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WASHINGTON

THE CABINET CRISIS.

Probable Withdrawal of Attorney General Speed To-Day.

Expected Retirement of Secretaries Stanton and Harlan.

Another Radical Caucus to Be Held To-Night.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

The Niagara Ship Canal Bill Postponed Until Next December.

A Bill Introduced to Provide for the Restoration of the Southern States.

Passage in the House of the Miscellaneous Appropriation Bill.

Another Tariff Bill Reported from the Ways and Means Committee.

Confirmation of Green Clay Smith as Governor of Montana Territory &c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

Contrary to all expectation, there is to-night absolutely nothing new to send you in regard to the condition of the Cabinet. No publicity is given to any determination in regard to the successor of Mr. Dennison, nor is it intimated that the Executive has any knowledge of the intention of other ministers to resign; yet common rumor seems to establish it that we are soon to have a substantially new Cabinet, and that the President will have a Cabinet more in harmony with himself than the present is supposed to be. It is currently reported that an intimation has been sent to Mr. Stanton to the effect that his resignation would be accepted, and there is strong ground for the statement that to-morrow not only Stanton, but Speed as well, will send in their letters of withdrawal. I have this from a source that is entitled to credit. The same authority inclines me to say that Mr. Harlan will not resign at present unless compelled to do so, notwithstanding his acknowledged lack of sympathy with the policy of the executive. The President seems inclined to improve the present crisis to entirely remodel his Cabinet. Stanton is the most obnoxious individual in it. His conduct in anticipating the wishes of the President in the matter of instructions to subordinates officers, his disloyalty to the President on the Paulding case, and the general policy of carrying his own personal prejudice into his official conduct, as well as his parent antagonism to the President on political questions, render it more desirable that he should withdraw than any other. The successor to Mr. Dennison is yet unnamed, although popular opinion seems to settle upon Governor Randall as the man. There is no change in the surmises to-night as to the probable successors of other officers. General Grant will be assigned to the acting charge of the War Office in the event of Stanton's withdrawal, notwithstanding the friends of General Dix are pushing his name for the appointment as Secretary. Judge Browning will have the Interior Department. The Law Office seems to be undetermined. The feeble health of the President has doubtless had a tendency to delay the determination of these matters to-day; but it is asserted by those in a position to know, that to-morrow will witness a general revolution in the Cabinet organization.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Statements have been going freely to the press in regard to the intentions and plans of the President in the status, many of which are wholly unauthorized and consistently wrong. I am authorized to say that the President has no intention whatever of being present at the Philadelphia Convention. He does openly and undeniably sympathize with that Convention, and will exert a his influence to make it a success; but as the Convention is called to express the views of the people, and of the whole people, on the questions now agitating the nation, the President does not deem it delicate nor proper that he should be present, more particularly so as his own acts will be passed upon more rigidly than any other acts.

NO PROSPECT OF THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

There seems to be a general acceptance to-night of the belief that Congress will at least not adjourn at present. Leading members since the crisis in the Cabinet are more than ever inclined to prolong the session.

A BILL TO PROTECT THE REVENUE.

