THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,861. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

AN AMUSING STORY.

AN AMUSING STORY

By one who visited the Colton Dental Association:—

"Alighting from the omnibus which has brought us up through Broadway's hurrying throng, which seem ever pursuing some mocking phantom that eludes their grasp, we ascend the marble steps of the 'Cooper Union.' It is 'all very fine' to enter this pleasant reception room, but the studio beyond the folding doors—'ay, there's the rub!' But as the kindly face and pleasant voice of the Professor greet us, our errand seems shorn of half its terrors. Yet we cannot forbear asking, as we present our credentials and look timidly up at the compassionate dark eyes so far above our own diminutive stature, 'Will it kill us?' A pleasant laugh and an assuring word convince us that our time has not yet come; and we comply with the invitation to enter the operating room, with our two accompanying friends (the fair face of one assumes the hue of driven snow), with very much the feeling that the fly accepted the proffered hospitality of the spider.

"Ere aware of it we are seated in the dreaded chair, engaged in a pleasant conversation. Suddenly we find a prop insinuated between our jaws, and the mouth piece of a villanous looking black bag between our lips. Two pair of hands, so gentle in their manipulations as to almost lead one to doubt their owners' belonging to the masculine persuasion, hold our mouth upon the pipe that the inhalation of the gas may be more perfect, while the owners of the aforesaid hands speak peaceful words of encouragement. The soft hand of a lady assistant is laid assuringly on our own, and we can almost feel the suppressed anxiety of the two beloved companions behind the chair. A buzzing sound, as of myriad dogmas of bees! Anon comes floating by, in grand measures and long drawn cadences, a sweet old triumphal hymn, such as those may sing who, having left all of earth behind them, enter into the glory of the Lord; and mingled with this, a wild symphony of dashing waves, ringing their 'ceaseless never more.' Yet how strange! that last word of the hymn gave us a slight twitch, followed by two more, which partook of the nature of a strong yet painless wrench. 'Your teeth are out,' say three kind voices. But we have not come down yet to this ordinary world sufficiently to comprehend their meaning, until the assurance is repeated by one of the familiar voices behind the chair. Wonder a new being, and falls at the feet of the skillful operator fifteen molars and incisors—a tribute to the greatest discovery of the age.

MARY N. ROCKWELL."

Dr. COLTON has made the Nitrous Oxide, or "Laughing Gas," for more than twenty years past, and originated its anesthetic use for the extraction of teeth in May, 1862. Since then we have administered it to over

12,000 PATIENTS,
12,000 PATIENTS,

without a single failure to produce insensibility to pain, or one case of unpleasant or injurious effects from the gas, which is so incident to cloroform and ether.

Every one of these 12,000 patients have signed a certificate as all that the operation was painless and pleasant. We can extract from ten to fifteen teeth with one dose of gas.

The following are the names of some of the distinguished persons for whom we have extracted teeth with the gas, and to whom we would confidently refer.

J. Kilpatrick, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.	Lieut. G. W. Bowers,
J. Jardine, Brig. Gen. U.S.A.	Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth.
George Jones, N. Y. Times.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Anderson.
M. S. Gray, N. Y. Tribune.	Countess De Beerski.
C. S. Dahlgren, U. S. N.	Mrs. Geo. Chesterman.
A. Doubleday, Maj. Gen. U. S. A.	Mrs. Carrie Bodine.
Edmund Coffin.	Mrs. James P. Harper.
A. A. Howard, M. D.	Mrs. Geo. Vanderhoff.
John H. Johnson, M. D.	Mrs. S. M. Beard.
P. Hollick, M. D.	Mrs. Elie F. Allison.
M. Sands.	Mrs. J. H. Bache.
Wm. Ross Wallace.	Mrs. C. W. Adams.
J. H. Scribner.	Mrs. H. Snyder.
John Palmer.	Mrs. E. Payne.
John L. Roberts, Jr.	Mrs. Geo. H. Norton.
D. M. Hadden.	Mrs. J. H. Mills.
R. C. Jones, M. D.	Mrs. Rev. Wm. Meikle.
J. R. Youmas.	Mrs. Geo. H. Bates.
Chas. R. Corsens.	Mrs. Geo. O. Trask.
E. W. Gonzales.	Mrs. Chas. Widdifield.
J. W. Scott, M. D.	Miss Emma Pike.
B. L. Wait, Dentist.	Mrs. Sarah Taylor.
Anson Herrick, N. Y. Atlas.	Mrs. P. V. Wilson.
Benjamin Franklin.	Mrs. Isaac T. Reeve.
A. J. Williamson, N. Y. Dispatch.	Mrs. J. T. Hoyt.
	Mrs. Geo. B. Leach.
	Mrs. Jane French.
R. D. Robbins, U. S. N.	Miss Augusta Ward.
J. A. Horne.	Mrs. S. J. Allen.
Norman W. Kingsley, (Dentist.)	Mrs. M. M. H. See.
Henry B. Colby, U. S. N.	Miss M. Shortall.
E. Lidlejohn, U. S. N.	Mrs. Lizzie Ball.
T. R. Hopper, M. D.	Miss Emma Harris.
Wm. R. Pease, U. S. N.	Mrs. H. Hall.
Rev. Chas. C. Painter.	Mrs. B. Terwilliger.
Rev. S. Babbitt.	Mrs. Benj. Wheeler.
Rev. D. H. Emerson.	Miss Mary C. Leonard.
Dr. Chas. H. Beach, U.S.N.	Miss Ida M. Smith.
Gen. J. Mitchell, M. D.	Mrs. William J. Pell, Jr.
J. Gurney.	Mrs. Dr. Bliven.

