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WEDNESDAY MORNING.....MAY 9, 1866.

TRUE RECOGNITION OF GREAT MEN.

The bill establishing the grade of General for the armies of the United States materially differs from the proposition originally submitted, and obviates every objection which we urged at the time to the crude and faulty condition in which the matter was early in the session introduced to the House. No stronger proof of the perfected character of the measure could be given than the fact that the accomplished member of the Military Committee who reported it, and whose unrivalled championship of the great leader of our hosts held the halls of Congress spellbound by his finished oratory, coincided with us heartily in condemning the bill which was at first suggested. The alterations are such as to make the proposition entirely acceptable to the country. The great honor conferred by the bill will without question fall to the distinguished officer whose deeds are too mighty and marvellous for recapitulation; who, possessing within himself all the elements and the loftiest instincts of the soldier, has mastered every department of warfare, and, tried by every diversity and measured by all the emergencies of battle, has so deported himself that he stands without a rival among living generals, while history will proudly rank him foremost among the chief captains and conquerors of earth. The presentation of the measure was a rare opportunity for an intellectual and oratorical display. It did not pass without being improved. It could hardly have fallen into abler hands to extol the virtues, recount the catalogue of heroic feats, or paint in vivid colors the eventful scenes and sum up the radiant glories of the illustrious hero of the late war, than to the honorable Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut. His acquittal on the occasion will add another laurel to a reputation for eloquence already luminous. It is not our intention at this time to rehearse the startling periods of the gifted orator, or call attention to the pure English and graceful construction of Mr. DEMING's notable effort. We say that his peroration was a master-piece of composition. In his felicitous conclusion it is announced that when our "nation is obliterated," when "our grandest achievements" "which embellish the walls of the historic rotunda" shall "drop from the memory of man," when the "liberty and arts" now "sculptured on the pediments of the Capitol," shall be "ingulphed;" and when that "massive structure," with its "expanded wings," "towering columns," and "bubbling dome" shall "be buried in a common grave" with our "Constitution and Government," that "the name of him who founded, the name of him who disenthralled, the name of him who saved the Republic" shall "soar immortal and survive oblivion." We regard that as the highest flight of the gilded style of declamation. We remember nothing finer in the language, unless it be Macauley's celebrated canonization of Athens, where the great essayist foretells that the seat of classic lore and Grecian culture, when the barbarian shall "in vain labor to decipher the mouldering pedestals" that marks the decadence of England; and long after "savage hymns are chanted" over "the ruined dome of her proudest temple," and the solitary nude fisherman "shall" wash his net in the river of the ten thousand masts, Athens will still be "fresh in eternal youth," and "exempt from mutability and decay."

