WASHINGTON.

Passage of the Legislative Appropriation Bill in the Senate and the Tax Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1868.

Passage of the New Tax Bill by the House.

The House late this afternoon concurred in the amendments to the Tax bill reported from the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and passed the bill, which will at once be sent to the Senate for its action. The tax is fifty cents for every proof gallon of spirits. Spirits in bonded warehouses must be withdrawn within six months and pay in addition to the direct tax a special tax of four dollars a barrel of forty gallons. The bonded warehouse system for spirits is abolished and the collection of the tax at the distillery is required. On spirits and rum for exportation and on which all the taxes have been paid there is a drawback of not exceeding fifty cents a gallon. The tax on chewing tobacco and snuff is thirty-two cents and on smoking tobacco sixteen cents a pound, as originally reported from the Ways and Means Committee. Cigarettes, cigars and cheroots are taxed at $5 per thousand. The tariff on foreign cigars is $2 50 a pound and twenty-five per cent ad valorem, or a reduction of the present duty.

The sections on banks and bankers provide that there shall be a tax of one-twelfth of one per cent per month upon the average amount of the deposits of money, other than public money of the United States, subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposit or otherwise, whether payable on demand or at some future day, with any person, bank, association, company or corporation engaged in the business of banking; and a tax of one quarter of one per cent each month on the average amount of all deposits of public money in their possession to the credit of the Treasurer or any disbursing officer of the United States; and a tax of one twenty-fourth of one per cent each month upon the capital of any bank, association, company or corporation engaged in the business of banking and on the capital employed by any person in the business of banking beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds, and a tax of one-sixth of one per cent each month upon the average amount of circulation issued by any bank, association, corporation, company or person, including as circulation all certified checks and all notes and other obligations calculated or intended to circulate or to be used as money, but not including that in the vaults of the bank or redeemed and on deposit for said bank.

The Senate Committee on the Whiskey Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee, with a view to facilitate matters, commenced to-day to consider those portions of the Tax bill which have already been acted on by the House. They will meet daily for the purpose of maturing the bill as speedily as possible. There is reason to believe that the committee will make many important amendments to the bill before reporting it to the Senate. They regard many of its provisions regarding the collection of the whiskey tax as exceedingly crude. There will probably be no change, however, for the tax on whiskey as fixed by the House.

The Tariff Question.

Within the past two or three days such influences have been brought to bear upon the committee as to lead them to reconsider their determination to postpone the tariff question until next December. It is not known yet what action will be taken, but it is probable that a bill will be reported to the House covering some of the articles on the schedule.

The New York Post Office Bill.

The bill introduced by Senator Conkling to provide for the erection of a building for a Post Office and the United States courts in the city of New York is similar to that reported in the House. The building is to be in accordance with the plans and specifications submitted to the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Interior by the commissioner appointed for that purpose, and approved and erected under the direction and supervision of Charles A. Dana, Jackson S. Schultz, William E. Dodge, John T. Hoffman Jonathan Sturges, William Orton and George Opdyke, who are appointed a commission for the purpose.

General Grant's Western Trip.

General Grant will leave here on his Western tour probably on Monday afternoon of next week, or as soon thereafter as convenient. The trip will be altogether of a private character. He will be accompanied only by the members of his family, including General Dent, of his staff, and Mr. Dent, the father-in-law of the General. Their journey will not extend beyond Cheyenne. The party will return to Washington in about a month, intending to visit several other places in the meantime.

Presidential Nominations Being Considered.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have reconsidered their action relative to sending a Minister to represent the United States at Paraguay. They instructed Mr. Sumner at their meeting to-day to report favorably upon the nomination of General McMahon, of New York, which was sent to the Senate a few days ago. No action has been taken by the committee on Perry Fuller's nomination as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, nor has the Foreign Relations Committee done anything with Mr. Smyth's nomination as Minister to Austria.

Consultation in Regard to Affairs in Virginia.

General Grant and Major General G. H. Stoneman had an interview with Secretary Schofield this morning previous to the meeting of the Cabinet in reference to affairs in the State of Virginia.

Appropriations for River and Harbor Improvements.