The bill to protect the revenue, reported to-day by Mr. Morrill from the Committee of Ways and Means, provides that after August 1, 1866, duties as follows shall be levied on imports of the following articles of merchandise:—On cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, $2 50 per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem; on cotton three cents per pound; on all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits [illegible] component part of chief value there shall [illegible] be levied a duty of not less than that imposed [illegible] upon distilled spirits. The Bureau of Statistics [illegible] be attached to the Treasury Department as provided in the Tariff bill is included in this. One provision amends the act of July [illegible], 1862, in the clause which regards goods [illegible] three years in store or bonded warehouse [illegible] abandoned to the government, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the owners the proceeds of such goods after deducting the charges and expenses. It provides further that in determining the dutiable value of imported merchandise, except in cases otherwise provided for, there shall be added to the actual cost or market value at the place of exportation the cost of transportation, shipment, the value of both, each or other enclosure and other expenses. The proviso in section four of the act of March 3, 1865, is construed to include any ship, vessel or steamer, to or from any port in the Sandwich or Society islands. So much of the act of August 18, 1856, to protect citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano, as prohibits its export, is suspended in relation to persons who have complied with the provisions of the second section of that act for five years from July 14, 1847. It provides for the repeal of all laws or parts of laws allowing fishing bounties to vessels hereafter licensed to engage in the fisheries; but remits the duties on salt imported in bond for curing fish. It allows goods arriving at New York, Boston, Portland or other ports designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to be entered at the Custom House and conveyed in transit through the United States without the payment of duties under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. It is provided that imported goods or merchandise in bond or duty paid, and products of the United States may, with the consent of the proper authorities, be transferred over neighboring foreign provinces from one part of the United States to another, to be treated on arrival in the United States in regard to liability to exemption from duty or taxes if the transportation had taken place entirely within the limits of the United States. Another provision authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever he is satisfied that more moneys have been paid to the Collector of Customs than the law requires, and parties have failed to comply with the requirements of the fourteenth and fifteenth sections of the act of June 30, 1864, owing to circumstances beyond the control of the importer, to draw his warrant for over-payment in favor of the persons entitled to it. Another administrative section amends the act of March 3, 1863, relative to the prevention of frauds on the revenue.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL BILL KILLED.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill was brought up in the Senate to-day, and after some little discussion was postponed, on the motion of Mr. Harris, until December next.

RELIEF OF THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

A bill in behalf of the Portland sufferers was introduced by Mr. Fessenden and passed. It authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in the district affected by the fire not to press for payment of government claims until the fourth of March next.

THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House was occupied during the larger portion of the session upon the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. Considerable squabbling occurred on some of the items, but the bill finally passed.

PROTECTION OF THE FREEDMEN IN VIRGINIA.

Outrages and assaults on the freedmen living in Loudon county, Va., having been frequently reported of late, and the civil law having failed, it is alleged, to administer justice, the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau of this district, by authority of Lieutenant General Grant, has sent a company of cavalry from this district to be stationed in that county, with headquarters at Middleburg.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.

Hon. Lewis D. Campbell has had one or two interviews with Secretary Seward in relation to the Mexican mission since his arrival in the city, but has had no instructions given him, nor any intimations as to when they would be forthcoming.

MUSTER OUT OF OFFICERS ON DUTY IN THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

A special order for the mustering out of those officers of white troops on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, whose regiments have been mustered out of service several months since, was yesterday issued from the War Department. The order directs that all volunteer officers not officers of the Veteran Reserve corps on duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, belonging to regiments of white troops, are, by virtues of this order, mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States on account of their service being no longer required. The Commissioner of the Bureau is instructed to at once relieve these officers from duty, and direct them to repair to their respective homes, thence to report by letter to the Adjutant General of the Army for their discharge papers; the respective reports to be accompanied by a copy of the order from the Freedmen's Bureau relieving the officer from duty.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, as Governor of the Territory of Montana.

Joseph Smith, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Navy Department.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

John Latham, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

B. F. Sherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Elisha Pendleton, Naval Officer at Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Collectors of Internal Revenue—William G. McCandless, Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania; Samuel F. Cary, of Cincinnati, Second district of Ohio; James Atkins, of Atlanta, Fourth district of Georgia; Simeon Stansifer, of Columbus, Third district of Indiana; Joseph E. Cooper, of Knoxville, Second district of Tennessee; Leonard A. Harris, First district of Ohio.

Receivers of Public Moneys—D. M. Bradford for the Land district of Huntsville, Alabama; J. G. Moore, at Elba, Alabama; William Thompson, at Washington, Arkansas, and William Hutchinson, at Clarksville, Alabama.

Appraisers of Merchandise at Charleston, S. C.—Benjamin J. Parker and David Barrow.

Assessor of Internal Revenue—J. E. Smith, for the District of Utah.

Deputy Postmasters—Charles R. McFadden, at Waterville, Me.; Cyrus W. Chapman, New Bedford, Mass.; Robert W. Tallaferro, New Orleans, La.; Edwin P. Hill, Haverhill, Mass.; John Berry, Gardiner, Me.; Andrew J. Tinkham, Middleboro, Mass.; James L. Camp, Dixon, Ill.; Andrew Whiting, Nantucket, Mass.; John H. Philbrick, Skowhegan, Me.; Moses Drake, Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Elphalet Rowell, Hallowell, Me.; Duncan McKercher, Ripon, Wis.; Henry D. O'Brien, St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.; George F. Weston, Plymouth, Mass.; Geo. S. Morrill, Lawrence, Mass.; James R. Bicknell, Augusta, Me.; Wm. M. Dorr, Little Falls, N. Y.

