WASHINGTON

NO FURTHER CABINET CHANGES.

Stanton and Harlan Urged by the Radicals Not to Resign.

Orders for the Release of Persons Undergoing Sentence by Military Courts.

The Sentence of Paymaster Paulding Approved by the President.

Passage in the Senate of the Bill to Revive the Grade of General.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL INVESTIGATION.

Rejection of the Expulsion Resolution and Adoption of the Minority Report.

ROUSSEAU TO BE REPRIMANDED.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

It seems to be a settled conviction that neither Stanton nor Harlan will resign before the adjournment of Congress. The radicals in and out of Congress have brought every influence to bear upon them to keep them where they are. The prevailing idea with them is that so long as Congress is in session the President cannot remove them, and after the adjournment though he may remove them, he can only make acting appointments. Should they resign, the President can at once appoint acting officers to serve until the successors are confirmed.

Judge Stansbury is expected here in the morning, having been telegraphed for by the President, and will at once be tendered the office of Attorney General. There seems to be no doubt of his acceptance.

Some doubts have been expressed of the confirmation of Governor Randall by the Senate on account of his prominence in the Philadelphia Convention movement; but these doubts are groundless. The Senate will not set the bad precedent of refusing the President such advisers as he may select. Moreover, I learn that such radical Senators as Trumbull and Sherman have expressed themselves as opposed to any opposition to this particular appointment on account of its prominence. They say that his rejection would not prevent his filling the office by reason of his seniority in the Department, while such a course would injure the radical cause with the people because of its apparent political purpose. Nevertheless a strong effort is making and will be persisted in to defeat the confirmation.

FREEMAN CLARKE'S SUCCESSOR.

It is reported that Mr. H. R. Hurlburd is to be appointed Acting Comptroller of the Currency on the departure of Mr. Clarke.

THE ADJOURNMENT NOT SO NEAR AT HAND.

No action was had in either branch of Congress to-day looking to an adjournment. The Mexican loan lobby has returned, and, with other interested lobbyists in conjunction with the ultra-radicals who have all along opposed the adjournment, will, it is feared, succeed in prolonging the session at least until the end of the month.

THE FENIANS AND THE RADICALS.

Major Haggerty, of the staff of Head Centre Roberts, Fenian Brotherhood, and Senator Field, of your city, have been here for the past two days in close communication with General Banks, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and other prominent republicans. It is rumored that they are arranging a plan for the transfer of the Fenian vote to the radicals, the consideration for which will appear in the forthcoming report from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is not improbable that the committee will recommend the repeal of the neutrality laws in order to give the Fenians a chance should they succeed in reorganizing their army.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

The Rousseau-Grinnell case was closed at a late hour this evening, after a three days' debate, and terminated in a manner not at all creditable to the majority of the House of Representatives. When a vote was reached three questions were pending in succession. At the foundation were the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee; next a substitute offered by Mr. Raymond, of New York, that Mr. Rousseau be brought to the bar of the House and reprimanded and censuring Mr. Grinnell, and finally an amendment by Thad Stevens expressing censure of Mr. Rousseau, with no mention of Grinnell. Stevens' and Raymond's propositions were voted down in turn. Then came the report of the committee, embracing three propositions—the first expelling Mr. Rousseau, the next disapproving the conduct of Grinnell, and the third summoning to the bar the three friends of Mr. Rousseau for reprimand. The first proposition required a two-thirds vote, and was lost—yeas seventy-two, nays forty-nine. General Banks, of the committee, immediately changed his vote from the majority to the minority side in order to move a reconsideration. The action up to this stage left Rousseau clear of all punishment, the House having refused to censure or reprimand and failed to expel. The next proposition, disapproving the conduct of Grinnell, was laid on the table; the third, summoning the friends of Rousseau to the bar of the House for reprimand, was adopted. General Banks then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the first proposition was lost, expressing his purpose, if the reconsideration prevailed, to move as a substitute the resolution of Mr. Raymond. Objection was made that Mr. Banks, having voted with the minority, could not move a reconsideration. The Speaker overruled the objection on the ground that the minority side was the prevailing side, and the prevailing side might always move a reconsideration. The vote was then reconsidered, whereupon Mr. Banks sent up that portion of Mr. Raymond's resolution which summoned Rousseau to the bar of the House for reprimand, and moved it as a substitute. This was objected to on the ground that the identical proposition had once been voted on and rejected by the House. The Speaker overruled the objection on the ground that when previously voted upon it was as a substitute for the three propositions of the committee, whereas now it was offered as a substitute for but one. The vote was then taken and carried. So General Rousseau and his friends are to be reprimanded, while Grinnell gets off scot free. The ruling of the Speaker throughout was grossly unfair and one-sided, and the action had was of so clearly a partisan nature as to be utterly devoid of influence. The conduct of General Banks in the matter is strongly condemned by all fair-minded men.