The River and Harbor bill and the Civil Appropriation bill are now the most important matters remaining to be disposed of by Congress. The first is to be the general order in the House for to-morrow or Monday. The whole amount of appropriations embraced in this bill is $6,292,500, distributed for rivers and harbors, as follows:—To Maine, six harbors, $119,500; Massachusetts, five harbors, $148,000; Vermont, one harbor, $40,000; Rhode Island, two harbors, $82,000; Connecticut, three harbors, $45,000; New York, eight harbors, $537,000. In the last item $300,000 is included for the East river and Hell Gate. For the Louisville canal the bill contains an appropriation of $450,000 and also $1,567,000 for assuming the payment of bonds issued by the State of Kentucky for the canal, in consideration of which all right and title to this improvement is to be ceded to the United States. The balance of the appropriations are distributed among the Western States for the construction and completion of lake and river harbors. The appropriation for East river and Hell Gate is a very small item compared with the importance of the object for which it is asked, and the aggregate amount for the whole.

Messrs. E. M. Barnum and James R. Taylor, representing the East River Improvement Association of New York city, have been here during the week furnishing the requisite data, and co-operating with gentlemen representing the Western interests. It is now generally believed that the bill will pass without delay and very nearly in its present form. Whatever changes may be made there is very little doubt entertained that the appropriation for the improvement of East river and Hell Gate will be left intact.

Difficulty Between Ex-Mayor Wallach and Mayor Bowen.

Pending the trial of Major Richards before the Police Commissioners, this evening, on charges preferred by the conservative Councilmen, a dispute arose between Mayor Bowen and ex-Mayor Wallach. The former accused the latter of falsehood, whereupon Wallach struck Bowen a severe blow in the mouth. He was immediately arrested and held to bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

General Logan and the Gold Contract Bill.

General Logan by asking unanimous consent last Thursday to have the Senate bill relating to contracts payable in coin taken from the Speaker's table did not desire to have it passed, but referred to a committee.

The Alleged Frauds on Colored Soldiers.

The alleged frauds in the payment of bounty to colored soldiers are about to be thoroughly investigated. The Congressional committee, of which Mr. Lincoln is chairman, which was appointed to examine into charges of fraud against the Pay Department, will visit the offices of the Second Auditor and Adjutant General [illegible] investigation of the bounty frauds by a rigid examination of the records and papers of those offices. The committee will be aided in their investigations by General Jeffries, Register of the Treasury, who has been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for that purpose, and by a Mr. Scott from the Adjutant General's office, detailed by Secretary Schofield. The manner in which frauds now to be investigated were perpetrated is said to be as follows:—Colored soldiers who were slaves were allowed only $100 bounty, while those who were freemen were allowed $300 bounty. It is charged that the claims of soldiers who were slaves were so altered during the process of settlement as to call for $300, the claimants being represented as free. The extra $200, it is alleged, were divided between the individuals composing the ring engaged in settling the bounties for colored troops. The investigation, it is expected, will develop some rich operations in the disbursement of the public moneys, and several high officials will probably be inculpated.

Illness of Senator Hendricks.

Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, has been suffering for several days past from a slight illness. Yesterday he was unable to be present in the Senate, and to-day but for a short time.

The Last Hours of President Lincoln.

Colonel Bacheider's painting of the "Last Hours of President Lincoln" was on exhibition to-night to the heads of departments and distinguished personages in the city. Quite a large crowd was present during the evening, among whom were General Schofield, Secretary Welles, ex-Secretary Stanton and a number of foreign Ministers.

Leave of Absence Granted to Lieutenant Farragut.

The Secretary of War has granted leave of absence for three months, with permission to visit Europe, to Second Lieutenant Loyal Farragut. Lieutenant Farragut intends to join the squadron under the command of his father, Admiral Farragut, and has received permission to delay reporting for duty on the expiration of his leave until the 1st of January, 1869.

Special Detail of a Retired Army Officer.

By direction of the President, in accordance with section 26, act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, Major J. H. Whittlesby, United States Army (retired), has been detailed as Professor of Military Science at the Cornell University at Ithica, N. Y.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1868.

REMOVAL OF SIOUX AND DACOTAH INDIANS.

Mr. RAMSEY, (rep.) of Minn., called up the bill to amend an act for the removal of certain bands of Sioux and Dacatoh Indians, which was passed.

GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORIES.

Mr. YATES, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill for the more economical administration of the government of the several Territories, which provides that Territorial Legislatures shall meet but once in every two years, and that the next session of each said Legislature shall begin two years from the date of the last session. The bill also fixes the salaries of the Territorial Governors at $2,500 per annum.

DENVER PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, introduced a bill authorizing the Denver Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Company to connect its road and telegraph with the Union Pacific line near Cheyenne.

PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Mr. CONNESS, (rep.) of Cal., offered an amendment to the bill concerning the rights of American citizens abroad, with which the third section will read:—

And be it further enacted, That, whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and imprisoned by any foreign government, in contravention of the intent and purpose of this act, upon the allegation that naturalization in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereign, or if any citizen shall have been arrested and detained whose release upon demand shall have been unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to report to Congress, if in session, all the circumstances of any such arrest and detention, and any proceedings for the release of the citizen so arrested and detained, that Congress may take prompt action to secure to every such citizen of the United States his just rights; but if Congress be not in session then the President shall be, and hereby is, empowered to suspend, in part or wholly, commercial relations with the said government; or, in case no other remedy is available, to order the arrest and to detain in custody any subject or citizen of such foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and who has not declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, except ambassadors and other public ministers and their domestics and domestic servants. And the President shall, without delay, give information to Congress of any proceedings under this act.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The order of the day, the Legislative Appropriation bill, was again taken up.

Mr. MORGAN, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Library Committee, offered the following amendments as an additional section:—That no statuary, painting, or other work of art, the property of private persons, shall hereafter be allowed to be exhibited in the rotunda or any other portion of the Capitol building.

The amendment was agreed to.

Other amendments from the same source were agreed to increasing the appropriation for the Botanic Garden from $3,300 to $5,400, and for the payments of superintendents and assistants from $7,300 to $11,296, and appropriating $1,500 for the exchange of public documents with foreign governments.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., from the Judiciary Committee, offered the following:—"To enable the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives to purchase for the use of the Senate and the House of Representatives ten thousand copies of Paschal's annotated constitution of the United States, $15,000." Amendment rejected, by a vote of 21 to 14.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon, offered an amendment abolishing the Bureau of Statistics and transferring its duties to the special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, providing that the Secretary of the Treasury designate a clerk at the same salary as a head of division, to act as deputy for said business under direction of the special Commissioner. Agreed to.

The bill having passed in Committee of the Whole the question was on the adoption of the amendment by the Senate.

Mr. HARLAN asked a separate vote on the amendment increasing the salaries of the Comptrollers of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Customs from $3,000 to $4,500, and the solicitor, auditors and supervising architect to $4,000.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.), of Nevada, moved to include the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the first named increase.

Messrs. HARLAN, THAYER, CONNESS and others testified to the value of the services of that officer and supported the amendment.

After a protracted debate Mr. Stewart's amendment including in the committee's amendment the Commissioner of the General Land Office was agreed to—26 to 9.

The question recurring on the committee's amendment,

Mr. WILSON, (rep.) of Mass., moved to strike out the provision increasing the salaries of the solicitor, register and supervising architect.

The amendment was rejected—19 to 22.

Mr. HARLAN moved to include the Commissioner of Pensions and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the increase.

The question was divided, and the former was included by a vote of 21 to 19. The latter was rejected—20 to 20.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to include the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

After some discussion on the point of order that the amendment had not been referred to the Committee on Appropriations for one day, as required by the rule in regard to amendments to appropriation bills, the Chair decided the point not well taken, on the ground that this was an amendment to an amendment, but an amendment to the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Senate decided against the judgment of the Chair and refused to receive Mr. Williams' amendment.

The question recurred on the amendment as amended.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to include in the increase the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury to $5,000, saying he had thirty or forty amendments to follow. He was going to include all.

The amendment was decided out of order, in the ruling just made by the Senate.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to by a vote of 24 to 13.

Several amendments were then offered and referred to the committee for consideration to-morrow.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. CATTELL, (rep.) of N. J., offered an amendment to increase the salaries of the principal clerks in the mint at Philadelphia, saying they had not been increased since 1854, and that their salaries were not larger than those of the third class clerks in the departments.

There was a vote of 16 to 11 on the amendment—no quorum.

After some time, on motion of Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., the roll of absentees was called, and twenty-six Senators were found to be absent.

Mr. MORRILL suggested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to bring in absentees, saying that there was an evident desire on the part of some Senators to throw the bill over.

A few more Senators having in the meantime entered, the vote on the amendment was again taken, and it was agreed to—16 to 15.

Several other amendments were offered, but were ruled out for want of the required notice.

The bill was then passed, without a division, and shortly after six o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and after a very few minutes adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1868.

ARMS FOR THE MILITIA.

Mr. PAINE, (rep.) of Wis., introduced a bill to provide for the issue of arms for the use of the militia. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

THE SOUTHERN RESTORATION ACT.

Mr. SCHOFIELD, (rep.) of Pa., offered a resolution instructing the Clerk of the House to present to the Governor of each of the six admitted States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, the same having been passed over the President's veto. Adopted.

INCREASE OF MRS. HACKLEMAN'S PENSION.