Surveyors of Customs—Cecil McNeil, Charleston, S. C.; Daniel Mann, Galena, Ill.; F. Murray, Paducah, Ky.; George Kirchner, Troy, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Aaron S. O. Berly to be surgeon in the navy.

Consuls—John B. Andrews, of New York, at Valencia; C. W. Legendre, of New York, at Amoy; Philip C. Schuyler, of Kansas, at Moscow; Raphael M. Columbus, at Fayal.

Registers of Land Offices—Solomon Dutton, for the District of St. Stephens, Ala.; John F. Knight, at Elba, Ala.; Ezra C. Hatton, at Huntsville, Ala.; William Conner, at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

Indian Agents—Erasmus B. Dennison, of Ohio, for the Territory of New Mexico; Dudley W. Rhodes, of Ohio, for Utah.

Collectors of Customs—Benjamin D. Wright, District of Pensacola, Fla.; Richard W. King, Newbern, N. C.; Joseph H. Elmore, Bridgeton, N. J.; Pedro Benet, St. Augustine, Fla.; Thomas A. Stayner, St. Marks, Fla.; George R. Congdon, Georgetown, S. C.; Henry A. Morrow, Detroit, Mich.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made:—Wm. A. Pew, Collector of Customs at Gloucester, Mass.; Fred. Vanderveer, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third Ohio district; Barrett Langdon, Assessor First Ohio district; David E. Clark, Postmaster at Manchester, N. H.; W. C. Rosemun, Postmaster at Hamilton, Ohio, and Levi P. Rose, Postmaster at Yonkers, N. Y.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

At the United States District Land Office at [illegible], in the month of June, 5,981 acres were disposed of, the greater portion for agricultural college scrip, and the residue for bounty land warrants, selections with agricultural college scrip, and by cash sales.

GENERAL SICKLES FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

A plan is on foot among a certain clique of New York politicians to make General Daniel E. Sickles the next Governor of that State. He has been written to on the subject, and is understood to be willing to make the canvass.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.

PRESIDENT MAKING IN CONGRESS.

As the termination of the unusually protracted and exciting session of Congress approaches the political elements assume a more complicated and threatening character. Congresses, from time immemorial, have been noted for President-making. The present Congress is so diversely constituted, so singular from any of its predecessors, and the circumstances under which it meets and by which it is surrounded are so anomalous that the political wire pulling and pipe laying has been and is unusually vigorous and interesting. With the Executive in antagonism with the legislative branch of the government, the majority of Congress made up of the debris of all parties the distinct existence of which were put in abeyance during the late terrible war, and the tendencies of constituent elements now being to secure control of the whole strange fusion, a minority professedly in sympathy with the Executive, but still composed of two distinct, diverse, and essentially antagonistic elements—it is by no means singular that the secret workings of these various factions should furnish abundant material for curious investigation, as well as frequent illustrations of the old axiom that "politics make strange bed-fellows."

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A couple of weeks ago the interest in political circles here was desperately forced into Pennsylvania affairs. The absolute theory that as goes Pennsylvania so goes the Union was trumped up by the interested ones, in order to secure material aid and moral support to contest the October election in that State. The extreme wing of radicals, shrewdly directed by Thad Stevens, as it now appears, for personal reasons, pretended an unusual anxiety to carry the Keystone State, as a preliminary necessity to the safety of the more northern States at the following November elections. The rival candidates for the Governorship of Pennsylvania were brought over here, backed by Governor Curtin, Simon Cameron, and all the other party hacks whose names are familiar in the politics of that State. Nearly a week was spent here pipe-laying and figuring, when it turned out that—at least in the radical party of that State—harmony did not reign. The blind attempt to be used of forcing the gubernatorial contest into the foreground as the prominent feature of the campaign was torn away, and it became patent that the Senatorial succession was the chief controlling influence that attracted the old politicians into the arena. And here was a pretty struggle. Cameron, Stevens, Forney, D. D., and half a dozen less prominent names were in the field, and the friends of each had a different plan of campaign to present, and were urgent for the expenditure of money and influence in special localities. Here, then, the whole matter was brought out as in no wise a struggle to secure the State as a prestige by which to hold the other States in radical power for the ensuing Presidential campaign, but simply a squabble between the rival candidates for the Senatorial succession this fall; and on this point a quarrel ensued, poor Geary, the candidate for Governor, being pulled and hauled, first by the friends of this aspirant and then by those of another, until he was nearly crazy, when his friends gobbled him up and hurried him back to Pennsylvania in order to save him, and by running him on his own merits, with no commitments whatever, seize the only chance that existed of securing his election.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE POLITICAL PICTURE.