AND 12,289 OTHERS.

Many of these patients have written sentences opposite their names, the following are specimens:—

"I felt not the slightest pain—an uninterrupted dream."—By a foreign Minister of State.

"Came from Hudson—would come from England."

"Thought I was going up in the air, holding on to the tail of a kite."

"A good humbug if a man can have his teeth drawn with no toothache."

"Absolutely did not know it was done till done."

"Twenty teeth extracted without the slightest pain, with one dose of gas."

"No more old fashion dentistry for me."

"My second operation with the gas—have tried ether—most earnestly recommend the Nitrous Oxide."

"Very pleasant dream."

"Was weak and nervous—received no pain, but wonderfully refreshed afterwards."

"I endorse all written above."

"A pleasant ride in the cars."

"A great improvement in the barbarous art of dentistry."

"I should never have a tooth drawn without it."

"God bless the inventor."

"My three (charitable) grinders have gone to Dickens, and I am no longer Oliver Twist—(all of a twist."

"Put me to the opera."

"Hie, your teeth are out!" "Are they!"

"Have no more dread of tooth drawing."

"Long life to Dr. Colton."

"A pleasure instead of pain."

"Who beats my chloroform!" (From a dentist.)

"Not the least pain—rather pleasant."

"I thank the Lord for this discovery—I was perfectly unconscious."

"With many others I may well say, God bless Dr. Colton."

But it will be asked, does it destroy all pain? Is the gas pleasant to breathe? Does it leave any bad effects afterwards? Can a person with weak lungs or heart disease inhale it with safety? We answer, it does destroy all pain; it is pleasant to breathe—no bad effects, such as depression or reaction, follow; it is safe for those having weak lungs or heart disease. Indeed, we have had fifty such patients tell us they felt better for a week after inhaling the gas.

But what do the medical profession say of the gas? The following letter from the distinguished surgeon, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, speaks for itself:—

No. 14 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET,
NEW YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.

Dr. G. Q. COLTON:—

SIR—I have received yours of the 15th inst., requesting a general statement of the facts respecting the three surgical operations which I performed with the nitrous oxide gas, administered by yourself, as the anaesthetic, and my opinion on the value of this new agent as compared with chloroform and ether.

The first operation took place on the 22d of last July, and was the removal of three tumors from the breast and glands of the axilla for cancer. The patient, a lady in feeble health, was suffering from disease of the throat and lungs and general debility. In thirty-five seconds from the time she began inhaling the gas she was in a profound anaesthetic sleep. She remained insensible for three minutes, during which time the operation was completed, and in forty seconds from the time the bag was removed, awoke to consciousness without nausea, sickness or vomiting, as is so often the case with the inhalation of chloroform and sulphuric ether.

The second and third operations occurred at the State Emigrant's Hospital, on the 24 inst., and consisted of two amputations of the leg.

The time required to produce anaesthetic sleep in the first patient a male adult, extremely debilitated and worn out by disease, was forty-five seconds—time in bringing to condition fifteen seconds; when fifteen seconds more, respiration and influence, two minutes and a quarter. No nausea or unpleasant symptoms.