Admitting what Mr. DEMING said in his panegyric was most brilliantly and worthily delivered; and admiring, as must every person of taste, the glittering grouping of WASHINGTON, LINCOLN, and GRANT, we also aver that there is a nobler method of exaltation for our heroes than to crown them with titles or bestow them with gold, or to build for them enduring memorials, or promise them imperishable renown; and that is to emulate their example and imitate their virtues. While to embalm the character of WASHINGTON and LINCOLN and GRANT in choice language and the most perfect style, is a pleasing task, it is a juster tribute and a loftier recognition of their acknowledged greatness to embalm their counsel in our hearts, and embody their spirit into the customs, laws, and policy of the republic. This great nation—the palladium of constitutional liberty—the theatre of the vast problem of popular government—the arena of free and democratic institutions—has been founded in vain; its enslaved race has been unfettered in vain; its haughty and defiant enemies were routed and vanquished in vain, if its glories are to be denied, and its blessings unshared by millions of its inhabitants. Its structure is incomplete, its disenthralment of the bondmen a momentary exultation, and its salvation from treason valueless, if it is not to be a nation of brethren, dwelling under one flag, and marching together towards one peerless destiny. That this is not the case now is the misfortune of the present and the danger of the future. The convulsions of civil war, which broke the chains of the slave, arrayed the children of a common ancestry into the deadliest of foes; divided the land into two contending sections; and liberty, once periled in the clash of conflict, is now periled in the hours of peace by the suggestions of passion and the temptations of power. Until brotherhood returns, until hate is forever buried, until harmony prevails, and until the light of every star reillumes our lustrous galaxy, American nationality and American institutions are an uncertain experiment. Restoration is the problem and duty of the present moment. Whoever leads us through the difficult path of restoration to the broad table land of an immeasurable future, will have finished the mighty work for which WASHINGTON labored, LINCOLN toiled, and GRANT fought; and America has no capacity for gratitude; time no measure of glory; immortality no recompence that will not be lavished upon him who fulfills the dream of American possibility by concluding the task of reunion. He who stands at this moment with our eventful past behind and our unknown future before him, and under the providence of God is burdened more than any single man with the weighty responsibilities of restoring this Government to its original unity, sought guidance from "WASHINGTON the founder," and there learned that geographical divisions would be fatal to us, if adhered to; went to "LINCOLN, the disenthraller of its enslaved," and there was taught that "malice towards none, and charity for all" was the key-note of reconciliation; went to "GRANT the savior," and was told by the conqueror of rebel armies that the time had arrived to recognize the rebel as an American; and heeding the warnings of WASHINGTON; believing in the charity of LINCOLN; having implicit confidence in the patriotic judgment as well as the military genius of GRANT, ANDREW JOHNSON, pointed by such beacons, has shaped the course of restoration. In that course we find the true recognition of our great exemplars. Whether we rightly respect the immortal leaders of the Republic depends not so much upon our rhetoric as it does upon our record.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The radical house of STEVENS, SUMNER & Co., which leased the Capitol for the Thirty-Ninth Congress to run an opposition business to the well-established conservative house at the "other end of the Avenue," was this day dissolved by the public withdrawal from the concern of the oldest and most active partner, generally known as "THAD. STEVENS." This firm borrowed their capital from the "Union party," and after nearly ruining that institution, have become totally bankrupt; and it is a matter of great doubt whether they will be able to pay a certain "dead duck" his bill for advertising. It was undoubtedly to secure the aforesaid "D. D." that STEVENS, prior to the stoppage of business, endeavored to let his printer, FORNEY, into the contingent fund of Congress to the amount of several thousand dollars. The immediate cause of the breaking up of this radical firm seems to have been a disagreement between the principal copartners concerning the negro. Mr. SUMNER was desirous of using the capital of the Union party for the special benefit of our colored friend; and Mr. STEVENS was desirous of using the blacks solely for political purposes. In the division of the assets it appears that the African becomes the special property of the Senatorial member, while certain patent articles heretofore used in political jobbery fell to the possession of the House associate. In announcing the dismemberment of the concern, Mr. STEVENS indulged in some savage and satirical strictures upon his business colleague which throws all his previous efforts in a rather successful career of scurrility entirely in the shade. He charged the honorable Mr. SUMNER with being a consummate pedant, a vain and weary philologist; a vandal in grammar, and a desecrator of LINDLAY MURRAY; a pompous and exaggerated egotist; with divers other congenial epithets; and wound up the radical corporation by graphically picturing the bleeding form of the Goddess of Liberty weltering in the Senate Chamber under the deadly assaults of "self-righteous Republicans and unrighteous Copperheads." We might indulge in the well-worn adage, "When rogues fall out, &c."—but we forbear. We only congratulate the country that, while the Radicals are thus engaged in smashing their own heads and vilifying the memory of one another, that patriotic men will have some relief from their unnatural abuse; and whatever disaster happens in the present "scrimmage" will be for the common benefit of the nation. Old pictures used to represent a Lapland mother throwing her offspring to the wolves howling upon her track, to distract her pursuers and increase the distance between them and herself. Mr. STEVENS, with the same dearth of affection and equal sagacity, heeding the ominous indications of the conservative Nemesis so soon to overtake his radical cabal, in the most cold-blooded manner, flings Mr. SUMNER on the track, thinking thereby to delude justice and escape danger. We can remind this veteran belligerent, that two of the most significant words in the English language are the words "too late."

LETTER FROM THE HON. O. H. BROWNING.

We ask the careful attention of our readers to the very able letter, which appears upon our outside to-day, from the pen of Hon. O. H. BROWNING in defence of the policy of President JOHNSON. It is a paper of great clearness and strength, and will carry conviction to the mind of the candid men of the country.

NOT SO.

The report that THE PRESIDENT has issued a proclamation declaratory of the true intention and meaning of the peace proclamation, is without any authority in truth.

Condition of the South.

The able report of BENJAMIN C. TRUMAN, Esq., printed exclusively in our columns yesterday, of the condition of the South as observed by himself during a travel of eight months through all of the late seceded States, will soon appear in a document for popular distribution. It is one of the fairest and most thorough statements that has been made on the subject since the rebellion broke down.

Freedmen's Affairs in Virginia.

The Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Virginia has sent to the bureau of this city the result of an extended inspection tour throughout that State. He represents the various colored schools well attended, and the prejudice that has heretofore existed against the freedmen steadily diminishing. All the bureau hospitals have been done away with, in compliance with the terms of their labor contract, the employers of the freedmen furnishing the requisite medical attendance. The demand for labor greatly exceeds the supply in all portions of the State. The wages of the male freedmen will average about $13 per month, including food, quarters, and medical attendance.

The Holman Opera Troupe.

This troupe of youthful operatic artists opened last night to a splended audience, and the fairy piece of "Cinderella" was presented in superb style and well received. It will be repeated several times, we hope. The story of the piece is familiar as household words—one of the dreams of our youth, with its poetic sentiment and its beautiful moral. It is seldom one sees and hears the opera of Cinderella on the mimic stage, in its perfection, as the Holman troupe are now presenting it to the Washington public. It should be patronized by the old and the young.

The Concert at Metzerott Hall To-Night.

The lovers of music will have a genuine treat at the concert to be given this evening at Metzerott Hall by Mr. GUSTAVE ST. ALBE, assisted by eminent musical talent. A very rich programme is prepared, and we predict that every one who attends the concert will be glad of it.

STEVENS PLAYING SUMNER.

In the House yesterday Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, referring to Mr. SUMNER's opposition in the Senate to the constitutional amendment, which was probably killed by the repeated blows of the Massachusetts Senator, said:

"That, together with the amendment repudiating the rebel debt, which we also passed, would have gone far to curb the rebellious spirit of secession, and to have given to the oppressed race their rights. It went to the other end of the Capitol, and was there mortally wounded in the house of its friends.

"After having received the careful examination and approbation of the committee, and having received the united Republican vote of one hundred and twenty Representatives of the people, it was denounced as "utterly reprehensible," and "unpardonable;" "to be encountered as a public enemy;" "positively endangering the peace of the country, and covering its name with dishonor." "A wickedness on a larger scale than the crime against Kansas or the fugitive slave law; gross, foul, outrageous; an incredible injustice against the whole African race;" with every other vulgar epithet which polished cultivation could command.

"It was slaughtered by a puerile and pedantic criticism, by a perversion of philological definition which if, when I taught school, a lad who had studied Lindley Murray had assumed, I would have expelled him from the institution as unfit to waste education upon. But it is dead, and unless this (less efficient I admit) shall pass, its death has postponed the protection of the colored race perhaps for ages. I confess my mortification at its defeat. I grieved especially because it almost closed the door of hope for the amelioration of the condition of the freedmen. But men in pursuit of justice must never despair. Let us again try and see whether we cannot devise some way to overcome the united forces of self-righteous Republicans and unrighteous Copperheads. It will not do for those who for thirty years have fought the beasts of Ephesus to be frightened by the fangs of modern catamounts."

Again referring to the same subject, Mr. STEVENS strikes at SUMNER right out from the shoulder, thus:

"I admit that this article is not as good as the one we sent to death in the Senate. In my judgment, we shall not approach the measure of justice until we have given every adult freedman a homestead on the land where he was born and toiled and suffered. *Forty acres of land and a hut would be more valuable to him than the immediate right to vote.* Unless we give them this, we shall receive the censure of mankind and the curse of Heaven. That article referred to provided that if one of the injured race was excluded, the State should forfeit the right to have any of them represented. That would have hastened their full enfranchisement. This section allows the States to discriminate among the same class, and receive proportionate credit in representation. This I dislike. But it is a short step forward. The large stride which we in vain proposed is dead; the murderers must answer to the suffering race. I would not have been the perpetrator. A load of misery must sit heavy on their souls."

PERSONAL.

MAJ. GEN. O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, left town yesterday morning on a brief visit to New York and Brooklyn.

SENATOR SPRAGUE has returned from New York.

THE press of the country is unanimous in conferring the rank of lieutenant general upon Gen. W. T. Sherman when Gen. Grant is promoted to General. That is as it should be.

Left-Handed Penmanship.

The late exhibition of the penmanship of those soldiers who, having lost their right arms in the service of the country, acquired the art of writing with the left hand, was not only successful in itself, but was an eminent triumph for the character, perseverance and ingenuity of the American soldier. The war worked miracles, and produced marvels; none, however, more distinct and unique than this feature of the indomitable energy, and irrepressible nature of the men who fought our battles. Three hundred specimens of the most exquisite and legible penmanship by our one-armed heroes attests, that while no danger can daunt, no misfortune can in reality disarm or dismay the youth of this country.

