MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY :: :: :: :: APRIL 10, 1866.

THE PEACE PROCLAMATION.—We reproduce the President's Peace Proclamation, from the authentic official text. The telegraphic copy was very imperfect—as usual.

ANOTHER YEAR.

We commence, to-day, another year of the endurances of peace! Yesterday was the anniversary of Gen. LEE'S surrender, from which may date the downfall of the Southern Confederacy; for, although the surrender of the two remaining armies under Generals JOHNSTON and KIRBY SMITH did not follow until some weeks later, with that of the heroic army of Northern Virginia, it was plain to all that the cause was lost.

We have had a year of cessation from conflict of arms, begun in the first place, long ago, in antagonism of ideas. To a very large extent—indeed, to its whole extent—that conflict of ideas is ended by the decree of war, and the acquiescence of the people in the doctrine of the indissolubility of the Government of the Union. State *Rights* remain, happily defined in the President's Message to Congress as resting upon a basis indestructible as the Constitution itself; but State *Sovereignty*, in that absolute sense, a belief in which on the part of the South produced the war, is a dead thing of the irrevocable Past, for which there is no resurrection. Slavery being only an incidental adjunct, and perishing with it, the original antagonism of ideas, which caused the war, no longer exists.

But, in its stead, there has grown up another conflict of ideas, which threatens a change in the character of our Government, quite as gravely as did the other its unity—which imperils, indeed, the cause of free, democratic institutions. Shall that, too, be in the records of the hereafter a "lost cause?" God forbid! The loss of separate independence in the South is a local disaster, which may be borne, as of questionable desirableness in itself, or as bringing after it compensations. But the triumph of anarchy and despotism over that consummate system of free Government, which a strict maintenance as it is of the CONSTITUTION of the United States will assure, would be a world-wide calamity, with absolutely nothing to alleviate it.

POLITICIANS—SOLDIERS.

We sincerely believe that but for the fierce, vindictive passions of the non-combatant classes at the North, and their leaders—unfortunately supreme in the present Congress—the utmost good feeling and a spirit of confidence would at this moment prevail in the Northern States—except, perhaps, in New England—toward the Southern people. Those, at least, in the North who have taken up arms and met the men of the South in the field, entertain none of the unmanly, implacable sentiments that rankle in the souls and embitter the hearts of those persons who, from personal temperament, are averse to the "smell of villainous saltpetre," and have failed to strike one blow on the battle-field, for the restoration of the Union. Brave men are rarely revengeful, and never find gratification in the humiliation of those they have fairly overcome in the conflict of arms. Only base, craven natures do so. The slain and the wounded have ever a sacred claim upon the humanity of the victor. A white flag stills the surging tumults of the battle field. We have seen a brave private soldier lose his life in giving water to a wounded enemy whose cries had excited his sympathies. The fierce cry of *vae victis*—woe to the vanquished, does not originate with or find an echo in the breast of veteran soldiers, but with SUMNERS, MARATS, ROBESPIERRES, or such "so called" soldiers as BUTLER. The politician or journalist of this non-combatant species takes satisfaction and revenge in holding up Gen. ROBERT E. LEE to the world on the false testimony of a worthless negro, as habitually a harsh, cruel master to his slaves, or going farther, urges his trial and punishment for treason; and when a petty judge is found abject enough to entertain such an idea and initiate proceedings to that end soldiers such as Gens. GRANT and HANCOCK protest and tell the politicians plainly, that in so doing they break the faith and dishonor the people of the United States. So, too, when, as in the recent case of Gen. BEAUREGARD, envious, the malignant local politician seeks to work with his machinery of annoyances and revenge, the soldier GRANT appeals to the President for the maintenance of public faith toward that gentleman involved in the acceptance of his *parole!*