In the meantime the Clymer men were here also, negotiating with Cowan and his friends, endeavoring to fix up some arrangement that should promise some show of success in the campaign. The intimation had gone out that the conservative or democratic convention of that State was to be reconvened, Heister Clymer to be invited to withdraw his name as the candidate for Governor, Cowan to be substituted, with a promise of a democratic Senator to be chosen should the conservative interest get control of the State. This created a jealousy and suspicion among the allies which it was necessary to remove, and hence the assembling here of that party to the approaching contest. And here, while at first there promised to be a rupture and an open row, the outbreak was temporarily averted by the Cowan men proposing to leave the whole matter open until after the meeting of the 14th of August convention in Philadelphia. This being the best arrangement the Clymer men could effect, they went off professing satisfaction, though secretly threatening dire vengeance. But it seems that later efforts were made with Cowan, growing out of the attempt, since successful, to fuse the national Johnson interest with the conservative democratic interest of the country, under the effect of which Cowan gives in his adherence fully for the Clymer ticket, and promises to throw whatever influence he can control into the common support of the only ticket in the field opposed to radicalism.

Thus Washington got rid of Pennsylvania politics, excepting as Stevens seeks to make capital for himself out of the Tariff bill, and the politicians of Congress were left free to pursue their more congenial and appropriate work of President making.

EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE PARTIES.

That the elements are fully at work, although as yet somewhat screened, the indications are not wanting. At present, however, the contest is raging on the simple and broad issue between radicalism and conservatism. The effort now is, on the one side, to nationalize the party opposed to the President, and on the other to create a party on the democratic, conservative, loyal and consistent platform embodied in the policy of reconstruction marked out by the administration. It is the necessary preparatory work to the contest that must take place a year or more hence. And while individual candidates and interests appear with sufficient frequency on the surface, yet they are not permitted to become prominent.

The President, finding himself deserted by the party that elected him, and left to fight Congress single-handed—though by no means without an army of individual supporters, backers and friends, but with no party other than a disorganized rabble which no skillful general would attempt to lead into battle—now sets to work to organize his support. Hence the call for the Philadelphia convention—the great bomb shell—the explosion of which in the midst of the radical camp at such an unexpected moment caused so much consternation. Immediately following this came the democratic and and conservative endorsement of the movement, which has met with such general acceptance at the South as well as in the West. Finally, last night, we had the betrothal of the Johnson and Blair clubs of this city, the nuptials of which will be celebrated here in a few days; thus bringing, in anticipation of the assembling of the convention, all the anti-radical elements into harmony in support of the President and his policy. It will remain to be seen whether the gentlemen who shall get together at Philadelphia will have sense enough to appropriate the auspicious circumstances under which they assemble, or by impracticable platitudes and undue concessions to Southern political prejudices, shall dissipate all the prestige so fortuitously given them.

THE COUNTER MOVEMENT OF THE RADICALS.

But these movements of the administration party are not being made without the closest observation of the radicals, and each successive step draws out its counter movement. On the promulgation of the call for the Philadelphia Convention [illegible] was in proposition to a glaringly revolutionary nature, then being considered in secret caucus, looking to the call of a counter-convention, the nomination of Grant on a radical platform, and the enforcement of the disfranchisement of the South by the bayonets of the army, which it was supposed could be controlled were Grant made President in the interests of the plotters, and led them to drop it temporarily, though I am assured they have in no measure abandoned it. Again, their scheme receives a severe check from the obstinacy of General Grant, who positively refuses to be a candidate, and in order to escape the persistent clamor of the politicians, has packed his trunks and gone off to West Point and Newport. Yet even at this faux pas the radicals are not wholly disheartened. They still play out their cards boldly, and as you will observe, precisely in the manner I exposed to you some time ago.