ASSAULT ON A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

A gross outrage was committed in the basement of the House this afternoon upon a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, named Painter. It seems that Painter has been severely assailing Mr. Sloanaker, nominee for Collector of Internal Revenue at Philadelphia, in the columns of the *Inquirer*, with a view of defeating his confirmation. Some bully, with whom Sloanaker had previously been seen associating, met Painter at or near the door of the room of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, of which committee Painter is clerk. Some words passed between them, and it is alleged that Painter called the assailant a liar and some other ignominious epithets. The latter then knocked Painter down, kicked him brutally in the face and pounded his head violently upon the stone floor. Some doorkeepers and Capitol police here interfered and arrested the assailant. Painter was badly injured and is reported delirious to-night. During the affray Mr. Kelley, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, rushed up and, ascertaining the nature of the disturbance, sung out lustily "Run to the Senate—tell them to stop all confirmations! Run quick!" The case was brought to the attention of the House by the Chairman of the Committee, of which Painter is clerk, when the bully and a friend who was with him were ordered into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms and a committee appointed to investigate the case, with authority to send for persons and papers. Although Painter is far from being popular outside of the House, owing largely to his bitterness as a partisan, he is an inoffensive young man, perfectly harmless as well in his person as his writings, and there are few who do not condemn the outrageous assault upon him.

THE SENTENCE OF PAYMASTER PAULDING AFFIRMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the findings and sentence of the court martial in the case of Lieutenant Colonel Paulding, and directs that the sentence be carried into effect. He positively refused several of the personal friends of Colonel P., who called upon him to-day, to in any manner interfere with the execution of the sentence.

ORDER FOR THE RELEASE OF CERTAIN PERSONS UNDERGOING SENTENCE BY MILITARY COURTS.

The following important order has recently been issued:—

GENERAL ORDER—NO. 46.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 13, 1866.

Ordered, That all persons who are undergoing sentence by military courts and have been imprisoned six months, except those who are under sentence for the crimes of murder, arson or rape, and excepting those who are under sentence at the Tortugas, be discharged from imprisonment and the residue of their sentences be remitted. Those who belong to the military service, and their term unexpired, will be returned to their command, if it is still in service, and their release is conditioned upon their serving their full term and being of good behavior.

By order of the President of the United States.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

NOTE.—Lists of prisoners discharged from confinement under this order will be sent to the Adjutant General at Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF REVENUES.

Mr. David A. Wells, of the present revenue commission, has been appointed to the office of Special Commissioner of the Revenues, created by the new Internal Revenue act, from on and after the 1st of August next. The office is one of wide scope, and Mr. Wells is necessarily invested with great discretionary power in investigating frauds and bringing offenders to justice. For a year past Mr. Wells has devoted himself assiduously to the interest of the Revenue Department, and his appointment to the new office is a well merited compliment and reward.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

There is evidently something very important about to transpire here in reference to Mexican affairs. Secretary Seward's messenger has just returned from New York, where he has been specially to see General Ortega, with instructions from the Secretary of State. He was despatched with instructions to ask General Ortega if, in the event of our government recognizing him as the legal President of Mexico and forming a treaty with him, he would consent to make Santa Anna the commander-in-chief of the Mexican army. It is known that the messenger saw Ortega, but it has not transpired what reply he made to the question. In the meantime Romero's friends are busy circulating the statement that Santa Anna is trying to get control of the Liberal forces, and then, for a stipulation, even already agreed upon, to surrender the whole thing to Maximilian, leaving the latter master of the whole field. It is also hinted from the same source that Seward understands this programme, and has a private understanding with Napoleon to carry it out, and that they hope to accomplish it before the time fixed for the withdrawal of the French troops. If the whole liberal army can be surrendered at once, it is supposed that Maximilian will need no French troops to sustain him. I send you this for what it is worth, and as one of the many rumors current here, which seems to find believers.