To Mr. WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE, a journalist of deserved distinction, the nation owes a debt of gratitude for originating the organization of this penmanship corps, and for his ceaseless labor and attention in stimulating and encouraging the notable collection and agreeable exhibition. Mr. BOURNE has some intention of perfecting and adding to these singular specimens for presentation to the great exposition at Paris. In this commendable object he should have every possible encouragement. No one thing in that wonderful industrial rivalry would attract or astonish more than these beautiful chirographical contributions from the left-handed veterans of the American armies. We wish Mr. BOURNE every success.

Important Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has written a lengthy letter in reply to O. F. Presbrey, Esq., of Buffalo, New York, in which the latter refers to a decision recently given by Judge Smalley, of Vermont, while sitting in equity in Western New York. The Commissioner states that he regrets that such a decision has been made. The rule laid down by Judge Smalley as to the cases in which he thinks the Judge ought not to give aid to the assessor, (under section 14,) must, he supposes, be taken *as the rule for that district*, as Judge Hall appears to concur in the opinion given by Judge Smalley. But as to the right of making the second assessment, the Commissioner does not regard Judge Smalley's opinion, even in his district, either as an authority or a precedent; for his decision cannot be deemed to extend as a precedent, and in its legal effect beyond the point on which the case turned, namely, the assessor's right of investigation, (in the manner proposed,) in that class of cases represented by the case of Mr. Brown; which class, moreover, embraces only such assessments as were made prior to the time when the law of June 30, 1864, took effect, and not such assessments as have been made since that time. The rest of the opinion contains views not called for by the case not actually before the court.

The Merchants National Bank.

By order of the Secretary of War the following special order was yesterday promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 7, 1866.

17. At the request of Brev. Lieut. Col. E. Paulding, Additional Paymaster, a court of inquiry will assemble in this city without delay, to investigate the official action and relations of Col. Paulding with the Merchants' National Bank of Washington. The court will express an opinion as to any official delinquency of Col. Paulding, and what further action in the case, if any, they deem necessary. Detailed for the court: Brev. Brig. Gen. H. J. Hunt, Lieut. Col. 3d U. S. artillery; Brev. Lieut. Col. W. R. Gibson, Additional Paymaster; Brev. Col. C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General of Volunteers. The junior member will act as Recorder.

Military Changes.

Lieutenant General Grant yesterday issued the following orders:

Majors William E. Prince and J. H. McArthur, U. S. A., have been ordered to report to General D. Butterfield, at New York city, for assignment to duty on general recruiting service.

Taylor Barracks, at Louisville, Ky., rendezvous for recruiting troops, has been discontinued for that special purpose.

Freedmen's Affairs in Tennessee.

Brevet Major F. W. Gilbreth, a member of the staff of Major General O. O. Howard, left town yesterday, by order of the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, to investigate the causes which led to, and the circumstances attendant on, the late riots at Memphis, Tenn. He will, on his arrival, report to Major General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

Sale of Government Lumber.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Moore, A. Q. M., has realized to the Government the handsome sum of $4,581.78, on the sale of lumber which took place on Saturday last. Planed boards sold for $41.50 per thousand feet; scantling averaged $18 per thousand, and heavy timber averaged $23.75 per thousand.

THE internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $575,113.40.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866.

SENATE.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS.

Mr. Harris presented a petition from citizens of New York, asking Congress to enact equal and just laws regulating inter-State insurance. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morgan presented the memorial of the American medical convention, asking Congress to adopt such laws as will prevent the approach and spread of Asiatic cholera to our shores. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution relative to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia, with amendments striking out the word "their" in the sixth line, and requesting the President to send a copy of the resolution to the Emperor of Russia.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Saulsbury moved to amend, by striking out "by an enemy of emancipation."

Mr. Saulsbury said there was no evidence to show that this attempt was made by an enemy of emancipation. The account that he had read said it was made by a man in the humble walks of life.

THE CHOLERA AND OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into ports of the United States, with an amendment as a substitute, it being the Senate resolution introduced by Mr. Ramsay, with slight amendments, as follows:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War, with the co-operation of the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of the Treasury, whose concurrent action shall be directed by the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to adopt an efficient and uniform system of quarantine against the introduction into this country of the Asiatic cholera through its ports of entry whenever the same may be threatened by the prevalence of the said disease in countries having direct commercial intercourse with the United States.

