jobbers. If so, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr Boutwell) was in the same company. He was in favor of the proposition to authorize the Secretary to anticipate the payment of interest on the public debt. It was a wise policy to reduce the amount of gold in the Treasury, and because that would be less. But he was opposed to authorizing him to sell the gold. The price of gold was not affected by legislation here, and it might go up or down for a time without power on their part to control it. They might as well attempt to give legislative hydrostatics as to attempt to overrule the laws of trade. They might effect temporarily the market, but gold after all would seek its proper level. The guards to prevents speculation had been brushed away by the Senate. He opposed conferring the authority contained in the Senate amendment. He opposed it as a mere jackass proposition. It would give to the Secretary of the Treasury absolute power to control the interests of thirty millions of people. He hoped the House would adhere to its original position and not yield to the clamors of stock jobbers and brokers, and recede from the Senate bill, but stand up for straightforward measures as recommended by the honest men of our country.

Mr. ALLEY, (rep.) of Mass., would vote for the amendment of the Senate, believing the interests of the government and country would be promoted by its adoption. Although it might not do much, yet it would be the instrument of doing a meeting to check gold speculation by giving the Secretary of the Treasury the power to sell. Gold would be reduced one or fifteen per cent. So far as our gold could have more wisely and prudently than the Secretary of the Treasury. If he had not confidence in the honesty of that officer, he would have some doubt as to the propriety of the measure; but having confidence in him, and believing that in his hands the authority would be productive of good and not evil, he was willing to confer it. In the remarks delivered by the gentleman from New York (Fernando Wood), who was detained home by sickness, it was said we are on the eve of repudiation. He was afraid this wish of the gentleman was father to the thought. There was only one measure we will have to resort to—viz: excessive taxation. If we tax the people as we should, we shall secure the confidence of the public in the ultimate payment of our securities.

Mr. HULBURD, (rep.) of N. Y., said he held in his hand a letter from a gentleman in the city of New York, in which he stated that if this measure, as amended by the Senate, shall pass, it would, to a very large extent, raise the price of gold. He was in favor of the bill as it passed the House, and appealed to gentlemen to pause before they conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell gold as now proposed.

Mr. BOUTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., said thus far the Secretary of the Treasury has not publicly committed himself to the passage of this measure. He was not opposed to giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell gold because he was not willing to trust him; but he was opposed to granting this power because they have no power to grant it. He believed they had no moral right to grant it, and even if he were satisfied they had the right, he should think it unwise in the highest degree to authorize its exercise. They should consider the question with reference to the prolongation of the war; for in time of peace they could not act with a better understanding and with more certainty. He had learned that when a merchant had money not required for immediate wants, instead of going into market and investing it in stocks, he would anticipate the payment of his obligations, and thus establish his credit; and so it should be with government, and in the bill proposed by him, and which had passed the House, he applied this sound principle. He did not care to entrust any man with such power as the Senate amendment proposed, unless on the grounds of necessity, and there was no such necessity at the present time.

Mr. ALLEY inquired of his colleague whether he did not believe the mere fact of the passage of the bill would not have the effect of checking gold speculations even if the power proposed to be conferred on the Secretary should not be exercised?

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that the chief element which entered into speculation was uncertainty, and this measure of the Senate introduced a new element of uncertainty. How could gentlemen disregard the pledge of the public faith, setting apart the coin to the payment of interest and the gradual liquidation of the principal of the debt, by converting the gold to general uses? The Secretary would have to confide to another the sale of this coin, and he did not know whether such agents would be trustworthy or not.

Mr. STEVENS asked whether the Secretary has now to trust agents with the custody of gold?

Mr. BOUTWELL replied that it was different from selling gold; for when it was to be sold that fact would become known, and thus speculators would profit by it in advance. He further indicated his opposition to the Senate amendment.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., thought his colleague entirely mistaken when he said they were about to divert the coin from the purpose for which it was reserved. The bill as originally introduced provided for conferring on the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell any surplus gold not necessary for the payment of interest on the public debt and for other purposes. Since he spoke the other day, he had made a more careful examination of the condition of the Treasury. There were now on hand twenty-two millions of dollars in coin, and according to estimates, after paying nearly twenty-one millions of dollars on the 1st of July next, there would be at that time an excess of twenty millions of dollars, and by the end of the year, at the same rate of receipts, forty millions of dollars. So, after paying what is required by law, twenty millions of dollars may be disposed of between now and July without impairing the obligations of the Treasury. He trusted the House would concur in the amendment of the Senate.

Mr. STEVENS said as other gentlemen desired to speak, and as, if the House adjourn now, this subject would come up as unfinished business to-morrow, he made that motion.

It was agreed to, and at half-past four the House adjourned.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Operations Below Mobile—The Movements of the Union Armies—News from Mexico, Cuba, Central America, &c.

The Cunard mail steamship Canada, Captain Moodie, will leave Boston on Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter past one and at half-past five o'clock this afternoon, to go by railroad.

The NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be published at eleven o'clock this morning, and will contain:—An account of the operations of Admiral Farragut's Fleet below Mobile; Interesting news from General Butler's Department; The latest accounts of the movements of the Union Forces in the Southwest; Late and important news from the Rebel States; News from Central and South America, Mexico, Cuba, &c., and Reports of all other important events of the past week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Adjourned to Monday, the 21st. Part 3, 73 Duane street—Nos. 534, 1279, 618, 620, 964, 1063, 1080, 752, 1106, 1110, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1463, 380, 383.