It is a somewhat curious fact that those who are most malignant in their hostile manifestations toward the South, and who, during the war, were loudest in their clamors for the blood of our people, for years previously, were most lusty advocates of the settlement of all human difficulties—personal and national—without resort to arms under any circumstances. CHARLES SUMNER, of Massachusetts, was the CORYPHEUS of these peace rhapsodists, than whom none have been more wrathful, more pitiless, more bloody minded toward the Southern people. Only in one thing have these believers in the sovereign virtues of peace been consistent—in their solicious avoidance of blood-shedding with their own dainty hands—in their invariable indisposition to trust their precious bodies within the reach of a rebel rifle. Preaching war to the knife, they have indeed, practiced peace individually. But if the conduct of these worthies may excite surprise, beyond comprehension must be the course of those foreign preachers of peace, such as the British Quaker BRIGHT, and the French sentimentalist, VICTOR HUGO, who with all indeed, of the European members of the Brussell's peace Congress—assembled some few years before the war—have been our bitter enemies, and who laying down the olive branch, to a man, became vociferous for the subjugation of the whole white race of the South, by the sharp edge of the sword. Surely at no distant day, we may look for some signal, practical manifestation on the part of the soldiers who made up the armies of GRANT and SHERMAN, of their disapprobation—nay their abhorrence of the perfidious purposes of these aggressive politicians that find constant and supreme pleasure in the power to harrass and abase a people who have made their manhood memorable to all time, who have won the admiration of the civilized world by their courage, their high martial qualities, their endurance, their unsurpassed sacrifices and self-abnegations for a principle. For we repeat, brave men respect brave adversaries, and feel in duty bound to shield them from dishonoring conditions, as well as from unnecessary persecutions and unsoldierly treatment when adverse fortunes have disarmed them!

The diaries of the English Lords of the Admiralty are set forth in a parliamentary paper just published. The Duke of Somerset receives £4,000 a year; Sir F. W. Grey, £1,876 10s.; Rear-Admiral Eden, £1,876 5s.; Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, £1,566 5s.; Rear-Admiral Drummond, £1,566 5s.; and Mr. Fenwick, M. P., £1,000. Lord C. E. Paget gets £2,482 10s., and Mr. Romain, £1,587 as secretaries. Mr. Briggs, the chief clerk, gets a salary of £1,000 a year, and altogether the salaries of the clerks amount to £21,302. In France the grand marshal of the palace, grand almoner, grand chamberlain, master of the horse, grand master of the hounds, and principal master of the ceremonies, receive 60,000 francs a year each. The Emperor's secretary receives 40,000 francs, the principal secretary 12,000 francs, and the police-inspector of the Imperial residence 20,000 francs. The Secretaries of State and the President of the Council of State have each 100,000 francs, and the principal secretaries to the ministers from 18,000 to 25,000 francs each. There are seven privy councillors having the rank of ministers, who are each paid 100,000 francs a year.

LATE NEWS.

The following is a correct statement of the public debt, taken from the books of the Treasurer on the 1st inst.:

The ladies of Natchez, Miss., will hold a fair on the 28th inst. for the benefit of the Protestant Orphan Asylum.

A number of servant girls have been arrested on the charge of complicity with the recent fires in New York city.

Gen. Buell has written a letter to Lieut.-Gen. Grant, explaining his course on two or three important occasions.

A heavy rain storm on Wednesday and Thursday last caused an inundation of Algiers, opposite New Orleans, carrying away bridges, culverts and sidewalks.

A Washington telegram announces the release of Admiral Semmes. The gallant Commodore by this time is with his family in Mobile.

On the 17th inst. the Board of Directors of the Mobile and Ohio railroad hold a meeting at Mobile, when, if it is presumed, a new President will be elected.

The Star says a soldier who faithfully fought through the Confederate war is now teaching a negro school in Panola, Miss.

Major Thomas G. Rhett, of South Carolina, has been appointed general superviving agent of the Great Southern and Western Life and Accident Insurance Company of New Orleans.

St. Louis has railroad connection open as far as Cross Creek, ninety miles west of Wyandotte, and 375 miles west of the Mississippi. By June the railroad will be completed to Fort Riley.

A Masonic Lodge of Sorrow will assemble at Holly Springs, Miss., on the 14th. The ceremonies are designed to perpetuate the memories of the brave heroes of the Brotherhood who nobly fell in battle.

Ex-President Pierce is to build a summer residence at North Hampton, N. H., this season, and have it completed by July 1st. He owns about forty acres of land there, in one of the finest locations on the Atlantic coast.

The office of superintendent and engineer of the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad being vacant, the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* recommends Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and the *Advertiser* Col. David T. Blakely, for the position.

Letters from Montana Territory state that Mr. Henry Mittmacht, a Bavarian, has been very lucky in that far off land of gold. He has a claim not far from Diamond City, from which three nuggets of gold had been taken, weighing respectively $672, $194 and $198.

The calaboose at St. Louis is in such a loathsome condition that it drives its inmates to commit suicide. A young man named Sands attempted to hang himself on Friday night. When resuscitated and asked why he tried to kill himself, he answered: "The dames of this place are enough to make any man kill himself."