THE RADICALS LOOKING TOWARDS THE SOUTH.

After this Grant revolutionary scheme which has so signally miscarried and lost them a trick, the Jacobins played out their Jack Hamilton card, of the peculiarities of which you have been fully advised. Hamilton, on the publication of my letter and the exposure of his treachery, kept aloof from the White House, and immediately threw himself into the radical embrace, evidently concluding that further delicacy in making the transfer of his allegiance was altogether unnecessary, and instead of being assigned to duty in the North, Hamilton is made commander-in-chief of the Southern movement, by which the radical party is to be nationalized, at least in name, and is to secure a foothold in every state. He has already issued his general order number one, by which the faithful south of Mason's and Dixon's line are ordered to assemble in this city at an early day, and muster themselves into the service of Stevens, Sumner, Wilson, Wade & Co. He is also busy making up his list of subordinates, in which are embraced, as head centres of their respective States, such men as Brown, of Tennessee; Holden, of North Carolina; Magrath, of South Carolina; Hahn, of Louisiana, and so on—the list not yet being completed. On another occasion, if time shall permit, it will be perfectly easy to show that each one of these now willing and pliant tools in the hands of the Jacobins of Congress were originally in harmony with the Southern fire-eaters, were influential in carrying their people into the horrible mire of secession, and now for their past iniquities, are most cordially hated and despised by their fellow citizens. They are in principle and honor as obnoxious to the provisions of the test oath as Jeff Davis or General Lee; but, by making haste to leave a sinking ship, they came out at first as blatant Union men—deserters from the cause upon which they had led so many others—and now claim to represent all the loyalty of the South, simply in order that they can secure all the offices and places. The soldiers who surrendered their arms in good faith to Grant and Sherman, and returned to their homes with parole in their pockets to remain faithful to the laws and constitution of the United States, are notoriously to-day better and more loyal citizens than those who now so ostentatiously undertake to lead them into the still waters and beneath the cooling shades of radicalism.

But finally the radicals are about attempting one more move to defeat the consummation of the President's new party scheme, and one which promises more serious trouble than any other—that is, to tie up the Executive's hands during the approaching recess of Congress, in order that no patronage can be given in support of reality to the administration. Whether they can create a central directory act clothe it with plenary powers to sit here as a power behind the throne during the next four or five months, is exceedingly doubtful. It is not apparent where in Congress the power resides that can be bestowed upon a committee to act in the absence of Congress as a regularly constituted Senate. Even during the session of Congress the Senate, nor both houses uniting, can delegate to a committee authority to pass definitely upon executive appointments. The President appoints by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, not by and with the consent of a committee of Congress nor a committee of the Senate. It is necessary that at least a quorum of the Senate be present to act upon appointments.

Thus we see from this cursory glance at the field that the elements of President-making are fully at work, and the opposing interests are watching each other with most intense attention, watchful for every false step, ready to seize upon every error or take any advantage that may be offered. The adjournment of Congress will merely be the diffusion of these contending elements over the country to more directly work upon the popular mind, and produce a more earnest and exciting canvass for the next Presidency than has ever been witnessed in this country.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

THE WAR DEBTS OF THE STATES.

Mr. GUTHRIE, (dem.) of Ky., from the Committee on Finance, reported the joint resolution respecting the payment of interest upon the war debts due the several States, with an amendment, it being on the second section, as follows:—

SECTION 2. The said accounting officers shall, in the manner prescribed, adjust the claims of each State for interest on moneys [illegible] and actually expended for the use of the United States during the rebellion, and that the same rules shall be observed which were prescribed in the State of Maryland for interest on moneys expended by her for the use and benefit of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, in chapter 39, of the acts of the Nineteenth Congress, first session, A. D. 1826.

DISMEMBERMENT OF UNION SOLDIERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. VIKSON, (rep.) of Mass., introduced the following, which was objected to by Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Md., and goes over:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to furnish to the Senate the record of the Court of inquiry upon the murder of twenty-three United States soldiers at Hingston, N. C., in 1864, by the rebel Generals Hake and Pickett, under the alleged charge of being deserters from the rebel army, together with the findings of the said Court of inquiry, and the action, if any, taken thereon.