Mr. VAN AERNAM, (rep.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill increasing to $50 per month the pension of Sarah Hacklenan, widow of Brigadier General Pleasant A. Hacklenan, who fell at Corinth. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HIND, (rep.) of Ark., introduced a joint resolution to extend the provisions of the act of July 4, 1866, limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to the loyal citizens of Arkansas. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BARNES, (dem.) of N. Y., from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a joint resolution directing the publication of the statements of the national banks in the hands of receivers or in liquidation. Passed.

Mr. CLARKE, (rep.) of Kansas, presented the resolutions of a mass meeting of settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands, calling on Congress to protect them in their rights. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, the Senate joint resolutions donating certain captured ordnance for the completion of the monument to the late Major General John Sedgwick was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

RELIEF OF HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. BOLES, (rep.) of Ark., introduced a bill for the relief of honorably discharged soldiers. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE TAX BILL.

The House at half-past twelve o'clock went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blaine, (rep.) of Me., in the chair, and resumed consideration of the tax bill.

Some amendments to the tobacco sections having been reserved last night, Mr. HUBBARD, (rep.) of W. Va., moved to amend section ninety-one so as to allow cigars to be packed in packages as well as in boxes. Rejected.

Mr. PRICE, (rep.) of Iowa, moved to strike out of the ninety-third section of the proviso that all imported cigars shall pay $2 per pound and twenty-five per cent ad valorem, so as to leave the duty as it is at present.

Mr. WASHBURN, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the proviso by increasing the duty on imported cigars from $2 to $2 50.

The question was first taken on Mr. Washburn's motion to increase the duty to $2 50 per pound, and it was agreed to.

The question then recurred on Mr. Price's motion to strike out the proviso altogether, and it was not stricken out.

Section 108, for the taxation of banks and bankers, having been read,

Mr. POMEROY, (rep.) of N. Y., moved to strike out the section, and made an argument in support of the motion.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the section by striking out the words "beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds," so as to include in taxation the capital invested in bonds.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., moved an amendment providing for payment by banks of a tax of sixteen and two-thirds per cent on interest derived from United States bonds.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Mass., moved to strike out of the section the clause taxing government deposits three per cent per annum.

Mr. LOGAN, (rep.) of Illinois, opposed the amendment and said that he had introduced the proposition to tax deposits in national banks, and he had done so because the Secretary of the Treasury had been depositing government funds in a few pet banks, one bank in this city, which was his peculiar pet, having from three million to six million dollars of government money on deposit paying no interest, while the government was paying them six per cent in gold on their collaterals.

Mr. PRUYN, (dem.) of N. Y., asked what bank had from three million to six million dollars.

Mr. LOGAN said he referred to Jay Cooke & Co.

Mr. PETERS, (rep.) of Me., moved to amend by providing that no banks shall be obliged to receive public money on deposit, and argued that they were worth one per cent.

Finally the debate was closed, and the committee proceeded to vote on the various propositions.

The vote was first taken on Mr. Peters' amendment, and it was agreed to.

The vote was next taken on the motion of Mr. Washburn, of Mass., to strike out the clause to tax government deposits. The clause was not stricken out—50 to 60.

Mr. RAUM, (rep.) of Ill., moved to exempt government deposits not exceeding $25,000. Agreed to.

Mr. POMEROY moved to reduce the tax on the circulation from one-sixth to one-twelfth per cent per month. Agreed to.

The question was taken on Mr. Butler's motion to strike out the words "beyond the average amount invested in United States bonds," and it was rejected—47 to 54.

Mr. BARNES moved a provision that no public funds shall be deposited in any bank where there is a treasury or assistant treasury within five miles. Agreed to.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Pomeroy's motion to strike out section 108, and it was agreed to—66 to 58.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, section 109, which also related to banks, was stricken out.

The taxation of banks, therefore, remains under the operation of the existing law.

Mr. BUTLER offered an amendment, as a new section, to tax banks on their private deposits, public deposits, on circulation, and on interest received from United States bonds.

Mr. POMEROY raised the objection that the amendment was not germane to the bill, everything in relation to banks having been stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the objection.

The committee then, at twenty minutes past four, rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

The House then proceeded to dispose of the various amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole, and they were all agreed to, without a division down to the amendment on striking out section 108, relating to banks and bankers.

Mr. BUTLER demanded the yeas and nays on striking out the section.

Mr. BLAINE inquired how the matter would stand if the amendment was not agreed to.

The SPEAKER replied that section 108 would be restored to the bill as it had been reported originally by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The question was taken on the amendment striking out section 108, and it was rejected—yeas 57, nays 71. So the section remains as in the printed bill, not affected by the subsequent amendments.