THE PEARL FISHERY JOB.

It is also said that General Butler, Alphabet Burlew and Company are becoming alarmed in regard to their Lower California and pearl fishery speculation. The former has also called on General Ortega to ascertain if he will confirm the contracts made with the Romero party for the purchase of that property in the event of his being recognized as President of the republic. It is understood that Ortega refused to have anything to do with it, and manifested his opposition to the whole transaction. He was willing to make important concessions to the United States, but in doing so he desired to make such as would benefit the people instead of a few speculators.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Twenty-five volunteer assistant commissaries of subsistence and assistant quartermasters are shortly to be mustered out.

THE FISHERIES.

The following has been received at the Navy Department:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER WINOOSKI, OFF PICTOU ISLAND, N. S., July 10, 1866.

SIR—When on the eve of sailing from Halifax, N. S., for a cruise to the eastward, Admiral Sir James Hope notified me that he would like to see me. As this was my second interview with the Admiral he spoke very freely and liberally regarding the fishing question, sending me a printed copy of his additional instructions, of which I enclose a correct written copy. On entering the Gut of Canso, on the 8th instant, I found about one hundred of our fishing vessels anchored in the different coves. I concluded to remain at Ship Harbor, which is a central position, and confer with the masters of the different vessels on the license question. I found them all anxious for information and willing to do what is right, satisfied with the additional instructions, copies of which I gave them, and will continue to do so as we go along. I am pleased to inform you that nearly all the vessels in the Gut of Canso procured their licenses at once. Six English vessels-of-war, large and small, passed through Canso on the morning of the 8th, bound, I think, to Quebec and the lakes. They sailed from Halifax on the morning of the 7th. I send this despatch through the American Consul at Pictou, and will sail to-night for Pleasant Bay, Magdalen Island, where I propose to remain for a fortnight, as our fishing fleet will stay in that vicinity until next month. About the last of July I shall visit Pictou, N. S., in order to report and receive any further orders from the Department. Most respectfully, your obedient servant, G. W. COOPER,

Commanding the United States steamer Winooski.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Washington, D. C.

The additional instructions alluded to above provide that the provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will issue licenses to the American fishing vessels for the present year. A license for one province is to be held good for all, though this may not be set forth in the license.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the nomination of M. R. W. Wallace as assessor of internal revenue for the First Collection district of Illinois, and rejected seven nominations for assessors and collectors in Missouri.

No nominations were sent to the Senate to-day.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES IN RELATION TO THE LABOR AND PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY.

Representative Moorhead to-day made a report from the Committee on Manufactures on sundry memorials and bills referring to the great questions involved in the proper relations of the labor of the country to its interests and prosperity. The report says:—

No proposition seems plainer than that the duties of Congress are to its own constituents rather than to men who reside outside our own territory, who are generally inimical to our institutions, and whose interests are sought to be promoted at the expense of our own people, and whose complete success involves our commercial and financial overthrow. Our past policy has too often aided their schemes, and but for the periodic political revolutions which for brief intervals reversed the prevailing policy and called forth to their just activity the domestic energies of the nation, there is no room for doubt the recent rebellion would have found the loyal States as little prepared for self-sustaining power as were the disloyal, and that the markets of our enemies abroad would have been the only sources of supply for those necessities without which the prosecution of the war for the preservation of the nation would have been an impossibility. The American people should not forget the danger they escaped, nor the narrowness of the escape. Their salvation, under God, is due to the great fact besides the patriotic spirit and noble daring and sublime self-sacrifice which animated the people, it was within our power as a direct result of so much of the protective policy as had been embodied in our legislation so to apply our own resources of skilled labor of machinery, and of the best results of experience, as to create the product which was at the root of all the operations of all the government, and was the inspiration of the people themselves. After enlarging on this question, the report further says that the maintenance, in a settled and reasonable form, of the general policy of protection must attract to this country the best of the skilled labor of the world. Each skilled laborer constitutes a material addition to the resources of the nation and supplies one of the elements of national life. Our free institutions constitute at once an inducement and an asylum, under whose beneficent operation man as such has opportunities and facilities for culture, development and improvement no where else possible. If to these incalculable advantages we can add the certainty of constant employment for self and family maintenance. We will combine influences which must inevitably draw to the country the most self-asserting, progressive and positive of the working classes of the Old World. The investigations of the committee have led them substantially to the same conclusions reached by the Committee of Ways and Means as embodied by them in the Tariff bill.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for printing five thousand copies of the Internal Revenue Tax law as amended by the recent bill; which was adopted.