Second. That he shall also enforce the establishment of sanitary cordons to prevent the spread of said disease from infected districts adjacent to or within the limits of the United States.

Third. That said Secretaries are hereby authorized to use the means at their command to carry out the foregoing provisions.

Fourth. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to open a correspondence with the foreign powers whose proximity to the United States will endanger the introduction of Asiatic cholera into this country through their ports and territory, soliciting their co-operation with this Government in such efforts to prevent the introduction and spread of said disease: *Provided*, This resolution shall continue in force from its passage until the second Monday in December, A. D. 1866, and no longer.

Mr. Clark said the bill gave too much power. It made a commission of the Secretaries of War, the Navy, and the Treasury, and placed all the resources of the country at their disposal. He thought it had better lay over.

Mr. Chandler said the bill had been prepared by the Committee of Commerce, after a consultation with many of the most eminent surgeons and physicians of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. He [Mr. C.] was no more interested in the bill than any other Senator here. They might let it lay over, but now was the time to act.

Mr. Harris hoped the bill would not be considered to-day. If he understood it, it would cause a collision between the Federal and State authorities on the subject of quarantine regulations. It would, for instance, interfere with the system of quarantine now established for the harbor of New York by the local authorities. He would move to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow.

Mr. Howe favored a general system of quarantine. If the United States establish a general system, the Canadians have intimated their willingness to adopt it.

Mr. Grimes said he did not think that because certain physicians of New York thought a cordon should be established all over the country that Congress should therefore give up all its powers into the hands of a commission, and if this system is to be uniform all over the country we will have another innumerable batch of officeholders. He had not such great fears of the cholera as he had of the effects of this bill. If it was enacted into a law it would give the cholera to the Treasury of the United States. He wanted the States to take care of their own cholera. His State (Iowa) could take care of hers.

Mr. Conness said he would as soon think of legislating against coughs and colds as against the cholera. Cleanliness was the great requisite.

The morning hour having expired, the Chair announced that the unfinished business of yesterday—the Post Office appropriation bill—would be taken up.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported the Legislative appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Conness, House joint resolution to provide for the exemption of crude petroleum from the internal revenue tax or duty, was taken up and passed.

The Chair laid before the House the message of the President, transmitting the report of Benjamin C. Truman, on the the condition of the Southern people. Ordered to be printed.

Also, a message from the President, transmitting a letter from the American Minister at Paris, in regard to the representation of this country at the fish-raising and water-culture exposition at Anchora, France, in July, 1866. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

CLOSE OF THE THEATRICAL SEASON IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Senate took up the motion to reconsider the bill by which the use of the Senate Chamber was denied to Mrs. M. C. Walling to deliver a lecture in.

The yeas and nays being ordered, the Senate reconsidered its vote by ayes 19, noes 11.

The resolution was amended so as to read, Thursday evening, May 10, and was then passed.

The question then recurred on the amendment as amended.

The amendment was disagreed to, and the resolution passed.

[It provides that hereafter the Senate Chamber shall not be granted for any uses but those of the Senate.]

THE POST OFFICE BILL.

The unfinished business, being the Post Office appropriation bill, was taken up, the question being on the amendment restricting the President from making removals from office.

Mr. Merrill moved to amend the amendment by striking out the clause making it obligatory on the President to report the cause of removal to the next session of the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden said he had come to the conclusion not to vote for this amendment in any form. Believing, as he did, that something was necessary to be done in this matter, he would vote for it to an appropriation bill if they were at the heel of the session and no time was left to make other provision. But such was not the fact; they had ample time before them to provide for the matter.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Merrill; which was agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull, in reply to a suggestion to withdraw the amendment, said that there was no probability that a separate bill could pass even by a majority. Of course it would be vetoed, and a two-thirds vote could not be secured.

Mr. Sumner said he concurred with his friend from Illinois [Mr. Trumbull] in the propriety of not withdrawing the amendment. It was highly necessary that a check should be placed upon the unconstitutional power of the President to remove.

Mr. Wilson preferred a general bill. He had voted for the reconsideration with much reluctance, and regretted to see this division among his friends.

Mr. Trumbull said he did not know what hopes the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson] could have of passing a general bill. His Democratic allies, with whom he was now acting, certainly would not vote for it. Did the Senator expect that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr Guthrie] or the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Saulsbury,] over on the opposite side of the Chamber, would vote for such a bill? No; the Senator had deserted his friends, and was now acting with his enemies. The simple intention and effect of this amendment was to prevent persons unconstitutionally appointed to office from receiving pay therefor.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Wilson and Doolittle.