Section 108 was then, on motion of Mr. SCHENCK, restored to the bill.

The bill was then passed without a division.

QUALIFICATION OF A TENNESSEE MEMBER.

During the day Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, had the oath of office administered to him by the Speaker.

The House then, at a quarter past five o'clock, adjourned.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Marriage of Senator Henderson in Washington—A Brilliant Affair.

[From the Washington Star, June 25.]

For several weeks past the fashionable circles of Washington have been on the *qui vive* in anticipation of the marriage of Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, to Miss Mary Foote, daughter of Mr. Elisha Foote, of New York, and head of the appeal board at the Patent Office. Miss Foote for several winters past has been one of the most brilliant belles of the national metropolis, and the announcement of her engagement with the eminent Senator from Missouri created quite a sensation among the *elite* of Washington. A few days since over 600 cards were issued to the friends of the happy couple for the marriage ceremony, which took place to-day at twelve o'clock at the National Hotel, and was one of the most brilliant affairs ever witnessed at the national capital. The magnificent parlors of the hotel were tastefully and profusely decorated with rare and fragrant flowers, whose rich perfume filled the atmosphere with a delicious odor. The heavy lace curtains at the windows and over the archway connecting the two parlors were covered with ivy and evergreens, while rich bouquets distributed about the rooms—prominent among which was a magnificent one presented by the ladies of the Executive Mansion—fairly transformed the drawing rooms to flowery gardens of exquisite beauty. Immediately opposite to the archway and at the far end of the parlors a canopy of white lace looped up and enwreathed with white lilies was erected over a large mirror, beneath which the marriage ceremony took place, in the presence of the most distinguished and fashionable assemblage probably ever gathered upon such an occasion.

The President of the United States, eminent statesmen, celebrated diplomats, cabinet ministers, distinguished army and navy officers, and prominent officials, with hundreds of beautiful and accomplished ladies, whose rich and costly toilets wonderfully added to the effectiveness of the scene, were present. The guests began to arrive shortly after eleven o'clock and by noon the parlors were crowded. About twelve o'clock the the bridal party entered and marched through the parlors beneath the canopy above described, where the ceremony took place. Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of the Church of Ascension, (Episcopal) officiated; Senator Jos. S. Fowler, of Tenn., and Mr. F. Arnold, of New York, acting as groomsmen; Miss Catherine Beach, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and Miss Augusta Foote (sister of the bride), as bridesmaids.

The bride has very rich light brown hair, a fine bright blue eye, shaded by long lashes, a sweet, expressive face of child-like simplicity, and fair complexion. She is of rather *petit* form, and about twenty-four years of age. The groomsman is tall, erect and dignified in figure and carriage, as all remember who have seen him.

The bride was dressed in a very heavy white silk, with gored skirt and full Empress train, low corsage, with lace trimming. Over this was a dress of pure white illusion, hanging in graceful folds, and forming a pleasing contrast to the rich silk underdress. It was finished with two narrow flounces around the bottom of the skirt. A handsome sash, with bows of white silk encircled the waist, the ends reaching nearly to the floor. Her rich curls were surmounted with a handsome wreath of orange blossoms, from which was suspended an elegant tulle veil, which fell behind to the hem of the dress.

The first bridesmaid, Miss Beach, wore an underdress of blue silk, with low corsage, and over this a dress of white India muslin, with a broad plaited flounce at the bottom of the skirt, and a *la Panier* overskirt, sash and bows of blue silk, and hair dressed Marie Antoinette style.

The second bridesmaid, Miss Augusta Foote, wore an underdress of rose colored silk, with low corsage, and overdress of white India muslin, with flounce and skirt similar to that of Miss Beach. Her hair was also dressed in the same style, and was very becoming.

The groom and groomsmen were light cassimeres [illegible] white vests and white ties.

Mrs. Foote, the mother of the bride, wore a heavy lilac silk, trimmed with white point lace.

Miss Newton, an aunt of the bride, from Ontario, N. Y., wore an elegant black lace over black silk.

The bride was given away by her father, and after the wedding ceremony a reception was held until two o'clock, during which time the Senator and his beautiful wife received the congratulations of their many friends.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the distinguished authoress, who has been at the National for some months past, is one of Mrs. Foote's warmest friends, and it was her cultivated taste and judgment that designed the beautiful decorations of the room.