THE GRADE OF GENERAL.

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., called up the House bill to revive the grade of general in the army, which was read. As amended by the Military Committee of the Senate, it provides that the pay of the general should be $400 per month, and $300 per month for fuel and quarters while stationed in Washington, together with the allowance now provided for the lieutenant general.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., favored the bill, and spoke in terms of high encomium of the services of General Grant.

Mr. GRIMES, (rep.) of Iowa, moved so to amend the section in regard to the aids on the staff of the general as to provide that they shall be selected from the line of the army, shall not exceed six in number, and shall receive the pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry. It was agreed to.

The bill as amended was passed. It goes back to the House for concurrence on the amendments.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Messrs. Sherman, Doolittle and Nesmith were appointed a committee of conference on the Indian Appropriation bill.

THE CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., called up the joint resolution relieving the China Mail Steamship Company from the obligation of touching at the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute, that the company be allowed, in lieu of stopping their vessels at the Sandwich Islands, to establish a monthly line of smaller steamers between San Francisco and those Islands.

Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the bill of Mr. Conness by inserting a proviso that the schedule time on the route fixed by the existing contract be reduced not less than ten days for each voyage.

Mr. GRIMES opposed and Mr. CONNESS advocated the bill.

After further debate Mr. WILSON modified his amendment so as to provide that the line of steamers between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands shall receive a subsidy of $50,000 per annum.

Mr. SUMNER withdrew his amendment and offered in its stead a proviso that the company shall make an additional round voyage in consideration of the relief from the requirement of stopping at the Sandwich Islands.

Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Conn., moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, with instructions to report at the next session. This was disagreed to—Yeas 18, nays 19.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was adopted.

Mr. FOSTER moved to strike out of Mr. Wilson's amendment the provision that the Company shall receive fifty thousand dollars annually for the line of steamers to the Sandwich Islands. He said it was simply giving the Company fifty thousand dollars more than they originally contracted for.

Debate was resumed on the bill, and participated in by Messrs. Foster, Nye, Conness and Grimes, after which, the amendment of Mr. Foster was disagreed to by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Clark, Cowan, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Norton, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Trumbull and Willey—16.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McDougall, Nesmith, Nye, Ramsay, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—22.

Mr. HOWE, (rep.) of Wis., offered the following amendment to Mr. Wilson's amendment and it was agreed to:—

Provided, That the release contained in the first section shall not take effect until said company shall enter into contract with the Post Office Department to make one additional round trip to China and Japan, and twelve annual trips to Honolulu.

Mr. Wilson's amendment as amended was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed—yeas 24; nays 15.

As passed it releases the China Mail Steamship Company from the requirement to stop their vessels at Honolulu on the way to Japan; requires thirteen instead of twelve trips per year, and gives fifty thousand dollars per annum for a line of steamers between San Francisco and Honolulu.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative Appropriation bill, made a report which was agreed to. The bill is substantially as passed in the Senate, in lieu of the provision placing one hundred and fifty thousand dollars at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury for extra compensation to clerks in his department. It prescribes the mode in which the money shall be divided among the clerks.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, (rep.) of Mich., called up the bill to insure the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, said he had a great many amendments to offer to the bill, and he moved that it be recommitted to the Pacific Railroad Committee, and that it might be considered there with the amendments he proposed. He did not think the bill would suffer by postponement, and if it must pass he wanted it as nearly perfect as possible.

Mr. Sherman's motion was agreed to by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buckalew, Clark, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Kirkwood, Morgan, Riddle, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbull and Willey—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Conness, Cragin, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—19.

So the bill was recommitted.

DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, reported from the Finance Committee, and asked for unanimous consent to immediately consider, a joint resolution to extend the time for the payment of duty on railroad iron for the Alabama and Florida Railroad.