COMMON PLEAS—Part 1—Nos. 346, 370, 155, 309, 39, 464, 454, 434, 434, 211, 332, 433, 321, 469, 470. Part 2—Nos. 324, 167, 537, 97, 378, 402, 461, 397, 157, 471, 472, 475, 474, 481, 482.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 3411, 3291, 3317, 547, 3376, 3415, 3537, 3543, 2959, 3137, 3427, 2933, 3567, 3569, 3571. Part 2—Nos. 2373, 3460, 998, 1058, 3122, 1822, 360, 3140, 3282, 3550, 3392, 3394, 2062, 3456, 3562.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky State Lottery.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 221—March 14, 1864.
38, 4, 62, 74, 76, 50, 23, 57, 63, 28, 8, 75, 43, 27.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 222—March 14, 1864.
56, 1, 42, 55, 78, 61, 25, 7, 6, 49, 9, 36.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.
EXTRA CLASS 125—March 14, 1864.
24, 77, 1, 78, 43, 13, 75, 33, 4, 22, 55, 18, 64, 63.
CLASS 123—March 14, 1864.
36, 23, 67, 65, 11, 19, 39, 12, 44, 32, 4, 61.
Circulars sent by addressing
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Covington, Ky.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery of Kentucky.
EXTRA CLASS 621—March 14, 1864.
71, 13, 49, 26, 73, 36, 35, 53, 40, 47, 64, 33, 66, 17.
CLASS 622—March 14, 1864.
32, 24, 12, 2, 74, 73, 69, 7, 29, 45, 56, 28.
Circulars sent by addressing
FRANCE, ELLIS & CO, Managers, Covington, Ky.

Messrs. Simmons, Rogers & Co. are authorized to receive deposits and make collections on our account. Z. E. SIMMONS & CO.

Prizes Cashed in All Legal Lotteries.—Information given or sent.
J. B. CLAYTON & CO., 10 Wall street, N. Y.

Prizes Cashed and Information Furnished in all legalized Lotteries.
ALECK & CO., Brokers, 33 Pine street, N. Y.

Lottery Tickets Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Thirty per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

A Speedy and Permanent Cure is the result of using the
CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE WASH,
They are compounded from
The juice of herbs, herbs, wild plants and roots,
The spring's first buds, the mellow autumn fruits;
The bright wild flowers whose fragrance charms the bee,
The opening leaves, the bark of forest tree.

CHEROKEE REMEDY is certain and safe
CHEROKEE REMEDY is pleasant in taste and smell
CHEROKEE REMEDY contains no balsam or minerals.
CHEROKEE REMEDY is a pleasant and delicious syrup
CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian diuretic.
CHEROKEE REMEDY removes stone and gravel.
CHEROKEE REMEDY reduces dropsical swellings.
CHEROKEE REMEDY removes all obstructions.
CHEROKEE REMEDY and when used in conjunction WITH THE
CHEROKEE WASH
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CURES RECENT CASES in from one to three days.
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The two medicines used in conjunction do not fail to remove all mucous discharges in male or female, and are especially recommended in those cases of females where all the old nauseous medicines have failed. Their effects are healing, soothing and demulcent, removing all heat and pain in a few days.

Physicians in England, France and America acknowledge their efficacy, and are astonished at the wonderful cures made by these simple plants of the forest. Thousands of sufferers in all portions of the civilized globe have been cured by them. Purely vegetable in composition, they are as harmless as they are efficacious.

Price Cherokee Remedy, one bottle $2; three bottles, $5. Price Cherokee Wash, one bottle, $2; three bottles, $5. Pamphlet free. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

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A Caution.—To the Drug Trade and Fancy Dealers.—Night Blooming Cereus pirated. PROSECUTION COMMENCED.—In vindication of their own rights and for the protection of the public the undersigned have resolved to invoke the aid of the law in all cases in which their celebrated perfume, "The Night Blooming Cereus," is or may be counterfeited or simulated. An injunction has already been obtained from the Supreme Court against certain jobbing houses of this city prohibiting them from selling a preparation purporting to be the Night Blooming Cereus, made by D. & D. A. Wright of Philadelphia. A prosecution has been commenced in Philadelphia, and others will be instituted here forthwith. The law of this State on the subject is simple and to the point. It constitutes the copying or counterfeiting of trade marks a criminal offence. As also the sale of the articles which bear the fraudulent symbols. This law will be enforced to the utmost by the subscribers against all who trench upon their rights as sole manufacturers and proprietors of the Night Blooming Cereus for the Handkerchief.

This rare perfume, it is admitted, cannot be successfully imitated. The secret of its preparation is confined to the firm who manufacture and own it. Labels, however, are more easily copied than subtle chemical combinations, and it is therefore intended that the enterprise of the individuals who hope to cheat the public by mock externals shall be promptly suppressed by the strong hand of justice.

PHALON & SON, 517 Broadway.

A Slight Cough, which Attracts but little attention in its incipiency, may be the forerunner of consumption. What is sometimes called a trifling cold frequently ends in bronchitis. What reckless folly to allow a cough or cold to become so deep seated when a remedy