The third operation was on a boy of about thirteen years of age. The time consumed in the inhalation, operation and recovery from the anaesthetic sleep was two minutes, the gas working equally as well as in the other cases, and the patient, after complete anaesthesia, awaking entirely free from unpleasant symptoms. For minor operations, such as amputations which, when properly performed, should require but a few minutes, I have no hesitation in saying that the nitrous oxide gas as an anaesthetic is far superior to either ether or chloroform. Insensibility is evidently produced, and the patient recovers consciousness quickly, the operation being attended by no nausea or sickness, and without the dangerous effects often incident to chloroform and ether. It is worthy of remark that the nitrous oxide gas approximates in its chemical combination to the composition of the ocellar atmosphere, and we may thus rationally account for its more favorable influences. Whether it can be used in operations which from their nature require from half an hour to an hour's time, remains still to be proved by actual experiment. The duration of the anaesthetic influence in the case of the first operation, previously alluded to, is the longest on record, and it may hereafter be found that this is the only capital operation performed under the influence of the gas since the great discovery by Wells, of Hartford, twenty-two years ago, that a harmless sleep could be produced by a chemical agent, which could annul for the time being the greatest suffering. It is not at all improbable that had Wells lived and had the boldness to follow up his early successful experiments, chloroform and ether would never have been thought of as anaesthetics.

To you is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years.

The value of a safe anaesthetic agent, which can be used without anticipation of danger by the patient, is a great boon to suffering humanity, and I have related this minutely its action in my own cases, in the belief that if similar favorable results are met with by others the nitrous oxide gas will supersede all other anaesthetics now in use.

J. M. CARNOCHAN,
Surgeon-in-Chief to the State Hospital, &c., &c.

TESTIMONY FROM DR. GRISCOM.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8, 1865.

Having occasion recently to undergo a minor surgical operation of much severity, I embraced the opportunity to try the anaesthetic effect of nitrous oxide gas, administered by Dr. G. Q. COLTON. I found it perfectly satisfactory. I was put into a sound sleep in a few seconds, and remained so until the operation and dressing of the wound were completed. While looking for the incisions to begin, I found they had all been done.

JOHN H. GRISCOM,
Physician to New York Hospital.

The degree of insensibility produced by the gas may be inferred from the following

AMUSING INCIDENT.

A lady came to our office to have one tooth extracted. After examining the tooth, we administered the gas, and when she fell asleep the tooth was extracted. On waking she sight out the blood, and in a few minutes was asked to vacate the chair for another patient, and take a seat at the table. No offering to pay, we, as a gentle reminder, asked her to add her name to our scroll. "Why!" said the lady, "when are you going to draw my tooth?" The tooth had been out ten minutes!

TESTIMONY FROM THE NEW YORK EVANGELIST.

"We are slow of belief in the efficacy of new remedies that are offered to the public, but the frequent testimony of our women and others of our acquaintance assures us that Dr. Colton, whose office is in the Cooper Institute, has at last found a means of extracting teeth absolutely without pain. * * * We think it a duty to publish this fact, which we give, not on our own experience, but on the testimony of men of high character and intelligence, who are utterly incapable of deception."

Our price for extracting is $5 for the first tooth, and $1 for each subsequent tooth.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—19 AND 20 COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

Philadelphia—637 Walnut street.
Baltimore—193 W. Baltimore street.
St. Louis—27 Olive street.
Cincinnati—Corner Fourth and Elm streets.
Brooklyn—No. 3 Atlantic row.

WASHINGTON

SHORT SENATORIAL SESSION

The Radical Senators in Caucus on the Reconstruction Resolutions.

Passage in the House of the Bounty Bill.

All Local and Government Bounties to be Deducted.

Substitutes Excluded from All Benefits.

Further Consideration of the Tax Bill in the House.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1866.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. Schenck, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, succeeded to-day in getting a vote on his substitute for the bill equalizing bounties. The bill is intended to benefit principally those who enlisted from patriotic motives in 1861 and 1862. It is said that it will require about two hundred and thirty million dollars to carry out the provisions of the bill.

NO BOUNTY TO DESERTERS OR THEIR HEIRS.

It has been ruled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury, whose decision has been sustained by the Second Comptroller, that no bounty or arrearages of pay will be allowed to the widow or heirs of any individual who, at any time, deserted from the service of the United States, no matter how short the desertion, notwithstanding he may have subsequently served out the term of his enlistment. In the prepared bills now before Congress this policy is adopted, and all deserters are excluded from the benefits thereof.