EXTRA PAY OF MUSTERED OUT VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WILSON reported and asked the discharge from further consideration by the Military Committee of the bill respecting three months extra pay of volunteers, when mustered out of service and discharged.

PAYMENT FOR PROPERTY LOST IN THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. WILSON reported, without amendment, from the same committee the bill to amend the act providing for payment of horses and other property lost in the United States service.

INDEMNITY TO THE STATES FOR WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. GUTHRIE, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to amend the several acts to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States, with an amendment. It is amended by the substitution of another bill in lieu of the major portion of the bill, which provides that the proper accounting officers under the Secretary of the Treasury, in executing the acts of July 17 and 27, 1861, shall report in favor of each State all moneys actually and in good faith expended in connection with raising, subsisting and transporting troops, and shall also report the claims of each State for interest on moneys provided and actually expended by her for the use of the United States during the rebellion under the same rules prescribed in the case of Maryland for expenses of the war with Great Britain undefacts of the Nineteenth Congress.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., reported from the Military Committee a joint resolution giving to the Union Pacific Railroad the right of way through military reservations, which was passed.

PUBLIC LANDS AND SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of Kansas, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported two bills to revive to certain Southern States the benefit of an act granting public lands to contract railroads, which were ordered to be printed.

ALEXANDRIA.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, entered a motion to reconsider the vote on the bill to retrocede Alexandria to the District of Columbia, which was defeated in the Senate on Tuesday last.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. ANTHONY (rep.) of R. I., reported from the Printing Committee a resolution to print a thousand copies of the Tariff bill, as passed by the House, which was adopted.

THE NIAGARA SHIP CANAL—BILL POSTPONED.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill was taken up on the expiration of the morning hour, the pending question being on the motion of Mr. MORGAN to postpone the bill until December next.

Mr. HARRIS, (rep.) of N. Y., spoke in favor of the motion to postpone.

Mr. TRUMBULL (rep.) of Ill., spoke against the postponement, and spoke of the great national importance of the proposed work as sufficient to urge the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. HENDRICKS, (dem.) of Ind., hoped the bill would be postponed. He did not believe its passage at the present session would accomplish any good. He was in favor of the postponement of this and other pending measures of importance. It was time for adjournment, and there were issues enough already made up to go before the country on. Congress had neglected its most important duty—that of restoring harmony between the two sections by admitting the Southern States to representation in Congress.

Mr. TRUMBULL wished to know if the Senator from Indiana was in favor of placing the control of the States lately in rebellion in the hands of rebels? Is the Vice President of the late Confederacy to come in here as a Senator? Is his colleague, Herschel V. Johnson, fresh from the rebel Congress, to come here as a Senator to legislate for loyal people of this country? Let the Senator from Indiana shake off his party shackles and rise to the Union sentiments of the country. Let him say to the people of the South: "You rebels, who brought on this war, who occasioned this desolation and woe throughout this land, must stand back and let the loyal men of the country rule the country." Let him unite with us in demanding that loyal men shall control the country, and I will unite with the Senator from Indiana in welcoming their representatives to seats here and in the other House by the passage of laws recognizing these States as in friendly relation to the Government. If the Senator wants this harmony restored, if he wants friendly intercourse among the inhabitants of the late rebel States, I tell him he can not have it until there is a union sentiment in the South that will protect the union men in the South; he can not have it when a man for his personal safety, in travelling through these late rebel districts, has to conceal his love of the union; he can not have it when the national flag can not be borne in safety through the streets of Mobile. He can not have it when loyal men are not permitted to go and scatter flowers upon the graves of the heroes who fell in maintaining the union. The loyal element of the country and the union men of this nation have suffered too much and too long to have affiliation and friendship with the traitors who brought ruin upon the country and still persist in oppressing loyal men.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would not prolong a discussion on a question not directly relevant to the bill, but he would reply briefly to the Senator from Illinois. He (Mr. Trumbull) asks the question, or rather states the proposition, that the relations between these States cannot be restored while I and others who think as I do are in favor of placing the Southern States under the control of rebels and giving rebels a right to representation in Congress. I think that Congress has no control over the selection of the officers of the different States. As an Individual, I am not willing to give up to the federal government, and I think, as an Illinois man, that the Senator would hardly ask that Illinois should give up to the federal government the control of the officers of that State, or that the federal government should in any way control their selection. But, sir, it may serve the Senator's purpose on the hustings, but it will hardly serve his purpose here to say that I or any who are with me in opinion are now advocating the admission to seats in this body or the House of Representatives of persons directly connected with the rebellion. The Senate knows very well that there now stands upon the statute book of the United States and upon the rules of the Senate a provision requiring every person who claims a seat in the Senate to take a most solemn oath.