Mr. Doolittle referred to the proposition of the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Trumbull,] that the President could not make a vacancy in an office. He would suppose a case. Suppose the collector of customs for New York was found to be embezzling the public money, could the President not remove him? Was he to be left in office until his successor was appointed and confirmed by the Senate? Or, suppose a man should become insane? There was the case of their esteemed friend, who had thrown himself into the Hudson, [Preston King;] suppose his insanity had become known during the vacancy: had not the President the right to remove him? The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson,] had alluded to the abuse of the Executive power. Did that Senator allude to the present Executive? In his [Mr. D.'s] opinion, a more tolerant Executive than the present had never occupied the chair.

Mr. Howe desired to call his colleague's attention to an article from a newspaper which he held in his hand.

Mr. Doolittle said after he had finished his colleague could read, if he desired it. He [Mr. D.] had been so misrepresented by the newspapers as to his position and course that he had lost all respect for them.

Mr. Wilson said the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. Doolittle] had asked if he alluded to the present Executive when he spoke of the abuse of Executive patronage. Frankly, he would say he did.

When the President commenced his plan of reconstruction last summer we were told that all would be right. Well, to-day those States are as completely under the control of the rebels as they were the day Jeff. Davis was captured. What kind of delegates have they elected? Three loyal men in Virginia; not one in any of the other States down to Texas, with the exception of one in Mississippi. In Texas the patriotic Hamilton's efforts will be unavailing, and the same kind of men will be there elected. He [Mr. W.] knew that there were men in this Capitol who had brought the President to use the Federal patronage to build up a party in opposition to Congress—a party which died before it was born. There were men going round this town providing the kingdoms of this world to the supporters of the President's policy; he meant the Blairs. There was this man Scoville, of New Jersey, who came here blustering that a man should be sent from New Jersey who would oppose the President's policy. What do you think of a letter written to a Government officer saying that the Secretary of the Treasury directs me to request you to appoint such a man at the suggestion of Mr. Scoville. This man Scoville now struts over New Jersey claiming to control the patronage of that State, and appointments are now on our table made by his influence.

Mr. W. continued. He thought that the present aspect of affairs, the result of the policy of the President, was causing more trouble and distress than the whole four years of war. He honestly believed that the present Executive had caused more anguish and heartfelt sorrow to the millions of loyal men and women of the country than any man that ever lived.

Mr. Howe said the President should be tolerant to a party which had done so much for him. Mr. H. read from the Madison (Wis.) *Union*—a paper which he said was a vigorous defender of the President's policy—a paragraph from Washington, copied from another paper, to the effect that Mr. Eldridge, member of the House from Wisconsin, and other gentlemen, had been to the White House, and Mr. E. had asserted that the President had assured him that all office-holders in Wisconsin who did not support his policy should be removed, to make way for those who did.

Mr. Doolittle said that up to the present time Andrew Johnson had not proved false to one single principle of the platform of the Union party, laid down in 1864. The Senator from Massachusetts says that 99 out of 100 of the Union party are opposed to the President. He thought the Senator was mistaken. He thought that before next fall a majority of the Union party would be with the President, and perhaps even the Senator from Massachusetts himself. [Mr. Wilson.]

He [Mr. D.] had seen a much stronger opposition in Congress to Mr. Lincoln than was now shown towards Mr. Johnson. Neither Mr. Johnson nor he [Mr. D.] were to be driven from their platform of Union principles by anybody. Professed Republicans might leave them, and professed Democrats might come to them, but that would not drive him off. He stood by principle. They had vanquished the Democratic party with the rebellion; that party unconditionally surrendered at the same time that the rebellion did. That party now admitted that the abolition of slavery was a blessing, and adopted the same platform as we (the Union party) adopted in 1864. Why could not this great party act so as to secure the fruits of their victory? They might retain in their hands the administration of the Government for a quarter of a century. He [Mr. D.] reasserted that the President was the most tolerant Executive that he had ever known; too much so, he thought. Newspapers from one end of the country to the other vilified him, and their editors at the same time were holding public office. They were now keeping out loyal applicants from the south; they were pursuing the exact policy which Mr. Lincoln said would distract and unharmonise their friends in the South. What right would they have to appeal to the South for assistance in case of difficulty with France or Austria. This Mexican complication will have to be settled, and our own differences should be settled first. The Committee on Reconstruction have brought in a plan which is not reconstruction, but obstruction. The people want peace and are resolved to have it.