CABINET SESSION.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day, which remained in session about two hours. Secretary Harlan was the only member that left earlier. General Grant's presence indicates that questions affecting the military relations of the country were discussed. The reduction of military divisions and departments has been under consideration for some time past by the War Department, and was probably the subject of Cabinet consideration to-day. It is generally believed that General Thomas' military division will be abolished, and many, if not all, of the States under his command be merged into a department. It is also rumored that the Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen will be superseded by General Thomas, who will discharge its duties in connection with that of military commander.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

The rumors of Cabinet changes have been revived by the speeches made on the occasion of the serenade two nights ago, and really wear an air of probability; but the cry of wolf has ceased to frighten any one, and but few will place much confidence in such reports until the official announcement is made.

THE POSITION OF SECRETARY STANTON.

The friends of the President are but little better pleased with Secretary Stanton's late speech than his former radical opponents. They derive some consolation, however, from knowing that if his studious effort to define his position failed to prove him a friend of the administration, it did not at least tend to demoralize its opponents, as is evidenced by the *Tribune* and other radical sheets.

THE RADICALS IN CAUCUS.

The republican Senators adjourned at an early hour this afternoon for the purpose of going into caucus on the reconstruction propositions. Instead of continuing the debate on that subject to-day it was thought that the final result would be facilitated by previous private consultation instead of relying upon an accommodation of conflicting views in open Senate.

IMPORTANT DECISION RESPECTING AMERICAN PROPERTY OWNERS LOCATED IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY.

In the late United States and Colombia commission in the case of Augustus C. Freiz involved a question so important as to excite general discussion among the diplomats. It was argued by Mr. S. S. Cox for the claimant and by Mr. Carlisle for Colombia, and subsequently, on a difference of opinion between the commissioners, it was argued in printed brief by Colonel Biddle, Commissioner for the United States, and General Salzar, Commissioner for Colombia, and the umpire, Sir Frederick Bruce, has decided that Freiz, though holding property on the Isthmus of Panama, was a citizen of the United States for the purposes of the convention. He owned the Ocean Hotel on the Isthmus, which was destroyed by the famous riot of April 15, 1856, and it was urged that the temporary residence there and the ownership of real estate gave color to his nationality, and made him a New Granadian citizen. His original domicil was in the United States, and it was held by the claimant's counsel that Fritz never abandoned it; that he continued his residence in Pennsylvania, where he was born, even when he had his place of business in San Francisco, and that he never dwelt in Panama, but was only there as an agent of a company domiciled elsewhere. The umpire decided that he was an American citizen, and that he was entitled to compensation for the destruction of his property, of whatever description, the more so as that property was intimately connected and supplementary to the necessities created by the transit route, the preservation of good order and peace along which route the republic of New Granada declares to be the foundation of its liability in this class of cases. To a share of that protection and to compensation for damages resulting from the want of it this hotel property is equitably entitled. The umpire quoted the case of Pacifico, a British subject, whose house in Greece was destroyed, and held that ownership of the house, coupled with long residence, did not render him constructively a subject of Greece as to matters affecting that property, nor deprive him of the right of protection and full compensation which he claimed as a British subject.

THE ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR MORTON, OF INDIANA.

Private letters from Indiana to individuals in this city give a very discouraging account of Governor Morton's condition. But little hopes are now entertained of his final recovery, although his illness may be protracted for many months.

THE FEELING REGARDING SANTA ANNA.

The feeling that prevails here concerning General Santa Anna among the true friends of Mexico is that of unqualified distrust. Senor Romero can take no official cognizance of his presence, and can only act as a medium for the transmission of any communications or overtures that Santa Anna may desire to make to the republican government of Mexico. Santa Anna is considered to have disfranchised himself by his own act and to need amnesty or pardon for past offences before he can be in any manner recognized by the Juarez government. His staff are still in the city hoping to be soon presented to the President by Secretary Seward.

PERSONAL.

Lieutenant General and Mrs. Grant intend to leave for a fortnight's visit to St. Louis and other portions of the West about the middle of next week, unless precluded by unforeseen official business.

Mr. Romero gave his evening a dinner party to Mr. Campbell, the recently appointed Minister to the republic of Mexico.

Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, will be absent for a week on a visit to New Hampshire.

Mr. D. C. Whitman, Deputy Commissioner, will attend to the business in his absence.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU AFFAIRS.