At a meeting recently held in Holly Springs, Gen. W. S. Featherston, Col. Geo. R. Myers, Maj. E. W. Upshaw, Col. John McQuirk and James Sims, Esq., were appointed a committee to raise subscriptions toward defraying the expenses of the removal of the remains of Mississippians from the battleground graves at Franklin.

A rotary boring machine has just been successfully tested in New York. The machine makes a 13 inch bore at the rate of an inch a minute through a hard, gritty stone in the corner over the upper portion of the island. The cutters, made of ordinary chilled cast iron, are good for a bore of fifty feet in depth, without being renewed or tempered; and a ten-horse engine is about all the required motive power.

A gigantic aquarium is to be among the wonders of the universal exhibition at Paris. The front alone is to measure 100 feet; every sort of fish is to be collected therein for the amusement of the public, and even sharks, cod, and porpoises, are to exhibit their peculiar habits and customs in grottoes and waves, which are to be excavated in the floors of the building and filled with sea water.

The Fenians have set two naval expeditions afloat, one from New York and the other from California. The plan is understood to be to seize Bermuda, and make it a base of supplies, after which, with as little display as possible, the whole expedition will be put to sea, falling upon British commerce, and sweeping British trade from the seas with the besom of destruction.

Boston has 20,410 houses, of which 12,268 are occupied by one family, 4785 by two, 1554 by three, 794 by four, 391 by five, 280 by six, and 198 by seven families. In all that city, there are but 239 houses which are occupied by eight or more families, which includes model lodging houses, barracoons, etc. The total number of families in the city is about 38,000, which is about two families for every house.

Lady reports show that huge coalfields exist in the Ural district in Russia. There are also immense coal trains in the Moscow district, covering an area of one hundred and twenty thousand square miles, and in the Don. Besides these, coal has been discovered in the Caucasus, Crimea, Simbirsk, Ekaterinoski, and the steppes of the Kherson, in the government of Kief, and in Poland.

An English paper says that an experiment in the cultivation of oysters in the old salt marshes near Lymington, Hants, is successful. Many thousands of oysters taken from various grounds are laid down, and sometime hence means will be taken to secure the spawn. Old oyster shells are for this purpose strung on cords stretched across the ponds near the surface; to these the rising generation will dutifully adhere, if all be propitious.

We learn from the *New York Evening Post*, that Chester Harding, one of the oldest portrait painters in this country, died in Boston on Sunday week. He painted the portraits of nearly all the distinguished men of his day—Webster, Clay, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Allston, Samuel Rogers, Lord Aberdeen, and the Duke of Norfolk, Hamilton and Sussex. Among his latest efforts was a picture of General Sherman.

Gen. H. P. Watson died at his residence in Montgomery, Ala., last Sunday week, at the age of sixty. Gen. Watson was a native of Yorkville District, South Carolina, but has been a citizen of Montgomery, says the *Mail*, for a long series of years, during which time he has filled with peculiar ability (being a graduate of West Point Academy) the onerous position of Adjutant and Inspector General of the State, which he held at his death. Park Watson was a gentleman of the old school—kind, genial, frank and big hearted, and enjoyed an extensive acquaintance and friendship throughout the United States.

A leading Republican journal says Thad. Stevens "has no single quality of a statesman, except strong conviction and fidelity to principle. He is strictly a revolutionary leader; reckless, unsparing, vehement, vindictive, loud for the rights of conquerors, intolerant of opposition, and as absolutely incapable of fine discrimination and generous judgment as a locomotive of singing. Of a pleasant humor and personal kindliness, he is no more fitted for the task of reconstruction which devolves upon Congress than a jovial blacksmith to repair a watch, or a butcher to take out hidden springs and sundered veins in the very region of the heart."

The subjoined statement shows the amount of deposits and coinage at the United States Mint at Philadelphia during the month of March:

A lawyer in Maine recently moved for a new trial on the ground "that the verdict was against the law and the evidence, and the jury were unduly influenced by the great beauty of the female plaintiff."

A discharged German soldier, unable to find employment, with a starving family, committed suicide at Philadelphia last week, by shooting himself with a toy cannon belonging to one of his children, which he loaded with powder and marble and fired into his mouth.

The *Albion* newspaper at New York, has changed hands. Mr. Young, who has conducted the journal for many years, retires, and will probably go to Europe. The new owner, Mr. Morrell, is a merchant of this city, engaged in the straw goods trade in New York and Canada. It is said the price paid was $12,000.