The wedding presents, of which there was a large number, were very rich and beautiful, the first being a very heavy solid silver service, with salver, made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, and which took the first prize at the Paris Exposition. The workmanship on this was exquisite, and the entire service weighs over forty pounds. This handsome present was from Mr. Cutler, of Missouri. The next was a costly brooch and eardrops, Byzantine mosaic, from Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Arnold, of New York. Another was a very handsome gold bracelet, from Senator Anthony. Mrs. Henry Bourdon, of Troy, and Mrs. Frank Arnold, of New York, each presented a handsome set of dessert spoons, lined with gold. Mrs. General Wadsworth and Mrs. William Osborn, of Missouri, each presented a pair of handsome silver salt cellars lined with gold, and salt spoons to match. Rodgers' statuette, "The School Examination," from Miss L. Favor, of New York. Statuette, "Rebecca at the Well," from Secretary and Mrs. Browning. Very heavy soup ladle lined with gold, from Mrs. A. H. Martin, of Missouri. Butter knives, salt spoons and olive forks, from Mrs. Watt Sherman, of New York. Pair of silver ladles, very heavy, from Mrs. Norton, of Troy. Napkin rings, sugar bowl and cream pitcher, from John D. Perry, of New York. Very heavy fish spoon and knife, solid silver, from Senator Fowler. Gold handkerchief ring and chain, from Mrs. Childs, of New York. Set of malachite jewelry, from Mr. James Bourdon, of Troy, N. Y. Handsome Chardenier vases, from Thomas Bourdon, of Troy. *Bonbonneiere*, very handsome, from Mrs. Ingalls. Silver cake basket, lined with gold, from Miss Hoet, of Baltimore. White satin fan, with ivory stakes, from Mrs. S. T. Jones, of New York. Heavy gold pencil, from Mrs. Sternberg, of Reading, Pa. Pair of soup ladles from the Misses Arnold. Set of Chardenier vases, from Miss Arnold, of New York. Complete set of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' works, handsomely bound, presented by the author, and many other smaller presents from kind friends in all parts of the country.

Among the distinguished persons present were President Johnson and Mrs. Patterson, General Grant and lady, Chief Justice Chase and Miss Nettie Chase, Senator Sprague and lady, Senator Doolittle and lady, Senator Harlan, lady and daughter; Secretary McCulloch and lady, Secretary Browning, lady and Miss Edes, of Georgetown; Hon. Montgomery Blair and lady and Miss Woodbury, his niece; Senator Sherman and Miss Willoch, of Ohio; Senator Chandler and lady.

THE PRIZE RING.

Exciting Mill Between Pat Lee and Jack Wren—Seventeen Rounds Fought—The Fight Well Contested—Lee the Winner.

To keep space with the more advanced cities of the Union a prize fight has taken place in Richmond, Va., and though the combatants were but amateurs one has so distinguished himself that he may yet become a noted member of the "ring" fraternity. The fight in this instance was not, as is usual, for a stake each side, but was more the result of an envy for the championship of the city between two athletic young men educated in the manly art. Meeting in the market on Monday last, a little dispute arose between the combatants about some business matters, which ended in a formal challenge to settle existing differences in the ring.

The parties to the fight were Jack Wren, an Irishman, about twenty-four years of age, five feet eight inches in height, well built, exceedingly muscular, and giving every evidence of power and strength.

Pat Lee, also an Irishman, is twenty years-one of age, same height as Wren, well built, but not so muscular as Wren, though he is undoubtedly very athletic. Wren tendered the challenge, which was very willingly accepted by Lee, and seconds being chosen the party repaired to a grove on the south side of James river, away from all corporate limits, where, uninterrupted, the mill could be had.

A ring was soon made, as the seconds more than the principals were familiar with the rules and regulations of the prize code. The seconds of Lee were John A. Finn and William L. Peasley, and those of Wren were R. H. Allen and W. W. Jones, John J. Brown being the referee. At about five o'clock on Tuesday morning the party, accompanied by a few select friends, proceeded to the ground, but these were soon followed by squads of six and eight, until quite a crowd was present. Boats were procured at Rockett's, and to the public the affair assumed the aspect of a social picnic. The James river being crossed, and all suspicion evaded very skilfully, the preliminaries were soon arranged, and at a quarter past five the combatants took their position, with their appropriate seconds in due place. Both men looked cool and unembarrassed, appearing in fine trim for the fray, and after a shake hands time was called by the timekeeper, William Holmes. Corners were then tossed for, and Lee won the choice of position.

ROUND 1.—Both came to the scratch smiling, and some slight sparring ensued, when Lee got in his left on Wren's mouth, drawing blood, following this success with the right on his left ribs. They then grappled, Lee falling under, Wren on top.