A significant fact connected with the management of the Freedmen's Bureau has just come to light. It seems that General Howard has addressed a communication to the President apologizing for his letter recently published in New York in defence of the officers of the Bureau in the Southern States. His excuse for its publication was that it was written hastily and before his knowledge of the facts set forth in the Steedman and Fullerton report. His confidence in General Fullerton is such that he is now compelled to believe these charges have much foundation in fact.

A letter from General R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, dated at Charleston, S. C., May 21, addressed to General Howard, gives a satisfactory account of affairs at the Sea Islands, and states that the people, especially the planters, are anxious to have the bureau remain, and that they are well pleased with the efforts of the officer towards the amelioration of the condition of all classes. There seems to be considerable destitution at present throughout the State, and as the season advances the destitution increases among all classes of the people.

The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Arkansas reports that eleven thousand rations are issued to negro's in the district in which he is in charge.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

It seems to be a well settled fact in the opinion of those supposed to be best informed on the subject that a general revision of our foreign diplomatic and consular appointments is contemplated by the administration. It is probable that Mr. Johnson has just enough of the leaven of democracy in his composition to believe in the old doctrine of rotation in office. Many of our foreign representatives have held their positions for several years, and it will be no difficult matter to select those equally qualified for the positions, who, coming more directly from the people, will better reflect their sentiments abroad.

PARDONED.

President Johnson to-day directed a pardon to be issued to John and Jacob Beersham, of New Jersey, who were convicted in April, 1865, of evading the United States revenue laws by manufacturing cigars without a license and assaulting the officer who arrested them, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of $300 and be imprisoned for one year. They have now served out their term of imprisonment, and were returnable for non-payment; but having been strongly recommended by many respectable citizens as worthy objects of executive clemency they have been pardoned.

OREGON MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster General has ordered a contract to be made with the Oregon Steam Navigation Company to convey the mails from Portland, Oregon, to the Dalles, at ten thousand dollars per annum, the service to be six times a week, and permits the contractors to give the offices at Fisher's Landing, Washougal and Hood river a supply once a week.

NOMINATION REJECTED.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of W. H. Parnell as postmaster at Baltimore.

NEW PATENTS.

About two hundred and fifty patents will be issued for the week ending next Tuesday.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1866.

THE CHINA MAILS.

Mr. Conness (rep.) of Cal., offered a joint resolution to repeal so much of the act to establish steamship mail service between the United States and China as requires vessels to touch at Honolulu; which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

DRAWBRIDGES ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Henderson, (rep.) of Mo., presented a petition against the erection of drawbridges across the Mississippi; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

COLONIZATION OF NEGROES.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., presented a resolution calling upon the President for information as to what Executive action had been taken under the different acts of Congress relating to the colonization of persons of African descent.

PORTS OF DELIVERY IN IOWA AND OREGON.

Mr. Williams, (rep.) of Oregon, called up a bill making Council Bluff, Iowa, and Portland, Oregon, ports of delivery; which, after discussion, was postponed until to-morrow.

APPOINTMENTS OF CADETS AT WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., called up the joint resolution relative to cadet appointments at West Point, prescribing the ages of candidates at from seventeen to twenty-two, except in the cases of those who have served in the army, who may be received until twenty-four, and excluding from admission those who have served in the rebel armies. The pending question was upon an amendment of Mr. Neamith, that hereafter the Superintendent of the Military Academy may be selected from any corps of the army, instead of as now, from the engineer corps only. This was disagreed to by yeas 18, nays 19.

The joint resolution was then passed.

LAND GRANTS IN ARKANSAS—DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

A bill to revive certain land grants made to the State of Arkansas ten years ago to aid in the construction of railroads was taken up, and after discussion, at a quarter past one P. M., Mr. Henderson moved that the Senate adjourn, but gave way to

Mr. Hendricks, (dem.) of Ind., who introduced a bill explanatory of the act in relation to the distribution of prize money; which was referred to the Naval Committee.

THE PROPOSED INVESTIGATION INTO THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the special committee to inquire into the condition of the national banks, provided for by resolution yesterday, was ordered to be appointed by the Chair, and to consist of five members.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, (rep.) of Wis., it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Henderson then renewed his motion, and the Senate, at twenty minutes past one, adjourned to meet on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1866.

THE CULTURE OF FOREST TREES.