Mr. TRUMBULL.—Is the Senator from Indiana in favor of that law and that rule?

Mr. HENDRICKS said his votes would best express his views on that question. He had not asked to repeal the law. Does the Senator from Illinois consent to its repeal?

Mr. TRUMBULL.—Certainly not. Will the Senator from Indiana help me to keep it in force?

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that while the law remained, although he might have doubt as to its constitutionality, he would not vote for the admission of any man who could not take the prescribed oath. If he (Mr. Hendricks) knew a man to be unable to take that oath, he would be opposed to his admission. The question, however, was not whether rebels should take seats in Congress, it was not whether any man who had been connected with the rebellion in any way be admitted—it was whether men selected by competent authority in the Southern States should be admitted. He (Mr Hendricks) was not in favor of the admission of Alexander H. Stephens or Herschel V. Johnson while the test oath stood. If they could take that oath, he would be in favor of their admission.

Mr. TRUMBULL replied to Mr. Hendricks, and a discussion sprang up between those two gentlemen in which the whole question of the status of the late rebel States was treated.

The Niagara Ship Canal bill was then postponed until December by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Cragin, Doolittle, Edmunds, Howard, Howe, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade—13.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Conness, Cresswell, Dixon, Kirkwood, McDougall, Morrill, Nye, Riddle, Stewart, Wright, Yates—11.

CONTRACTS IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported, without amendment, the joint resolution in regard to contracts in the Quartermaster's Department.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a joint resolution to construe an act amendatory of certain acts imposing duties on foreign importations, approved March 3, 1865. It provides that the second proviso of section four of said act shall be construed to include any ship, vessel or steamer to or from any port in the Sandwich or Society Islands. It was referred to the Finance Committee.

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE REPRESENTATION OF THE SECEDING STATES.

Mr. WILLEY, (rep.) of W. Va., introduced a bill to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full political rights, which after reciting in a preamble, the last constitutional amendment, reads as follows:—

Resolved, That whenever any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the above recited constitutional amendment the Senators and Representatives from said State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oath of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

It was ordered to be printed.

THE COLLECTION OF INTERNAL REVENUE TAX AT PORTLAND.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., offered a joint resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of internal taxes due prior to July 5, 1866, in the First Collection district of Maine, from persons owning property or doing business in the second district of Portland, until the close of the next session of Congress. The resolution was adopted.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, moved that the Senate take up the bill to secure the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said this was a bill to guarantee about a hundred millions of stock for this road. He hoped the Senate would not take it up.

The bill was taken up by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Doolittle, Edmunds, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey—19.

Without further consideration of the bill the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME.

Mr. MINCUR, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the House bill to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home; which was read the third time and passed.

POST OFFICE CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Mr. KUYKENDALL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Post Office Committee, reported back the Senate bill directing the Postmaster General to allow the accounts of A. T. Spencer and Gurdon S. Hubbard for carrying the mails between Chicago and Mackinaw, Ill., from 1854 to 1859; which was read the third time and passed.

PENSIONS.

Amendments of the Senate to four House Pension bills were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. The amendments were only of a verbal nature.

RELIEF OF THE ST. ALBANS BANK.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE (rep.) of Vt., introduced bills for the relief of the St. Albans Bank, of St. Albans, Vermont, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. It authorizes the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the collection of duties on taxes accrued or accruing from October 18, 1864, to July 1, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Raymond in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for 1867.