ROUND 2.—They came promptly to time, Wren still bleeding from the mouth, when, after a little science, they again grappled, both falling, Wren on top.

ROUND 3.—Nearly the same as the second, Wren evidently, by grappling, trying to avoid the punishment Lee was giving him in the breast. Both fell, Wren again on top.

ROUND 4.—Hard fighting, Wren making some powerful efforts to inflict punishment on Lee, which was skillfully evaded. Both again came to the ground, Wren on top.

ROUND 5.—Came promptly up. Wren bleeding from both nose and mouth. Grappled again, Lee still under.

ROUND 6.—Wren was shouted at by the crowd and seconds to "use his fists and stop wrestling," which he did, but not with much success, Lee getting a right-hander on his left ear which drew the blood from that organ and staggered him, nearly bringing him to the ground.

ROUND 7.—Again came to time, both seeming in good spirits. Lee got in his right on Wren's left side and his left on his forehead. They grappled and came to the ground, Wren on top.

ROUNDS 8, 9, 10 AND 11.—Much the same fighting and hard to discern who was getting the best, but it was acknowledged Lee showed the best bottom.

ROUND 12.—This round Wren hit Lee a powerful blow just above the heart, when they clinched. Lee this time wrestling vigorously and throwing Wren very heavily.

ROUNDS 13, 14 AND 15.—After the fall Wren began to show signs of weakness, which Lee was not slow to take advantage of, getting in some very effective blows.

ROUND 16.—Wren stooped and played "foul" by catching Lee below the belt, while Lee was punishing him severely on the side. Seconds called "foul," and referee decided against Wren, warning him not to do so again.

LAST ROUND.—Both came to time, Wren slowy, looking very much exhausted, right eye being nearly closed, and otherwise showing severe punishment. Lee smiled and looked fresh. No blows, Wren dropping and seizing Lee by the leg, Lee hitting him; both fell, when the fight was decided against Wren. The fight lasted about thirty minutes, and the crowd then dispersed in small squads, as they had arrived, and by six P. M. the scene was deserted and none the wiser that a prize fight between amateurs had taken place.

Before leaving, however, three cheers were unanimously given for Lee with a hearty good will, and from the skill and tact he evinced, it is said by the experienced men in the fraternity that he will be a future "ornament to the ring."

The authorities were completely fooled in this little affair.

McCoole and Coburn—Visit to Their Quarters in Lawrenceburg Jail—How They Talk, Act and Feel.

[From the Cincinnati Inquirer, June 25.]

To gratify our curiosity as to the manner in which the celebrated exponents of the fistic art, McCoole and Coburn, fared at their quarters in the Lawrenceburg jail, we yesterday paid them a flying visit. On alighting from the cars we proceeded to the jail, and were welcomed by Colonel Arnold, the efficient Sheriff of the county. On making known our errand we were shown to a side room, where we found McCoole sitting in an open window reading a paper. He looked as fresh as he did on the morning of May 27, when he shyed his castor into the ring at Cold Springs, Indiana, and claimed the battle money. On that day he weighed two hundred and five pounds, and now turns the scales at two hundred and forty-six pounds—a gain of forty-one pounds in twenty-six days. He is in excellent health and spirits, although he says he would rather give $150 a day than remain in his present position. He is very anxious to have the matter decided by a fair fight, and is much pleased with the statement which comes from New York, that Frank Queen the stakeholder and present referee, has decided to hold the battle money until one or the other men proves victorious in the squared circle; and, also, that Mr. Queen has signified his intention of bringing the men together to decide the difficulty about two months after the term of their imprisonment expires. During this time McCoole believes he can bring himself to the splendid condition in which he appeared in the ring on the 27th of last month.

In regard to the prospect of a mill between himself and Heenan, heretofore noticed, McCoole stated that he had received no direct challenge, but it had been intimated that he would soon receive it. This, however, he did not believe. He had no idea that Heenan meant fight, for if he did he would have issued a challenge in the regular manner, and deposited a forfeit to back it in the hands of some responsible person in New York. He said he had no idea that Heenan ever intended to appear in the ring again. We then asked him, "provided" Heenan does challenge you, will you accept? To this he replied that he did not desire to make any more matches until the present one had been brought to a satisfactory termination. After that he would be willing to meet Heenan, O'Baldwin, Allen, Elliot, or any other man who desired to encounter him. McCoole considers the most formidable challenge issued by the latter as worth nothing, and states positively that he does not believe Elliot wants to fight anybody.