Mr. Donnelly, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill to encourage the growth of forest trees on the Western plains, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

FRANKED MATTER FOR THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. Hubbard, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill to repeal the restrictions in the postal laws which prohibit the carrying of franked books and documents by the overland mail to the Western Territories and which require prepayment. The bill was referred to the Post Office Committee.

COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON THE PENSION BILL.

On motion of Mr. Perham, (rep.) of Me., the Senate amendments to the House bill amendatory of the pension laws were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked.

INSOLVENT CANAL AND SEWERAGE COMPANY.

The Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company was taken up as the first business in order during the morning hour. It provides for a commercial canal and a sewer between the Anacosta river, from a point near its junction with the Potomac to a point on the old canal, and thence, deepening ten feet below high tide the old canal or ditch, to the Georgetown terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. The capital stock of the company is to be a million of dollars. Its revenue is to be derived from tolls and rents for the use of wharves and docks, and the company is bound within thirty days after the passage of the act to cause a constant stream of fresh water to be turned into the old canal and to continue its flow till the 20th of October next.

Mr. Ingersoll, (rep.) of Ill., who reported the bill from the Committee for the District, explained its great importance as a sanitary and commercial measure, stating, in the latter connection, that it was intended to construct a canal from the Anacosta river at Washington to Annapolis, a distance of twenty miles, which would give water communication between Washington and New York, through the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, thus diminishing by several hundred miles the present water route by way of Fortress Monroe.

Mr. Francis Thomas, (dem.) of Md., opposed the bill, which he said was by no means a local measure, but one of vast importance to his constituents. He did not want, however, to be restricted in time to the morning hour, and appealed to the House not to second the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and the morning hour having expired, the bill went over till the next private bill day.

SAFEKEEPING OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. Hooper, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to secure and regulate the safekeeping of public money intrusted to disbursing officers of the United States. It makes it the duty of every disbursing officer of the United States, except those connected with the Post Office Department, having any public money intrusted to him for disbursement, to deposit it with the Treasurer or some Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and to draw for the same as may be required for payment; and where there is no Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer the Secretary of the Treasury may give special authority in writing for the deposit of public money in any other public depository. It also makes it embezzlement for any disbursing officer to loan, with or without interest, any of the public money intrusted to him.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., asked that the bill be put upon its passage.

Mr. McRuer, (rep.) of Cal., objected.

The bill was then recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back a substitute for the Bounty bill, and asked the House to pass it immediately, appealing to members to forego any arguments in its favor, and saying that they might have an opportunity to deliver them some Saturday for influence on the Senate. He moved the previous resolution.

Mr. Ward, (rep.) of N. Y., asked him whether he would not allow a substitute for the bill to be offered.

Mr. Schenck declined doing so, and the House, by a vote of 81 to 26, seconded the previous question.

Mr. Ward inquired of the Speaker whether there was no means to discuss a bill that involved an expenditure of two hundred millions of dollars.

The Speaker replied that there was not when the House seconded the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Pa., called for the reading of the original bill. The original bill was read. It differs from the substitute in this: that the latter requires a deduction of local and state bounties, which the former did not require. The substitute was agreed to by a vote, by tellers, of 84 to 33, the yeas and nays having been refused.

Mr. Ward asked to have his amendment read.

Mr. Schenck said he had no power over the subject now.

Mr. Banks, (rep.) of Mass., asked Mr. Schenck to state the difference between the substitute and the original bill.

Mr. Schenck made the explanation:—First, the substitute limited the payment of bounty where the soldier was dead and there was no widow or minor children under sixteen years of age. Second, the substitute provided that local State bounties should be deducted; but this provision did not really make much difference, because when the local bounties began to be paid the United States government was also paying high bounties, amounting really to $410; so that, in fact, the bill would only apply to those who entered the service in 1861 and the early part of 1862. The substitute made no provision for bounty to substitutes, the committee thinking that as a general thing they had no proper claim against the government. There might be some exception in cases where men from unselfish and humane motives went into the army in place of drafted men; but Congress could only legislate for classes, and such exceptional cases could safely be left to the care of neighborhoods.

Mr. Ward suggested that as this bill allowed bounties to colored soldiers, and as under the existing law the loyal masters of colored men who had joined the army were also allowed bounty, the effect would be that double bounties would be paid in such cases.

Mr. Schenck admitted that such might be the case, but that the difficulty might be remedied by a repeal of the law in question, or by an amendment of the present bill in the Senate.