Mr. SPRAGUE, (Rep.) of R. I., objected, and it goes over.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WILSON rose to a personal explanation. In his remarks on the tariff recently he was understood as saying that Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, had put upon him by the vote of the House an increased duty on iron and wool. He meant to say iron and coal, and wished to correct the slip of the tongue, as it had given rise to some controversy.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, at four o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at half-past four took a recess, to meet at seven P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at seven P. M., and, under a resolution adopted yesterday, proceeded to the consideration of reports and bills from the Committee on Claims. A number of private claim bills were considered and passed. Among others, a bill to pay Mrs. Amelia Fheeter, of Columbia, S. C., $10,000 for food and clothing furnished to Union soldiers and officers while in prison at that place during the war.

A bill to pay the contractors for the iron dome of the Capitol $62,000 to make good certain losses on the contract occasioned by the increase in the price of labor and iron, was called up and led to a discussion.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to refer the bill to the Court of Claims, which was disagreed to and the bill was passed.

The Senate then, at a quarter to nine P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.

TIME OF MEETING.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Vt., asked leave to submit a resolution that after to-morrow the House meet at eleven o'clock. He said the House would either have to do that or hold evening sessions.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., said he did not know why the House should be in any haste. They had a year to sit here and transact business.

Mr. ASHLEY, (rep.) of Ohio, added that members were paid by the year for sitting here.

Mr. STEVENS concluded by saying that members should only have patience and it would not be necessary to change the hours. Objection was made and the resolution was not received.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.

Mr. BIDWELL, (rep.) of Cal., from the Committee of Conference on the Senate bill to quiet lands in California, made a report, which was agreed to.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK FAILURE.

Mr. HOOPER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Banking and Currency, made a report in the case of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, ending with a resolution directing the Secretary of War to institute proceedings against those who had been engaged in making improper use of the public funds.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HOOPER then offered a resolution that authenticated copies of the evidence taken before the committee be transmitted to the Secretary of War, and that the evidence be recommitted with authority to publish such part of it as might be deemed necessary.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., and Mr. HARDING, (dem.) of Ky., opposed the resolution and contended that all the evidence should be printed.

The House refused to second the previous question on the resolution, and then, on motion of Mr. LYNCH, the testimony was ordered to be printed.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS OF UNION SOLDIERS HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. WARD, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced the following joint resolution, which was passed:—

Whereas by general order of the War Department of February 8, 1862, rations to Union soldiers, held as prisoners of war in the rebel States, were commuted at a cost price during the period of their imprisonment; and whereas a large number of the said prisoners have been paid under said order; but many equally worthy with them, and who have suffered in rebel prisons, have not been paid; therefore, be it

Resolved, &c., That all Union soldiers who were held as prisoners of war in the rebel States, and who have not received any commutation, have commutation of rations furnished at a cost price during the period of their imprisonment; provided, that no person who has sold or transferred any interest in the claim for commutation shall be benefited by this resolution, and no purchaser or assignee of such claim or interest shall be benefited by the resolution, and that such commutation be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL AFFAIR.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Rousseau-Grinnell case.