A reporter to the Agricultural Department says the people of the Carolinas, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi are putting in all the cotton possible, but labor is scarce. The freedmen are emigrating to the Southwest. Corn and wheat are promising. The people are confident and exhilarated, believing in a splendid future, and inviting labor from the North and West, which is fast coming in.

In the statement made by John Minor Botts before the Reconstruction Committee to the effect that Mr. Lincoln had offered in April 1861, to Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, that if the Virginia Convention would adjourn he would withdraw the garrison from Forts Pickens and Sumter, Mr. Botts' account of an alleged conversation held with Mr. Baldwin in Richmond is emphatically denied by Mr. Baldwin. The latter is to make a public contradiction of Mr. Botts' statement.

Among the losers at the recent conflagration at Fulton street, New York, were Geo. Richmond, boots and shoes, $30,000, half insurance; W. J. Sharp, billiard table maker, $25,000, insured partially; James Eustace, jr., clothier, $200,000, insured; Wm. H. Grosfield, billiard table maker, $25,000, partly insured. The total loss, including the Clermont Hotel, is $500,000. The loss by Barclay street fire is estimated at $300,000, and may exceed it. Hatfield Taylor loses $75,000, and is supposed to be insured.

Gen. Howard has written a letter to Gen. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen for Tennessee and Kentucky, denying the charge made by Gov. Brownlow in a recent speech, that before the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, he (Gen. H.) read it to the President, who approved of it. Gen. Howard says: "I sent my report to the President, recommending substantially many things contained in Senator Trumbull's bill. I did converse with the President with regard to these recommendations, but never read or discussed the said bill with him before its passage."

The Jackson *Mississippian* has seen a letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in reference to the Presidency of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, in which he states: "The position would be the most agreeable one to me of all I can think of. I know of no employment that would be so agreeable to me as that of President of a respectable railroad company, and I should prefer that of the Mobile and Ohio road to any other. Most of the troops I served with were from the Gulf States, and therefore, I have more friends in them than anywhere else. For that reason I should prefer to pass my remaining days in that region. I would come to Mobile immediately but for engagements that will bind me for some weeks." With such a mind as Johnston's controlling the concern it cannot but prove a success, and give the utmost satisfaction to all parties interested.

The following statement shows the number and cash value of claims received and settled by the United States Sanitary Commission's agency during the month of March:

16 military pensions	$17,081 00
20 invalid pensions	30,937 00
3 naval pensions	66 00
16 claims for prize money	1,626 67
12 naval arrears of pay and bounty	1,161 50
38 arrears of pay and bounty	15,886 32
Total number of claims, 105, involving an expenditure of	267,059 23

A correspondent of the New York *News* says the grand empire of Mexico has now a population of 8,000,000. Her most important city, Mexico, has 300,000 souls; Guadalajara, 80,000; San Luis Potosi, 60,000; La Puebla, 60,000; Queretaro, 40,000; Guanajuato, 34,000; not forgetting the cities of the eastern border and coast; viz: Matamoras, Monterey, Tampico and Vera Cruz, all holding a very important position in her trade and history.

According to an official return the total length of railways in France on the 31st of December last was 8,473 miles, against 8,158 at the close of 1864. The total income for the year 1865 amounted to 359,907,018 francs, against 323,520,620 francs in 1864; an increase of $4,416,288 francs. The average product per mile in 1865 was 67,674 francs, and in 1864, 67,900 francs.

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.	
5 per cent. bonds	$796,241,100 00
6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868	18,222,501 80
6 per cent. do 1881, 1885 and 1887	1,091,386,000 00
6 per cent. 5-20 bonds	679,956,950 00
	$1,585,806,551 80
DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.	
6 per cent. bonds	4,621,000 00
Temporary loan	121,731,976 30
Certificates of indebtedness	16,000,000 00
3 years 7-30 compound notes	62,278,600 00
3 years compound interest notes	172,012,510 10
3 year 7-30 notes	817,014,000 00
	$1,193,267,086 30
Matured debt not presented for payment	956,679 64
DEBT BEARING INTEREST.	
U. S. Notes	432,749,932 00
Fractional currency	26,005,432 02
Gold certificates of deposit	8,605,740 00
	469,419,904 02
Total debt	3,247,301,866 46
Amount in Treasury	
Coin	62,969,700 00
Currency	60,027,686 02
	122,997,386 02
Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury	3,124,304,480 44

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

(From the National Intelligencer.)