Mr. Ward also suggested as amendments, which he had desired to offer, that bounty should be allowed to the widowed mother of a deceased soldier when she had been entirely dependent on his support, and also that the clause deducting local and State bounties should be struck out of the bill.

Mr. Banks understood from the statement of Mr. Schenck that any State that had paid bounties up to the amount of three hundred dollars would get nothing under this bill, but would be compelled to assist in paying bounties in those States which had not done so.

Mr. Schenck believed that there were very few cases where local bounties had not been paid to the amount of three hundred dollars.

Mr. Banks repeated the remark that States which had paid bounties to their soldiers would under this bill be compelled to contribute to the payment of bounties in States which had not paid them. He believed this to be a surprise on the House, and he therefore moved to reconsider the vote ordering the main question, so as to reconsider the vote adopting the substitute.

On motion of Mr. Schenck the motion to reconsider was laid on the table by a vote of 73 to 63, and the question recurred on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed by a vote of 139 to 2.

Mr. Darling, (rep.) of N. Y., called for the reading of the votes in the negative.

The Clerk read the names of John A. Nicholson, of Delaware, and Lawrence S. Trimble, of Kentucky.

The following is the bill as passed:—

Be it enacted, &c., That instead of any grant of land or other bounty there shall be allowed and paid to each and every soldier, sailor and marine who faithfully served as such in the army, navy or marine corps of the United States, and who has been or who may hereafter be honorably discharged from such service, the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, as herein after provided, for all the time during which such soldier, sailor or marine actually so served between the 20th day of April, 1861, and the 19th day of April, 1866, and in the case of any such soldier, sailor or marine discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle or while fighting in the line of his duty, the said allowance of bounty shall be computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which his enlistment was made; and in case of the death of any such soldier, sailor or marine, while in the service, or in case of his death after discharge and before the end of his term of enlistment, if discharged on account of being wounded, as before provided, the allowance shall be made to his widow if she has not been remarried, or if there be no widow then to the minor child or children who may be under sixteen years of age.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine, or his proper representatives under the provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid or payable under existing laws by the United States or by any State, county, city, town or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association, so that in no case shall the aggregate amount of bounty allowed and paid from all sources exceed eight and one-third dollars for each month of actual faithful service, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year; and in the case of any sailor or marine to whom prize money has been paid or is payable, the amount of such prize money shall also be deducted, and only such amount of bounty paid as shall, together with such prize money and any other bounty paid or payable by the United States, or by any State, county, city, town or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association, amount in the aggregate to the sum allowed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier, sailor or marine, who served as a substitute in either the army or navy, or who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his enlistment; nor to any one who was discharged on his own application or request prior to the ninth day of April, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment, or to accept promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or who was transferred from one branch of the military service to another, and who did actually enlist or accept promotion, or was so transferred; and no bounty shall be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine discharged on the application or at the request of parents, guardians or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That every petition or application for bounty made under the provisions of this act shall disclose and state specifically, under oath, and under the pains and penalties of perjury, what amount of bounty, either from the United States or from any other source, and what amount of prize money, if any, has been paid or is payable to the soldier, sailor or marine by whom or by whose representative the claim is made.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever any application shall be made by any claimant, through any attorney or agent, the post office address of the claimant shall be furnished, giving the name of the county and State in which it is situated, and the amount of commission or fee which the attorney or agent is to receive for his services in the settlement of the claim, which charge, in no case, shall exceed the sum of five dollars; and every such application shall be accompanied by the written affidavit of the attorney or agent that he has not charged, nor agreed for, and will not accept more than such sum of five dollars for his services in the case. The Paymaster General, or proper accounting officer of the Treasury, upon ascertaining the amount due, shall cause to be transmitted to such claimant the full amount thereof, less the fee to be paid to the attorney or agent, which fee shall be paid to the said attorney or agent in person, or transmitted to such address as the attorney may direct.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That any attorney or agent who shall receive from any claimant any sum greater than five dollars for the prosecution of any claim under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term not less than one year, or both, as the court or jury may adjudge, and shall be forever thereafter excluded from prosecuting claims of any value whatever against the government of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in case the payments shall be made in the form of a check, order or draft upon any paymaster, national bank or government depository, or near the district wherein the claimant may reside, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish, by the affidavits of two witnesses, that he is the identical person named therein; but in no case shall such checks, orders or drafts be made negotiable until after such identification.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any soldier, sailor or marine to transfer, assign, barter or sell his discharge, final settlement, descriptive list or other papers for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or selling any interest in any bounty under the provisions of this act; and all such transfers, assignments, barters or sales heretofore made are hereby declared null and void as to any rights intended so to be conveyed by any such soldier, sailor or marine.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sailor or marine, or of his proper representatives, under the provisions of this act, shall be made unless the application for it be filed within three years from the passage of the act, and the settlement of the accounts of deceased soldiers, sailors and marines shall be made in the same manner as now provided by law.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. Dunham, (rep.) of Ind., presented the memorial of the Board of Trust of the Indiana Agricultural College, asking a modification of the Agricultural College bill, and it was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE TARIFF ON PEARL BUTTONS.