Mr. RAYMOND, (rep.) of N. Y., addressed the House in support of the resolution reported by himself and Mr. Hogan as the minority of the committee. Mr. Raymond called the attention of the House to the offensive expressions which led to the commission of the assault. He admitted that when Mr. Rousseau charged Mr. Grinnell with stating what he knew not to be true he violated parliamentary propriety. He declared that the remarks of Mr. Grinnell were an outrage on all parliamentary propriety and on all the courtesies of life, in Congress or out of Congress, and he submitted that judgment to the House and the country. He objected to Mr. Stevens' amendment, as being a partial, one-sided way of acting in the case. The House owed it to itself, to its dignity, and to the freedom and proprieties of debate, to express its opinion on the conduct of both members. He insisted that while the person of a legislator was not to be assaulted, neither was his character. He did not propose to justify the act of Mr. Rousseau. He convicted in the opinion that it was without justification. A former member of the House had this morning handed to him (Mr. Raymond) a list of the scrimmages which he had witnessed on the floor of the House, and none of which had been followed by the expulsion of a member. Among them were the following:—Between Cragman and Stanley, of North Carolina, scratches and blows; between Wilcox and Governor Thorn, of Mississippi, a prettier fight than number one; between Churchwell, of Tennessee, and his colleague, Cullom, when Churchwell drew a pistol, and Cullom pounded him over his desk; between Keitt, of South Carolina, and Grow, of Pennsylvania, who opened their batteries on each other, the engagement pretty soon becoming general along the whole line—Barksdale, of Mississippi; Washburne, of Illinois; Cobb, of Alabama; Davis, of Mississippi; Potter, of Wisconsin, and others charging and retiring alternately, and Barksdale's wig being captured in the row. That great contest was followed by no resolution of expulsion or of reprimand. Even Preston S. Brooks was not expelled for his outrageous attack on the Senator from Massachusetts. This was to be the first instance of expulsion for such a cause, and he asked, was there anything in the circumstances of this case calling for expulsion? The attack on Mr. Rousseau's military reputation and character he regarded as an unpardonable outrage. The House owes it to itself, to its self-respect to cherish the reputation of those who won honor and distinction in the contest for national life. He envied not the man who for any purpose, personal or political, could allow himself to forget it under any circumstances or provocation. The military character of Mr. Rousseau was so high, so distinguished, so sure to live in history, that no man was excusable for allowing himself to assail it. It entitled him, in the first place, to immunity from insult; in the second place to the protection of the House if assailed, and in the third place to the most charitable construction of any act which he may have performed in vindication of his reputation and character. He did not think it fair that Mr. Rousseau should be punished and Mr. Grinnell allowed to go without censure. Freedom of debate must be protected, but he substituted whether the way to protect it was to allow one member to assail another in the grossest and most insulting terms. In conclusion, Mr. Raymond intimated his intention to offer a resolution which would more clearly define the duties of the Speaker in cases of violation of order in debate.

Mr. BOYER, (dem.) of Pa., followed in an argument in defence of Mr. Rousseau, contending that the insults which he had received justified or palliated the course he had taken in resenting them.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Pa., followed in an argument on the same side.

Mr. RAYMOND modified his resolution by making it read that Mr. Rousseau be, and he hereby is, reprimanded.

Mr. STEVENS modified his amendment by striking out the three resolutions reported by the majority and inserting in lieu thereof the resolution reported by the minority.

Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, next addressed the House in support of the views reported by the majority. He contended that the first act had passed over without any consequences, that the first scene of the second act was opened by Mr. Rousseau, in referring, in a speech made by him in New York, to Mr. Grinnell as "a pitiable politician from Iowa," and that on the 11th of June Mr. Rousseau reopened the matter by assailing Mr. Grinnell and stating that not a member believed a word that he (Mr. Grinnell) said, and that he (Mr. Grinnell) himself knew it to be false. He (Mr. Garfield) entirely concurred in the views of the Speaker of the House, to set himself up as the censor, critic and judge of proprieties in the House, as in the French Corps Législatif, where that power was used to prevent freedom of debate. As an instance of that use of power Mr. Garfield sent to the Clerk's desk and had it read the report of a scene which recently took place in the Corps Législatif.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, (rep.) of Ohio, inquired whether, if he should rise in his place and call his colleague a liar, it would not be the duty of the Speaker to stop him at once and call him to order.

Mr. GARFIELD took it for granted that it would, but he drew a distinction between such questions arising in the ordinary course of debate, and arising when the House has given unanimous consent to make a personal explanation where personalities are looked for.

Mr. SPALDING enquired whether the House ever by implication, gave its consent to a member to proceed in a discourteous or offensive manner.