The New York *World* and other papers that favor a uniform system of bankruptcy are mistaken in supposing that the bill which was lately rejected by the House will not be revived and passed. It is no party measure, and was supported and opposed alike by Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans who voted on the bill were equally divided upon it—53 to 53.

The bill was lost on account of the absence of fifty-one members from their seats when the vote was taken. In a full House it would have passed by a decided majority, as it may yet do, before the close of the session.

It was taken for granted by the commercial world and loyal public that the bill, having passed the House at the last session, and having failed in the Senate only for want of time, was to be enacted at this session, and its passage was, in fact, only a mere matter of form. The subject had been fully discussed in Congress, and by commercial bodies, and by both the debtor and the creditor interest, and the measure was matured to the satisfaction of all.

The demonstrations which have been made in favor of a bankrupt system and of the bill which was reported by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, from the Select Committee on the subject, have been more earnest and widespread than were ever made in favor of any other public measure.

The debtor interest is, of course, in favor of the law; and Mr. Jenckes presented to the House a petition signed by thirty thousand citizens of this Union, representing the interest of the entire North, beginning with the Board of Trade of the city of Boston, indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and further by similar boards in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Dubuque, Cincinnati, etc., representing at least nine-tenths, if not nineteen-twentieths, of the creditor interest of this country.

From the Southern States numerous and most urgent representations have been made in support of the system.

The bill presented a common ground upon which debtors and creditors of the North and South, of the East and West, could meet and arrange their affairs to their mutual satisfaction.

Among the Northern creditors were merchant princes who had large amounts still due to them from the South, but who cordially accepted this law. They were perfectly willing to meet their debtors on this ground, and with the assurance, to resume commercial transactions with them. On the part of debtors there was the same feeling. In the history of the commercial world there has never occurred a better exemplification of the mutual confidence and good faith between the creditor and debtor classes than this.

The unexecuted provision of the Constitution for the passage of a uniform system of bankruptcy is one of the most important of the whole instrument. The framers of the Constitution foresaw that this must be a commercial country, and that by reason of its division into States, the laws relative to debtor and creditor would be various and unsettled, causing embarrassment in all business transactions between citizens of the several States. They, therefore, provided for a uniform system, so that a citizen of one State should know what were the laws of another State in regard to debt and credit.

Frequent attempts have been made to enact such a system, but it has been found impossible in Congress. The law of 1790 was a sort of jail delivery. It was not properly a bankrupt law.

The law of 1841 was a partisan affair, and only a temporary measure for the immediate relief of insolvent or bankrupt debtors.

In 1929, Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, prepared, with much care, an excellent bankrupt law, but it failed to pass Congress.

In 1827, Mr. John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania prepared another bill, which met the approbation of Congress and business people, but Congress did not pass it.

The system now presented by Mr. Jenckes has undergone a more thorough and scorching scrutiny, by those acquainted with and interested in the subject, than any other which was ever brought before Congress. Last year, while the British House of Commons had the subject of these bankrupt laws before them for modification and liberalization, the select committee on the subject adopted the greater number of these proposed modifications from Mr. Jenckes' bill.

We concur with the able author of the bill in the opinion that many of our controversies might have been prevented, and most, if not all, our present difficulties might be overcome, if Congress would wisely exercise the great unexecuted powers granted by the Constitution. Let us begin by establishing the relation of debtor and creditor; let us follow that relation to the subject matter of the contract; let us declare by the plain language of statute law what we believed to be, and what we are prepared to maintain, as the law of nations, and define and fix the punishment for the offenses against it.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, By proclamations of the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in marshals by law;

And whereas, By another proclamation made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and to such other part of that State and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and protected by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents) were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, By another proclamation of the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July seventh, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

And whereas, By another proclamation made on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved July thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were recognized, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, (except the inhabitants of West Virginia, designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina), were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas The House of Representatives on the 31st day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:

"*Resolved, by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution; and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as those objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

And whereas, The Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, adopted a resolution in the words following, to-wit:

"*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And whereas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate;

And whereas, By my proclamation of the thirteenth day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions;

And whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States, in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and to such other part of that State and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and protected by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents) were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, By another proclamation of the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July seventh, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia;

And whereas, By another proclamation made on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved July thirteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, were recognized, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, (except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and to such other part of that State and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and protected by forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents) were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States;

And whereas, By another proclamation of the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three