Mr. Darling, (rep.) of N. Y., presented the petition of certain manufacturers of pearl buttons in the city of New York, for an increase of the tariff on imported pearl buttons, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

THE TAX BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tax bill, the free list being under discussion.

An amendment relating to tar being offered by Mr. Darling, Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., sent up to the Clerk's desk to be read an extract from the *North Carolina*, published in Wilson county, N. C., which he said seemed to reflect the views of our magnanimous Secretary of the Treasury, declaring that the Southern people would never submit to the direct tax but at the point of the bayonet.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. Y., made the point of order that the extract read had nothing to do with the question before the House; but the point was overruled by the Chair.

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Pa., interrupted the reading to inquire, unsentimentally, whether that was an extract from the speech of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Kelley replied that it was only the views of one the Secretary's friends, who agreed with him that all taxes imposed by Congress while Southern members were not here were unconstitutional. Mr. Kelley asked leave to print the balance of the article.

Mr. Hale sent up, and had read by the Clerk, a New York newspaper prospectus, leaving it to be inferred that it was just as appropriate to the matter before the committee as the newspaper extract that had been read. The joke was much enjoyed by members, but the Chair ruled it out of order, whereupon Mr. Hale also asked leave to print the balance. (Laughter.)

Mr. Le Blond, (dem.) of Ohio, inquired of Mr. Kelley whether he could inform him what position the Secretary of War took in his serenade speech.

Mr. Kelley replied that he had only spoken of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had let the people know that he was less partial to tinkers than he was to cadgers.

The free list was amended by adding to it a variety of drugs, including muriatic, nitric and acetic acids, borax and boracic acid, calcined magnesia and carbonate of magnesia, nitrate of lead, sulphur, litharge, orange mineral, red lead and pot and pearl ashes; also brooms made from corn, brushes or palm leaf, machines driven by horse power, and used exclusively for cutting firewood, staves and shingle bolts; handsaws; wines made of rhubarb, currants or berries, and not otherwise provided for; a lubricating oil made from crude petroleum, not exceeding the specific gravity of thirty-six degrees; Baume's hydrometer; muck bar iron, iron axles; pickles, when sold by the gallon, and not contained in glass packages; sugar, molasses or syrup made from beets, sugar maple, or from sorghum or imphee, and articles manufactured in institutions for the blind, and sold for their support.

The paragraph "iron castings for bridges" was changed into "iron bridges and castings for bridges."

The paragraph "lamps and lanterns, the glass and metals of which have paid the tax assessed thereon," was stricken from the free list, and section 13 was stricken out.

The committee had proceeded in the bill as far as section 23, when the House took a recess until half past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee resumed its session at half past seven o'clock and continued the consideration of the Tax bill, commencing at the 23d section. That and the subsequent section numbered down to section 48 relate to the business of distillers. There were none but verbal amendments made down to the 33d section, the 29th being passed over informally and without action.

Mr. Stevens moved an amendment to the 33d section to change the compensation of the inspectors of distilleries from a rate not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars per annum to a commission of two cents per gallon for all distilled spirits inspected, the aggregate not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

This gave rise to much debate, the opponents of the amendment taking the position that in large distilleries the rate of two cents per gallon would make up fifteen hundred dollars in the course of a few days or weeks, when the inspector having earned his salary would draw it and resign. The section was finally amended by making the compensation of the inspector five dollars per day.

Mr. Darling moved an amendment to strike out the words that assess the inspector's compensation upon the distillers, and to make it payable out of the public treasury.

After some debate the amendment was rejected by a vote of 41 yeas to 51 nays.

Mr. Randall (rep.) of Ky. moved to exempt small distillers of apples, grapes or peaches, from the provisions of this section, which was rejected.