Mr. LAFLIN, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to strike out a paragraph appropriating $60,000 for publishing the first volumes of the medical and surgical history of the rebellion, under the direction of the Surgeon General, and to substitute therefor a paragraph appropriating $20,000 for preparing such history for publication. He argued that the work should be done at the government printing office, or if not, that private publishers would publish it at their own risk if they were only furnished with the materials.

At the suggestion of Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Iowa, the original paragraph was modified by inserting after the word "publishing," the words "at the government printing office."

The subject gave rise to considerable discussion, participated in by Messrs. Laflin, Stevens, Bingham and Kasson. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to strike out the paragraph, and argued that the publication of the book would only be for the benefit of a few professional men, as not one man in a hundred would understand anything about it.

Mr. STEVENS opposed the amendment; but said he would not undertake to answer the argument of the gentleman from Iowa; for it was the most extraordinary speech that ever came from an enlightened man.

Mr. CONKLING, (rep.) of N. Y., spoke of the invaluable character of the work, and said that unless Congress was to drop altogether the business of printing books, this was eminently a book that should be printed at the public expense.

Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., spoke in favor of the appropriation, and said he had been informed that if the information embraced in the work had been known to the faculty before the war the additional saving of life that it would have effected would have amounted to twenty per cent.

The amendment was rejected, there being but ten yeas, which, Mr. PRICE remarked, were more than could be found of just men in Sodom. (Laughter.)

On motion of Mr. HUMPHREY, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Commerce, a paragraph was inserted appropriating $25,000 for the enlargement and repair of the Custom House and Post Office, at Bangor, Me.

On motion of Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., from the same committee, a paragraph was inserted appropriating $10,000 for additional station houses and lifeboats along the coast of New Jersey, between Sandy Hook and Little Egg Harbor, and $5,000 for repairing and lighting the lighthouse at Tucker's Beach, on the coast of New Jersey.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, moved to strike out the paragraph appropriating $200,000 for a fire-proof building for the Currency Printing Bureau. He said that any member who had read the report of the special committee which investigated the affairs of that department two years ago must be satisfied that until there was some change made in its superintendency no expenditures should be made that would render it a permanent department of the government.

After some debate the paragraph was, on motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, (rep.) of Ill., amended so as to appropriate $200,000 for the erection of a fire-proof brick building to afford additional room for the Treasury Department.

Mr. WILSON's amendment was then rejected.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the paragraph making an appropriation for the expenses of preparing and publishing a statistical classification of the eighth census was struck out.

Mr. CONN, (rep.) of Wis., moved a renewal of the appropriation of $50,000 for building the Court House at Madison, Wisconsin. Rejected.

Mr. LYNCH, (rep.) of Me., moved an additional paragraph appropriating $200,000 for the government building at Portland, Maine, used as a Post Office, Custom House and United States Court, lately destroyed or rendered almost worthless by fire.

After considerable debate Mr. LYNCH modified his amendment by making the appropriation $100,000, and so modified the amendment was agreed to.

ANOTHER TARIFF BILL.

The Committee rose temporarily, and Mr. MORRILL (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to protect the revenue and for other purposes, which was read twice, ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill is a partial revision of the tariff and imposes the following duties:—On Cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, two dollars and fifty cents per pound and fifty per cent ad valorem; on cotton three cents per pound; on all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits is a component part of the chief value, a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits. It contains the section of the Tariff bill passed the other day extending the proviso in section four of the tariff act of 1865 to ships, vessels or steamers to or from any port in the Sandwich Islands or Society Islands; also the section in regard to the discoveries of guano; also the section repealing the fishing bounty laws; also the section allowing goods in bond to be carried through to the British provinces from New York, Boston and Portland without the payment of duties; also the section authorizing the refunding of duties paid in excess; also the section providing that the dutiable revenue of goods is to be ascertained by adding to the value or cost in the principal markets of the country from whence imported, the cost of transportation, shipment, commissions, &c.; also the section admitting free of duty machinery for the manufacture of sugar from beets, and also the section providing for a Bureau of Statistics.

CONSIDERATION OF THE MISCELLANEOUS APPROPRIATION BILL RESUMED.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole and resumed the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., an amendment was adopted repealing the twenty-fourth section of the act of July 24, 1864, allowing the payment of bounties to the loyal masters of enlisted slaves.

Mr. WRIGHT, (dem.) of N. J., moved to insert an additional paragraph appropriating $50