Mr. Wilson rose in reply to Mr. Doolittle, when—

Mr. Conness rose to a point of order, that the debate had nothing whatever to do with the matter under consideration.

The Chair stated that the debate having already taken so wide a range it was of the opinion that the Senator from Massachusetts should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Wilson said he was rather surprised that the Senator from California [Mr. Conness] should interrupt debate when no Senator on this floor took up more time than he did. He [Mr. W.] would say nothing, but would vote.

Mr. Cowan said he had not intended to say anything more on this question, but the Senator from Massachusetts had assumed that his party was the Republican party and that there was no other. He [Mr. C.] belonged to one wing of the Republican party and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. Wilson] belonged to another; and he would tell that Senator that unless he [Mr. C.] was greatly mistaken his wing would be swept out of existence next fall. Mr. Cowan then proceeded to speak of the Republican party and the differences between the party and the President.

Mr. Sherman called Mr. Cowan to order.

Mr. Cowan. Reduce your point of order to writing.

Mr. Sherman. I shall do so; but insist that according to the rule the Senator shall sit down.

Mr. Cowan still continued speaking, and Mr. Sherman refused to reduce his point of order to writing until he would sit down.

Mr. Cowan then took his seat, and Mr. Sherman, reducing his point of order to writing, sent it to the desk.

The point of order was, that the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania are not pertinent to the subject before the Senate.

The Chair (Mr Anthony) stated that the point of order was correctly taken, but that he was constrained to rule according to the practice of the Senate, which had always been to allow a wide latitude in debate.

Mr. Trumbull (understanding the Chair to rule that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Cowan] could not proceed) rose and said that he had never known such a ruling.

Mr. Fessenden called Mr. Trumbull to order, stating that the Chair had decided, and it was not in order to debate

Mr. Trumbull said he had a right to argue the question.

Mr. Fessenden said he could appeal from the decision of the chair, but could not argue.

Mr. Sumner said a parallel might be brought forward to this, which was historic and as a precedent would seem to have settled it. In a discussion on a land appropriation bill a debate between Mr. Webster and Mr. Hayne was finally merged into a lengthy discussion on the questions between the North and the South. No one had called either gentleman to order, and that would seem to settle the rule that debate should be allowed a wide range, leaving it, of course, to the good sense and judgment of Senators how far to go.

Some further discussion ensued, when, by common consent, Mr. Sherman withdrew his point of order and Mr. Cowan concluded his remarks.

Mr. Howe replied briefly to Mr. Doolittle.

Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, moved that the special order for to-day, namely, the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, hitherto reported from the committee on reconstruction, be postponed until the tax bill shall be disposed of.

The question being taken, the motion to postpone was not agreed to—yeas 51, nays 82.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be directed to examine into all the facts and circumstances connected with the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of the city of Washington and other banks, and to report to the House the amount of Government money deposited in such banks, and by whom deposited, the causes of their failure, and also what further legislation is necessary in relation to national banks to protect the public and the Government; and that the said committee be empowered to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses upon oath.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, asked, but failed to obtain, unanimous consent to report from the Committee on Naval Affairs a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to establish the grade of vice admiral in the United States Navy."

RECONSTRUCTION.

The House then took up the special order, namely, the joint resolution reported by the joint committee on reconstruction.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, rose to call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to the language of the 3d section of the proposed amendment. By that clause it was declared that no person who had voluntarily adhered to the rebel cause should be allowed to vote for electors for President and Vice President and for members of Congress until after the year 1870. He feared that this section, if adopted, might expose Congress to the charge of acting in bad faith towards the portion of the Southern people thus affected. By the act of Congress, passed in 1862, providing pains and penalties for parties engaged in the rebellion, it was enacted that the President should have power to grant, at any time thereafter, a full pardon to all parties concerned in the rebellion. It seemed to him that the effect of these pardons was to reinstate the persons pardoned in all their civil and political rights; and good faith required that there should be no attempt now to disfranchise them. Mr. Lincoln had issued a proclamation under which pardon had been granted to thousands, and Mr. Johnson, after he became President, had granted a general amnesty to all below the rank of colonel and not liable to certain other exceptions, and special pardons to a great many besides. He desired to know, from the gentleman from Pennsylvania, how he construed this section, and whether it applied to the large numbers who had been pardoned under these proclamations?

Mr. Stevens said, in reply, that he had fully recognized the fact that these pardons wiped out the crime of rebellion and remitted the punishment. But there was a vast difference between punishment and the denial of certain high political privileges.