After pursuing the subject a little further, McCoole said that he was almost getting tired of the business of fighting, and after the termination of the affair with Coburn, if no challenges were awaiting his approval or disapproval, he had almost made up his mind to retire entirely from the ring and attend strictly to the business of his saloon in St. Louis. He says that during the past three summers he has idled away most of his time in training, &c., with very little profit to himself. This he says was particularly the case during the past four or five months. From the tone of his conversation it is not at all improbable that after the close of the engagement with Coburn he will be booked on the retired list of pugilists.

We inquired for Coburn and were told by McCoole that he was asleep in one of the rooms of the apartments occupied by Sheriff Arnold and family. He soon made his appearance, however, whistling a negro minstrel melody. He is very much improved in his physical condition, and stated to us that he was never in better condition in his life, on the day which the fight was set, for his weight was only 147 pounds. Since that time he has gained thirty pounds, making his weight yesterday 177 pounds. He is also exceedingly anxious for the fight to come off, and—so we should judge from his conversation—seems much pleased with the prospect of an early day being set for it by the referee. He denies having been sick on the day set for the fight, and claims that he would have gone into the ring in good condition had it not been for magisterial interference. We think, however, that Coburn is mistaken as to his health on that day, as a large number of those who saw him would testify. He was quite unwell, but would no doubt have done his best had he been permitted to face the Western champion. He might even have vanquished the latter. Nothing is, of course, known as to what would have been the result of the battle had it occurred, and it is useless to pursue the subject any further.

Both men, while very anxious to be released before the 4th of July, have very little faith in obtaining a pardon, and have about made up their minds that they will be obliged to remain in their present quarters until the expiration of their sentence, July 7.

They will then come to this city, and after remaining a day or two will separate, Coburn going to New York, and McCoole probably to his home in St. Louis. By the expiration of this time, it is probable that a day for the fight to take place will be announced, and both men will once more go into active training, McCoole at the "Abbey," near St. Louis, and Coburn most likely at Latonia Springs, back of Covington. As a place for the meeting, Coburn would prefer Canada. To this McCoole objects, and would like to name some quiet place in West Virginia, or the interior of Kentucky. Neither men, however, will have anything to do with the selection of the ground, that matter, according to the rules of the ring, being left entirely with the stakeholder.

Both McCoole and Coburn express themselves highly pleased with the gentlemanly treatment of Sheriff Arnold and a large number of the citizens of Lawrenceburg. They are deprived of nothing which their appetite or taste could desire, except their liberty, and this only in part. They are never locked up in a cell, and are allowed to roam about the city, day or evening, at their leisure, in company with one of the deputy sheriffs. This treatment is certainly all they could expect.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

Sun rises	4 30	Moon sets...morn	12 06
Sun sets	7 35	High water .morn	1 48

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 26, 1868.

The office of the Herald steam yachts is at Whitehall slip. All communications from owners and consignees to the masters of inward bound vessels will be forwarded free of charge.

CLEARED.

Steamship Erin (Br), Webster, Liverpool—National Steamship Co.
Steamship Caledonia (Br), McDonald, Glasgow—Henderson Bros.
Steamship Atalanta (Br), Dixon, London—Howland & Aspinwall.
Steamship Ville de Paris (Fr), Surmant, Havre—G Mackenzie.
Steamship Bavaria (NG), Meyer, Hamburg—Kuhhardt & Co.
Steamship Moneka, Marshman, Charleston—Wheeler & Linnard.
Steamship Ellen S Terry, Chapin, Newbern, NC—Murray, Ferris & Co.
Ship American Eagle, Moore, London—E E Morgan & Sons.
Ship Arracan, Spencer, Bristol—E E Morgan & Sons.
Ship Stier of the West (Br), Perry, St John, NB—S Thompson's Nephew.
Ship Thara Wheeler (Br), Wilmarth, St John, NB—Williams & Guion.
Bark V Rubinacci (Ital), Castellano, Naples—F Cousinery & Co.
Bark Forest Queen (Br), Drew, Doboy Island, Ga—R Marsh.
Brig Santos (Swe), ——, Rio Janeiro via Elizabethport—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Brig Lotus (Br), Kimball, Truxillo—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig S C Shaw (Br), Landis, Barbados—Jones & Lough.
Brig Paragon (Br), Welsh, Machias—Miller & Houghton.
Brig Benj Carver, Meyers, Boston—Walsh & Carver.
Schr Carleton (Br), Albury, Nassau—Jos Egan.
Schr Laura (Br), Cleare, Harbor Island—J Douglass.
Schr W H Cleare (Br), Roberts, Harbor Island—Jas Douglass.
Schr Jas