Mr. GARFIELD assumed that it did not; but each member had authority to call a member to order, and when his colleague (Mr. Spalding) stated the other day that his blood curdled in his veins when he heard the language of Mr. Grinnell, he wondered why he had not used his privilege and called Mr. Grinnell to order. But the gentleman from Kentucky had had all the protection that he had asked for, and all that the gentlemen from Illinois and Massachusetts (Messrs. Harding and Banks) had asked for, and if he had desired any more protection he should have asked for it. The gentleman from Kentucky did not ask for any palliation, and did not make any apologies. It was only the kind-hearted gentlemen from New York (Messrs. Hall and Raymond), who begged the House to be lenient. The gentleman from Kentucky himself asked no such leniency. What was the assault for? The gentleman from Kentucky had declared it to be for the purpose of disgracing the gentleman from Iowa. Was it for the sake of proving his courage? If he (Mr. Garfield) had not known what he did of the former manly courage of the gentleman from Kentucky, his conduct in this matter would have led him to believe that he lacked manly courage. This was so especially when he recollected the comparative physical abilities of the two gentlemen. If the gentleman from Iowa had assaulted the gentleman from Kentucky, it might have been proof of his (Mr. Grinnell's) courage. Mr. Rousseau would have to attack a gentleman of more powerful muscular physique before he could prove his courage in that way. His courage had already been established, and he (Mr. Garfield) regretted that Mr. Rousseau thought any further proof was necessary. He begged the House to set its seal of condemnation on such acts, and called its attention to the result of the example set by Mr. Rousseau in a brutal attack made within the walls of the Capitol on one of the officers of the House (the Clerk of the Post Office Committee). He (Mr. Garfield) should vote for the resolutions reported by the committee, and he trusted that the House would have the great courage to adopt them by a nearly unanimous vote, so that no member hereafter should ever hope to gain any glory by becoming a bully and assaulting another member when not satisfied with the results of debate.

ASSAULT ON THE CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE ON POST ROADS.

Mr. ALLEY, (rep.) of Mass., rose to a question of privilege, and offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That whereas a violent personal assault has been committed within the Capitol on the person of N. H. Painter, Clerk of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, by two persons, Benjamin B. Beveridge and Edward Towers, now in custody of the police officers of the Capitol, the Sergeant-at-Arms is hereby directed to take into custody the assailants and detain them until the further orders of the House on the subject, and that the matter be referred to a special committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. TRIMBLE, (dem.) of Ky., suggested whether it would not be better to leave the matter in the hands of the officers of the law.

Mr. WRIGHT, (dem.) of N. J., objected to the resolution as not a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, holding it to be a question of privilege and properly before the House. The House had gone so far as to bring before its bar citizens who had been disorderly in the galleries, and if it could do so it certainly could punish persons for assaulting officers of the House within the Capitol.

The resolution was agreed to without a division, and the Speaker subsequently appointed as the special committee Messrs. Alley, Farnsworth, Trimble, John L. Thomas and Laflin.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The most prominent points of disagreement between the two houses were in regard to the compensation of female clerks and to the extra compensation of clerks in the Treasury Department. In regard to the first a provision is adopted increasing the salaries of female clerks in the Treasury and Post Office departments from seven hundred and twenty dollars a year to nine hundred dollars. In regard to the second a provision is adopted for the payment out of the balance of the appropriation in the bill of March 3, 1865, of $100 to each of the clerks of the Treasury Department of the first and second classes who have not received additional compensation out of such appropriation and who shall have served one year previous to July 1, 1866, and $100 to each employé appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury at an annual salary of less than $1,200 and who shall have served for one year previous to July 1, 1866.

THE ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL CASE RESUMED.

The House resumed the consideration of the Rousseau-Grinnell case.

The debate was continued by Mr. HOGAN, (dem.) of Mo., in support of the views of the minority; by Mr. STEVENS in advocacy of his amendment, and by Messrs. THAYER and SPALDING in support of the majority report.

The debate was closed by Mr. BANKS, (rep.) of Mass., who declared that the decision of the Speaker on the point of order raised by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wilson) had been as clearly stated and was as perfectly just as any decision ever made in a parliamentary body. Any other conclusion than that would have assailed the records of the House and degraded the parliamentary law of the country. And yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) treated that decision as if it had not been made. Why did he do this wrong to the Speaker of the House? Why did he trespass upon the rules of the House? It was because the question involved in the decision of the Speaker came before the House on the merits of the resolution reported by the committee. If the House had been asked to pass judgment on the gentleman from Kentucky, excluding all consideration of the part of the gentleman from Iowa in producing that assault, it would have been a flagrant act of injustice; it would be a most fatal precedent if the act of the gentleman from Kentucky was permitted to go unpunished. If he (Mr. Banks) were to be attacked and beaten for words spoken in debate, the people whom he represented would have no rights. Therefore the inviolability of the representative stood at the foundation of the government. And yet the Ajax of the House, who should be its leader, came in with a proposition which would justify the assault made on the member from Iowa. That member had been beaten with stripes in the presence of the House for words spoken in debate. What should be the conclusion? Simply that any member so abusing his privilege and the dignity of the House ought not to sit longer as a member. It was in justice to the gentleman from Kentucky that he should take the consequences. If he undertook to vindicate his own rights as a soldier and as a man he should be willing to pay the penalty. There was no philosophy suited to the case but that of the McGregor:—"Let him play his game boldly, but let him pay also the forfeit manfully." What was that forfeit? The gentleman from Kentucky should cease, for the moment at least, to sit as a member of the House, and so had the committee reported. If his constituents should re-elect him, then he would be received or not received, as the case might warrant. In any case he would be purged of the indignity and wrong inflicted.

The House proceeded to vote on the resolution and the amendments thereto. The first vote was on Mr. Stevens' amendment to substitute for the three resolutions of the majority the resolution reported by the minority, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau be summoned to the bar of the House, and be there publicly reprimanded by the Speaker, for the violation of the rights and privileges of the House of which he was guilty in the personal assault committed by him upon Hon. J. B. Grinnell, for words spoken in debate.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 35, nays 94. The democrats voted generally in the negative.

The next question was on Mr. Raymond's amendment, as follows:—

Resolved, That Lovell H. Rousseau be and he is hereby reprimanded for the violation of the rights and privileges of the House of which he was guilty in the personal assault committed by him upon Hon. John B. Grinnell for words spoken in debate.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 59, nays 69, the democrats all voting in the affirmative.

The question was next taken on the first amendment reported by the committee, as follows:—

Resolved, That the Hon. Lovell H. Rousseau, a representative from Kentucky, by committing an assault upon the person of the Hon. J. B. Grinnell, a representative from the State of Iowa, for words spoken in debate, has justly forfeited his privileges as a member of this House, and is hereby expelled.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 72, nays 49. So two-thirds not voting in favor thereof the resolution was rejected.

Mr. BANKS changed his vote from yea to nay in order that he might move to reconsider. He made that motion.

The question recurred on the second resolution reported by the committee, as follows:—

Resolved, That the personal reflections made by Mr. Grinnell, a representative from the State of Iowa, in the presence of the House, upon the character of Mr. Rousseau, a representative from the State of Kentucky, were in violation of the rules regulating debate and the privileges of its members founded thereon, and merit the disapproval of the House.

Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried without a division.

The question recurred on the third resolution reported by the committee, as follows:—

Resolved, That Charles D. Pennypacker, of Kentucky; L. G. Grigsby, of Kentucky, and John S. McGrew, of Ohio, by their presence and participation in a premeditated personal assault between Hon. Mr. Rousseau, of Kentucky, and Hon. Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, on account of words spoken in debate, in which the persons if not the lives of members of this House were imperilled, were guilty of a violation of its privileges, and they are hereby ordered to be brought to the bar of this House to answer for their contempt of its privileges.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived.

The resolution was then agreed to by a vote of 73 to 49.

Mr. BANKS called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the first resolution was rejected, stating that if reconsidered he would, as a substitute for that resolution, offer the resolution reported by the minority.

The vote was reconsidered, and Mr. BANKS offered, as a substitute for the first resolution, the resolution appearing as the amendment of Mr. Stevens.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 89, nays 30.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. Y., desired to offer a resolution declaring the language of Mr. Grinnell a violation of the rules, which was objected to.

THE MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa., presented the petition of citizens of Philadelphia interested in mineral lands and mining in California, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Arizona (seeing that a bill has been introduced promising to change the usage of the government with regard to mineral lands), urging upon the House of Representatives to pass the Senate bill entitled "An act to legalize the occupation of mineral lands and to extend the right of pre-emption thereto," which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The House at six P. M. adjourned, the thermometer being then at 93.

HOT WEATHER.

The Highest Heat Ever Known in New York—Table of Torrid Days for Thirty-five Years—The Thermometer in Cool and Hot Localities—It Indicates 102 Degrees in the Shade—Sunstrokes in this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken.

The following is the table of remarkably hot days during the last thirty-five years, with those of the present season added:

	Degrees.		Degrees.
1831—June 1 and 2	95	1850—June 20	94
1833—August 7	97	1852—July 22	92
1834—July 10, 26, 27	93	1853—June 21	94
August 7	95	1854—July 4	95
1835—August 12	91	July 21	93
1836—July 30	93	July 21	99
1837—August 1	89	July 22	94
1838—June 29 and July 9