Mr. Blaine said that he thought the matter ought to be placed beyond doubt; and that if it were not he should, at the proper time, move to strike out the third section from the proposed amendment.

Mr. Finck, of Ohio, followed in a written speech, in opposition to the report of the committee.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, said that he regretted that we had found the condition of public virtue such that we could not come out in favor of the plain proposition that every sane adult male person should have the right to vote; for he believed in the golden sentiment of John Stuart Mill, that "the ballot is put into the hands of men not to enable them to govern others, but to protect themselves."

He had another objection to the amendment. If the late rebels were unfit to vote on the 1st day of January, 1870, he should like to know what reason there was to believe that they would be fit to vote on the 4th of July of that year? This provision of the amendment had no foundation in justice or reason, and it was liable and likely to be construed as a mere piece of party management to control the next presidential election.

Mr. Thayer, of Pa., said that he had never lost his faith in the ability and wisdom of the committee to whom at the commencement of this Congress this most important subject was committed. He was, in the main, in favor of their report. He agreed, however, with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] in the belief that it was neither expedient nor proper to retain the third section. He wanted immediate and not prospective restoration.

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, gave notice that he would offer as an amendment a proviso that nothing herein contained shall be construed as authorizing any interference on the part of Congress in the elective franchise in the several States.

Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, delivered a written speech in opposition to the report, in the course of which he animadverted upon the composition of the reconstruction committee, referring to Mr. Stevens as the head centre of the Republican majority in the House.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House in favor of the amendment, intimating that his only objection to the report was that it did not clearly recognize the principle of universal or impartial suffrage.

The amendment was further discussed by Messrs. Schenck of Ohio and Smith of Kentucky, the former advocating and the latter opposing it. Before the conclusion of Mr. Smith's remarks—

The hour of 4.30 p. m. having arrived, the House took a recess until 7.30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The House reassembled at 7.30 p. m., and, having resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, commonly known as the tax bill.

The Chairman announced that the pending question was upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Lynch, of Maine, to add a proviso to the first section exempting from the cotton tax of five cents per pound six hundred pounds in the hands of each producer.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Upson, of Michigan, moved to amend the first section by substituting a tax of three cents instead of the proposed tax of five cents.

The amendment was discussed at some length, Messrs. Hooper, Kasson and Boutwell advocating it and Messrs. Wilson, of Iowa, and Raymond favoring the tax as fixed by the committee.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected. So the House agreed that the tax should be fixed at five cents.

The second, third, fourth and fifth sections were then successively reported, and, after receiving sundry unimportant amendments, were agreed to.

The sixth section of the bill, which provides that upon articles manufactured exclusively from cotton, when exported, there shall be allowed, as a drawback, an amount equal to the internal tax which shall have been assessed and paid upon such articles in their finished condition; and, in addition thereto, a drawback or allowance of as many cents per pound upon the pound of cotton cloth, yarn or other articles manufactured exclusively from cotton and exported as shall have been assessed and paid in the form of an internal tax upon the raw cotton entering into the manufacture of said cloth or cotton article.

Considerable debate ensued upon the section; finally—

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, moved to strike out the section; which motion was not agreed to.

And then, at 10 p. m., the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Treasury Department, May 7, 1866.—Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States has been instructed to receive and pay unmatured U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, with accrued interest, to the extent of twenty million dollars, if presented to him before the 1st proximo. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury. my9-1t

☞ Treasury Department, April 28, 1866.—Notice is hereby given that the Treasurer of the United States, the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and the United States Depositaries at Baltimore and Cincinnati have been directed to discontinue from this date the receipt of deposits on account of TEMPORARY LOAN, except those intended for Clearing-house purposes. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury. May5-6t

☞ Treasury Department, April 27, 1866.—Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of MAY, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid will be reduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum from that date, and all persons then holding such certificates on which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be issued therefor. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury. May5-6t

☞ Amanuensis.—Persons desiring the services of a COPYIST or AMANUENSIS, can be accommodated by a lady who writes a neat and plain hand, by applying at No 188 Sixth street west, between K and M streets north. ap23-tf

☞ The Queen of the Toilet—Sawyer's Barnes's Soap.—The best compound known for shaving and the toilet. No one who wishes to preserve and beautify their complexion should be without it. For sale, wholesale and retail, by KIDWELL & SON, Pharmaceutists, Pennsylvania avenue, next corner of Fourteenth street, Washington, D. C. ap20-tf

☞ Marriage and Celibacy; an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses