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FRIDAY MORNING.....JUNE 15, 1866.

THE FINAL ACTION OF CONGRESS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

At last, after months of frothy debate—after scores of windy speeches—after various reports and numerous alterations—after at first abandoning the principle of impartial suffrage, and then dropping the policy of disfranchising the people lately in rebellion—after a series of hatching out new plots and tinkering at the work of reuniting the country—we have a congressional scheme of reconstruction. For once we agree with Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, that the final action of Congress is not to be commended for what it contains, but that it is a scheme; and it is a matter of congratulation that Congress has had the courage and consistency to put its chances upon and decide anything. We now know what the Thirty-Ninth Congress is going to the country upon—what it is to stand or fall by. It has since December last persistently and venomously opposed THE PRESIDENT's policy of restoration. It has said that reconstruction was wanted, and not restoration. It has sputtered and declaimed and exhorted by the month about the wickedness and the folly of the presidential plan. But not one act of THE PRESIDENT has it undertaken to correct; not a feature has been changed; every step that he has taken remains; each State stands untouched by the hand of Congress; and that body dared not vitiate a solitary result of THE PRESIDENT's labors or upset one transaction of this administration in the course of restoration. No sane man doubts that could Congress have discovered a flaw in the schemes of the Executive, could it have put its finger on a single mistake, it would have relished the opportunity to mention and mend it.

When we consider the anxiety on the part of Congress to make a case against THE PRESIDENT; with what avidity they would have seized on any good pretext to neutralize his policy; when we reflect with what intense hatred he has been pursued; what efforts have been made to steel the hearts and prejudice the minds of the people against him, and then realize that not an iota of his programme has been interfered with, it stands as a remarkable comment upon the wisdom, righteousness and constitutionality of the procedure of President JOHNSON. With what was done up to the meeting of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, or what has been done outside of legislation since, in the work of restoration, Congress has entered neither protest or nullification. It has however taken issue against the clear and constitutional course of admitting those members who could qualify from the eleven insurrectionary States to seats in the legislative bodies of the nation. Congress proposed to make no discrimination between the loyal and disloyal members now sent up from the South. Instead of taking the loyal man by the hand with a generous welcome, thus stimulating the residue of the districts to complete the work of restoration by sending acceptable men, it declares that all are tainted alike, and that the man who has been faithful to the Government shall be served with the same rude refusal and the same harsh denial which is bestowed upon the person who has been in enmity to the Republic. Since the fourth day of December, 1865, the attitude of Congress has been that loyalty in the South shall receive no favor at its hands, and to have been true in its esteem is no better than to have been a traitor. We regard the whole effect of this action on the part of Congress as exceedingly unfortunate and injurious. It has disheartened loyalty and encouraged those who have been in treason more than any other agency. The delay which has taken place, and the delay which is to ensue from the final action of Congress, is at the expense of loyalty and fealty in the South. We mean that loyalty which demonstrated itself during the war, and in the life-time of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Under the restoration plan of President JOHNSON, that loyalty would have been recognized, rewarded, and nurtured. Under Congressional procrastination, by the time the South is admitted to representation, that element will have been put into a hopeless minority. Had Congress stood by one great and commanding idea in its unwise deliberations, it would have had at least some claim to the respect of the public; for there is heroism in an adherence to ideas. But having cut aloof from the idea of enfranchising the loyal blacks of the South as a matter of justice, and from the idea of disfranchising the disloyal whites of the South as a matter of security, it goes to the people on no principle whatever, but merely on political grounds, for political objects.

The control of the Fortieth Congress and the elimination of eleven States from the next electoral college is the only reason and the only purpose of the constitutional amendments submitted by Congress. The amendments themselves, for any security they contain for the future, or for any change they make in Southern *animus*, if adopted, are not worth the paper on which they are written. The committee which reported these amendments was born out of caucus intrigue—they were put through both branches by caucus dictation—they have lived, moved and had their being" in party atmosphere. They have been "cut and dried" for the political market; Mr. SUMNER has been whipped into the traces, though he cackled for suffrage, and Mr. STEVENS been tamed into proper discipline, though he was rampant on confiscation and rebel disqualification. The party lash has done its work for Congress, and they are now "waiting for the wagon."

Unfortunate Affray.

Yesterday afternoon we learn that the Hon. Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, assaulted Hon. Mr. GRINNELL, of Iowa, having been provoked thereto by words spoken upon the floor of the House by Mr. GRINNELL. The latter had called down upon himself the condemnation of respectable persons by his coarse of remarks toward General ROUSSEAU, and it is to be regretted that he had not been left to suffer only this sort of chastisement.

We learn that the blows were given to Mr. GRINNELL with a cane, and that the party assailed did nothing in return except to seize a portion of the broken weapon.

MR. STEVENS AND NON-RESTORATION.

The "fiend's arch mock—to lip a wanton and suppose her chaste," is parallelled by THAD. STEVENS whenever he appeals to the sympathies of the House in behalf of his ideas of reconstruction. In his speech upon the re-obstruction amendment, on Wednesday, he indulged in the following jeremiade:

"In my youth, in my manhood, in my old age, I had proudly dreamed that when any fortunate chance should have broken up for awhile the foundation of our institutions, and released us from obligations the most tyrannical that ever man imposed in the name of freedom, that the intelligent, pure and just men of this Republic, true to their professions and their consciences, would have so remodeled all our institutions as to have freed them from every vestige of human oppression, of inequality of rights, of the recognized degradation of the poor, and the superior caste of the rich. In short, that no distinction would be tolerated in this purified Republic but what arose from merit and conduct. This bright dream has vanished "like the baseless fabric of a vision." I find that we shall be obliged to be content with patching up the worst portions of the ancient edifice, and leaving it, in many of its parts, to be swept through by the tempests, the frosts, and the storms of despotism."

Immediately after this the cheerful old gentleman proceeds to state that his reasons for giving in his adhesion to a proposition which recognizes the degradation of the poor, and allows "the tempests, the frosts, and the storms of despotism" to sweep through the edifice of our Republican Government, is the terrible conduct of President JOHNSON, who is accused by Mr. STEVENS as follows:

"*He chooses that the slave States should remain as nearly as possible in their ancient condition*, with such small modifications as he and his nine ministers should suggest, without any impertinent interference from Congress. He anticipated the legitimate action of the national Legislature, and by rank usurpation erected governments in the conquered provinces; imposed upon them institutions in the most arbitrary and unconstitutional manner; and now maintains them as legitimate governments, *and insolently demands* that they shall be represented in Congress on equal terms with loyal and regular States."

After having made that speech, and then having given audible and intelligible directions for his dinner, we conclude that no lie could be made strong enough to blister Mr. STEVENS' leathery tongue. What were THE PRESIDENT's "insolent demands?" In his message to the Thirty-Ninth Congress he said that resistance to the authority of the Government having ceased, the States that lately attempted to throw off their allegiance ought to be made to resume their relations to the Government:

"That all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed."

THE PRESIDENT says, also, that he had asked the lately rebellious States to adopt the amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery saying upon this point:

"Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites as beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound that is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support."

And he further declares that—

"The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. *Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the Senate, and for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members.*"

Here is the "insolent demand" made by President JOHNSON upon which the radical fustian of Mr. STEVENS is based. The insolence of THE PRESIDENT consists in his adherence to the charter of our liberties. He will not surrender to the doctrine of secession, and will not acknowledge that JEFF. DAVIS and his co-workers in treason accomplished their purpose of destroying the Union.

Pen, Pencil, and Scissors.

THE trial of Roberts, the Fenian, appears to be a farce.

GEN. JOHN B. HOOD is experimenting with a street sweeping machine in New Orleans, having applied for a contract for cleaning the city.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch of the 12th states that a large rattlesnake ten feet long was discovered in a gutter in the central portion of the city on Monday, and caused great consternation among the inhabitants for a short time, until the policemen dispatched it with clubs.

FLAKE'S GALVESTON (Texas) *Bulletin* has a letter from Bremen, announcing the departure from that German port of 166 passengers, all of which intend to make Texas their home. Other vessels will shortly follow, and the *Bulletin* thinks that nothing but the folly of politicians can keep back a very heavy immigration.

THE persons charged with bribery and corruption in the last Legislature of New Jersey have all appeared in court and pleaded "Not guilty." Daniel Holeman gave bail in $10,000 to answer at the October term. The other defendants, Barclay Haines, G Van Waggener and Charles F. Rub, gave bonds in $5,000.

THE Boston *Traveller* understands that the shipcarpenters and caulkers of that city intend to open an office on their own account, and take jobs by the lump, without reference to compensation or hours of labor, and to deal directly with those who may require their services, rather than through the medium of other parties.

IF any addicted to an occasional visit to the Theatre desire to pay a slight tribute to real merit, let them greet ROSE EYTINGE at her benefit tonight at Grover's. Her personation of *Mrs. Sternhold* last evening in "Still Waters Run Deep" was one of the most artistic performances that has been presented to a Washington audience for years How she will render *Julia* in the "Hunchback" is a pleasurable anticipation in an OLD HABITUE.

MRS. DR. MARY E. WALKER, who finds it convenient to dress in semi-male attire, and who recently was arrested in New York for this offence and released, and who subsequently complained of the officer who was ungallant enough to arrest her, was heard on Wednesday last before the Police Commissioners. From the evidence adduced nothing was found to convict the officer of unnecessary violence in making the arrest, and the case was accordingly dismissed with the injunction to the officer to never molest her again. The modest local of the *Tribune* thinks there is nothing improper in Mrs. Walker's costume, which would attract attention were it not for the fact that it entirely conceals the limbs of the wearer.

Hark, from the Toombs!

A lady, formerly a resident of New Orleans, but now *en route* to Europe, has recently written an interesting letter to a female friend in this city detailing an account of an interview she had at Havana with ROBERT TOOMBS, ex-United States Senator from Georgia. Mr. TOOMBS still avows his intention of yet calling the roll of his former slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill, and defiantly asserts that the invincible giant of secession is not dead, but only taking a quiet moose in order to invigorate himself for another and, as Mr. T. hopes, a more successful attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Post Office Department.

The following orders were issued last evening:

Maryland—Route 3295, Salisbury to Princess Anne, W. Wilson, contractor, is curtailed to commence at Upper Trappe.

At Hampstead, Carroll county, John W. Murray is appointed postmaster, vice Francis A. Blaugh, removed.

Delaware—Extend service from Salisbury, by Yorktown, to Princess Anne, Md.; to take effect on the 14th of June.

Pennsylvania—Route No. 2630, from Morehead to West Middletown, Anderson Cochran, contractor, is changed—to commence at Havelock, in lieu of Morehead, and end at Hickory, omitting West Middletown, and increase service to six times a week.

At Alleghany, W. J. Gibson is designated as mail messenger—service to and from Pittsburg—vice Chas. H. Middleton.

At Kingston, Pa., John Edgar is designated Mail Messenger between that office and the Railroad depot, in place of William Blackwell, from date of commencement.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.—John L. Bonham, Postmaster, Kersey's, Elk county, Pa., vice Wm. A. Bly, jr., resigned.

Mrs. Eliza James, Postmaster, Thompsontown, Juniata county, Pa., Levi Myers, removed.

OFFICES DISCONTINUED.—Rock Lake, Wayne county, Pa.—Papers now to Preston.

Potts's Mills, Fulton county, Pa.—Papers now to Big Cove Tannery.

Lanark, Lehigh county, Pa.—Papers now to Allentown.

FOREIGN MAILS.—On Saturday, the 16th instant, the following mail steamers will depart from New York city:

1. For Havana and Nassau.
2. The French mail, via Brest and Havre.
3. Great Britain and Continent, (except French mail,) via Southampton and Bremen.
4. For Hamburg city *only*.
5. For Ireland, via Queenstown.

Military Orders.

The following orders were yesterday promulgated by the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 12, 1866.

Special Orders, No. 327:

[Extract.]

A board, to consist of Brevet Lieut. Col. A. N. McLaren, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut. Col. J. F. Head, Surgeon U. S. A.; and Brevet Maj. E. J. Marsh, Surgeon U. S. A., will assemble at West Point on the 15th instant, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class. On the completion of the duty the report of the proceedings of the board will be made to the War Department, and a special report in the case of any individual thought to be wanting in the ability requisite for the military service.

The same board will continue in session until it has examined into the physical condition of all newly-appointed cadets who may present themselves, and will report the proceedings to the War Department. The junior member will act as recorder of the board.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

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

Special Orders, No. 275.

[Extract.]

Surgeon John E. Summers, U. S. A., is hereby assigned to duty as Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland.

Brevet Colonel E. Swift, surgeon U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in Louisville, Ky., and is assigned to duty as post surgeon at the Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. L. Magruder, surgeon U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty as Medical Director of the Department of the Platte, and will proceed to Jefferson City, Mo., where he will await further orders.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. H. Alexander, surgeon U. S. A., is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Missouri, and will report in person to the commanding general of the Department of the Platte for assignment to duty as Medical Director of that Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE CLERICAL FORCE at the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners is still kept busily employed in hunting up the records of Union soldiers who died during the war in rebel prisons, with a view to turn over to their surviving relatives the back pay due them from the Government at the time of their decease. As the necessary data for the settlement of such claims is in many instances difficult to obtain, it will probably be several months before the business of the office is thoroughly completed.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE.—There are at present remaining in the military service of the Government but twenty-four Major and nineteen Brigadier Generals of the former volunteer force. These general officers, with but few exceptions, are attached to the regular army, in which they hold positions inferior to their present rank in the volunteer service.

LAND OFFICE AFFAIRS.—During the month of May last 11,240 acres were located at the St. Cloud, Minnesota, land office with Agricultural College scrip. During the same period 16,821 acres were taken up for actual settlement under the Homestead law at Boonsville, Missouri, besides cash land sales made, amounting to $2,769.44.

ORDERED TO REPORT.—Brevet Major W. L. Van Derlip, V. R. C., has been assigned to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., and ordered to report to the Assistant Commissioner of this District.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts from this source yesterday were $578,384.92.

Trials for Treason in Alabama—The Gayle Case.

The Montgomery *Mail* of June 6 gives the following report of the proceedings in the United States District Court in that city:

United States vs. Wm. G. Jones.—This is an indictment for treason, found at this term of the court, by the grand jury now in session, of which Thomas G. Glasscock is foreman. The gist of the charge is that the defendant, being judge of the United States district court, took upon himself the office of judge of the confederate district court, &c. It contains the usual number of "whereases," "wickedly, maliciously, and seditiously conspiring," &c.

The prisoner, Judge Wm. G. Jones, of Mobile, was then placed at the bar, and, after hearing the indictment read, pleaded "Not guilty."

Ex-Governor Thomas H. Watts and Judge Wm. P. Chilton appeared as counsel for the accused. The case was then set for Monday next. The question of bail will be decided this morning at nine o'clock.

The United States vs. George W. Gayle. This is likewise an indictment found at this term for conspiracy to murder, &c. The indictment charges that the defendant, with one James Works and T. S. Caswell, did, on the 1st of December, 1864, propose to kill Lincoln, Seward, and Johnson; that he caused to be published in the Selma *Dispatch* a notice asking for one million of dollars from the citizens of the Southern Confederacy—that this sum would cause the assassination of the "villains, Lincoln, Seward, and Johnson;" that he himself proposed to give $1,000 for this purpose, &c.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. Theodore Nunn, of Augusta, and Wm. P. Vandeveer, of Montgomery, became his sureties in the sum of $15,000 to answer for his appearance.

The United States vs. G. Jones, Alfred H. Moses, Colonel Coltart and A. J. Requier. This is an indictment for conspiring to overthrow the Government of the United States, and seize the property of the same. It will be remembered that at the commencement of the late war Jones was Judge; Requier, District Attorney; Moses, Clerk; and Coltart, Marshal of the United States District Court; that they afterward accepted these positions in the "Confederate States District Court."

The bail of Judge Jones was set at $15,000.

The bail of A. H. Moses was set at $100, he having the pardon of the President, and only requiring the form of a trial. The other defendants have not been arrested.

GOVERNOR OF MONTANA.—GREEN CLAY SMITH, M. C., has been nominated by THE PRESIDENT to be Governor of the Territory of Montana.

IT is very hot in New Orleans—Washington ditto.

MONS. BLOT calls pickled pig's feet "gutter snipe."

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1866.

SENATE.

Mr. Morgan presented memorials in favor of the passage of the bankrupt bill, from the House. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Morgan said he hoped the bankrupt law would be reported from the Judiciary Committee at an early day, so as to enable the Senate to pass it. He expressed himself in favor of the bill that recently passed the House on this subject. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in relation to the appointment of paymasters in the navy; which was passed, and goes to the House for the concurrence in amendments.

[As passed by the Senate it provides that the appointments to be made under the act of May 3, 1866, for the better organization of the pay department of the navy made from the number of acting assistant paymasters of the navy who have performed duty during the war, and who, at the time of their appointment, shall not be over thirty-two years of age. Section 2 authorizes the President to waive the required examination of such officers of the pay department of the navy as are on duty abroad, and cannot be examined; provided that they shall be examined as soon as practicable after their return.]

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill supplemental to the act relating to the admission of patients to the Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia, approved January 20, 1864.

It provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall exercise hereafter the authority conferred upon him by the act recited as fully and effectually as if such authority was not, by the terms of that act, limited to the duration of the then existing war.

The bill was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

Mr. Riddle introduced a bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Hall and Market Company of Washington, in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The incorporators named are George S. Gideon, S. P. Brown, C. H. Snow, K. F. Page, A. B. Farwell, Joseph W. Parish, of New Orleans, Amos C. Babcock, of Illinois, and their associates. The capital is $300,000, in shares of $100 each. The purpose is to build in the Fourth ward, at or near the intersection of Sixth street and the canal, a hall suitable for public purposes, and a markethouse for the sale of meats, vegetables, and provisions. The company is empowered to borrow $200,000 by the issue of bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, it was resolved that to-morrow (Friday) be set apart for the consideration of District of Columbia business.

On motion of Mr. Grimes, the bill to define the number and regulate the appointment of officers in the navy was taken up, as amended by the Committee on Naval Affairs. It provides that the number of line officers on the active list of the navy shall be one admiral, one vice admiral, ten rear admirals, twenty-five commodores, fifty captains, ninety commanders, one hundred and eighty lieutenants, one hundred and sixty masters, one hundred and sixty ensigns, and in other grades the number now allowed by law; provided that the increase in the grades authorized by this act shall be made by selection from the grade next below of officers who have rendered the most efficient and faithful service during the recent war. The number of rear admirals on the active and retired list shall not exceed twenty-one, exclusive of rear admirals retired after the passage of this act and of officers now on the retired list of commodores, who have commanded squadrons by order of the Secretary of the Navy, and who may be promoted to the grade of rear admiral on the retired list.

Section 3 provides that of the number of line officers on the active list of the navy, five lieutenant commanders, ten lieutenants, twenty masters and forty ensigns may be appointed from those officers who have served in the volunteer naval service not less than two years, and who, if not now in the service, have been honorably discharged therefrom; but if the number of officers in any grade exceeds the number fixed by law no more promotions or appointments shall be made to that grade until the number is reduced below that fixed by law, and the authority given under this section shall be exhausted when the number of volunteer officers above named shall have been once appointed.

Section 4 provides that the Secretary of the Navy shall appoint a board of three naval officers superior in rank to the officers to be appointed as above, which shall, after examining the claims of such candidates, report to the Secretary the most meritorious in character, ability, professional competency, and honorable service, the number to be appointed and transferred to the several grades mentioned; and any officer who has served in the volunteer naval service for two years shall have the right to present his claims and be examined.

Section 5 authorizes the Secretary to retain or appoint under existing laws such volunteer officers as may be required, until their places can be supplied by graduates from the Naval Academy.

Section 6 provides that lieutenant commanders may be assigned to duty as watch and navigation officers on board of vessels of war as well as first lieutenants of naval stations and of ships of war.

Section 7 provides that the salary of an admiral shall be $10,000 per annum, and shall have a secretary, who shall receive the annual sea pay of a lieutenant in the navy.

Mr. Fessenden, though having the highest appreciation of such distinguished men as General Grant and Admiral Farragut, did not approve of creating new offices for them. They had been placed in the highest offices in their respective services. He did not think he could vote to establish the grade of general for General Grant. He was willing to vote that Admiral Farragut's salary should be $10,000, which he did not think too much, and suggested to the Senator from Iowa to withdraw the amendment creating the grade of admiral, and make the salary of the vice admiral $10,000.

Mr. Grimes said he had no objections to do so.

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

The question was then taken on the amendment creating the grade of admiral, which resulted as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Cragin, Doolittle, Foster, Grimes, Guthrie, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Morgan, Norton, Ramsey, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, Williams, and Wilson—18.

Nays—Messrs. Conness, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Morrill, Pomeroy, Riddle, and Saulsbury—11.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The other amendments of the committee were agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Morrill, the joint resolution from the House appropriating $10,000 for the repair of the Potomac bridge was taken up and passed.

The joint resolution to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Universal Exhibition, at Paris, in 1867, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Grimes, providing that no officers shall be appointed or money paid under the provisions of the resolution until the Imperial Government shall give proper assurance to the Government of the United States of the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from the territory of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Saulsbury was unable to see what constitutional power Congress had to pass a resolution of this kind. They had just as much right to appropriate money for our own agricultural fairs and horse shows.

Mr. Harris said he had some information which, though not at all pertinent to the resolution under discussion, might be of interest to the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Grimes.] Mr. H. then read from a letter that the French troops would certainly be withdrawn. If he was at liberty to mention the author of this letter, Senators could not doubt the correctness of the information.

Mr. Howard said there were now 50,000 French troops in Mexico. He hoped the Senator's information was correct, but he had his fears about it. The policy of the Emperor Napoleon was to maintain Maximilian on the throne of Mexico, and all this talk about withdrawing was mere amusement. He did not believe the French Emperor contemplated any withdrawal. The glory and honor of France were too much at stake. The whole thing was owing to the weak policy of our own Government, and until there was some change in the administration of our department of foreign affairs—until there was a reassertion of the good old Monroe doctrine—the French troops never would be withdrawn.

Mr. Howe said if the presence of the French troops was an insult to us, this was not the way to resent it. If we are wronged let us proceed to avenge that wrong as sovereign Powers should. It was certainly unbecoming for this body to sit here day after day and discuss this question in such a matter. It was certainly very small because Louis Napoleon had insulted us to be making faces at his boy.

Mr. Wade did not think the country would be benefitted by being represented at this exhibition. It was gotten up to enhance the splendor and grandeur of the Napoleon dynasty, and the learned sages we would send there would come back with their heads filled with the glory of monarchial institutions. That was the way with all these shallow scientific men. It was the way with our representatives whom we sent to these European courts. It scarcely took them a month to become infatuated with the aristocracies by whom they were surrounded. Our present representative at the court of France was a complete snob. And who was this man for the glory of whose crown this whole thing was gotten up? This man was guilty of practices and crimes which, if committed by a private gentleman, no one in this Senate would associate with him. Mr. W. characterized Maximilian as a cursed robber, and the American arms should long since have driven him and his cohorts from Mexico. It was shameful for us, a blot on our national character. If this very innocent French Emperor did withdraw his troops he would not do it willingly. He was now doing all in his power to avert the great war now impending over Europe that he might continue undisturbed his designs on this continent. Senators might read their letters until doomsday. All he [Mr. W.] could see in it was that the Emperor did not want to provoke hostilities with the United States until European affairs were settled. If they were settled peaceably he [Mr. W.] predicted that he would never give up his hold on Mexico. It was the dearest object of his heart to establish a monarchy on this continent, and this Maximilian was but a plaything of his. He [Mr. W.] did not want the United States to have anything to do with this man in social intercourse. He was against any association with these people until they repented of their crimes and became honorable men.

Mr. Davis was in favor of the amendment, but thought it was too grave a proposition, one of too much dignity to be incorporated in a bill of this character. The Monroe doctrine had always been a cherished principle with him, and he was always ready to assert it.

Mr. Doolittle did not consider the taking interest in industrial exhibitions as paying homage to royalty. Exhibitions of this nature were essentially American institutions. He hoped the opinion which they had of the conduct of the Emperor in sending troops to Mexico would not influence them in voting on the pending question.

Mr. McDougall said Louis Napoleon had written to Gen. Forey that his policy was to circumscribe the power of the great Republic of North America. This letter had been read by him [Mr. McD.] on this floor before. The policy of Napoleon was one of extreme hostility to the United States. He was probably the worst man in the world, and the worst enemy of this Republic. Two years from now he would not rule in the country where he now held sway.

Mr. Wilson said the little French Prince who was to preside over this exhibition had been unnecessarily dragged into this discussion. What difference did it make to our people who presided. Our people were desirous of being represented there, and he was therefore in favor of the resolution. He believed that the French army would be out of Mexico before this exhibition takes place, and that Maximilian would follow in a few months after. Therefore, as we had not heretofore taken any action in this matter, it was not at all brave or bold to do it now when there was no necessity for it. France had recently been guilty of, an unfriendly act. Great Britain had been guilty of many, and that Government was now suffering for it, and he would not have been very sorrowful if she had suffered more by the events of the last few days.

Mr. Saulsbury said it seemed very strange that they were asserting Republican principles in Mexico, when a Republican form of government was denied by this very Congress to a large portion of our own territory occupied by eight or ten millions of people. Where was the Republican form of government for the last five years even in States which had adhered to the Union. Where was Republican government in Maryland, in Tennessee? The same kind of Republicanism which Louis Napoleon maintains—polls surrounded by bayonets. Better to restore Republican institutions at home; better open the doors to the Southern representatives, and allow them to assist in making the laws by which they are to be governed. Restore the *status quo ante bellum*. Give us the Union of our forefathers. Then they could say to the people of the world that our free Republican institutions should be extended over Mexico. Until then cease to talk about extending Republican institutions.

Mr. Grimes said he had offered his amendment in good faith, but after the assurance given by the Senator from New York [Mr. Harris] he was disposed to withdraw it.

By unanimous consent Mr. Grimes then withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, that no member of Congress, or any person holding an office of honor and trust under the United States, shall be appointed as one of the commissioners.

Mr. Harris offered an amendment appropriating $25,000 in coin to erect a building for the proper reception of American goods.

Mr. Harris said that every civilized Government of the world had made an appropriation for this object.

Mr. Cowan said there was clearly no power to pass this resolution. As to the republic of Mexico, he must confess that he had no sympathy for it. In the last thirty years they had had forty different governments, and it was the height of absurdity to talk about republicanism there. As a mere matter of dollars and cents the United States ought to be obliged to any one that would establish law and order there.

Pending discussion, on motion of Mr. Grimes, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House had under consideration the bill reported from the committee on reconstruction to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights. Speeches were made in support of the bill by Mr. Windom, of Minnesota, and in opposition by Mr. Harris, of Maryland; after which a discussion sprung up between Mr. Blond of Ohio, Mr. Eldridge of Wisconsin, Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania, and Messrs. Dawes and Boutwell of Massachusetts.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, obtained the floor, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

Mr. Delano, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolution, which were adopted, reciting that the present duty on imported wool afforded no protection to the American wool-grower, and yields very little revenue to the Government; that expectation prevails that the present duty is to be increased at the present session of Congress; that that expectation is causing large importations for future consumption, whereby the revenue of the nation from that source is being materially affected; and that the present clip of wool is being purchased by speculation at prices which do not remunerate the wool-grower in consequence of the delay in reforming the present tariff, and resolving that the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to give the subject immediate attention, and to report at the earliest possible day.

Bills we introduced, read twice and referred as follows:

By Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania: For the creation of a national board of insurance, and to provide for funding the indebtedness of the United States

By Mr. Paine, of Wisconsin: To create the collection district of Corpus Christi.

By Mr. Windom, of Minnesota: To authorize the Winona and St. Peters Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi river, and to establish it a post road.

The Senate bill to authorize the Commissioner of Patents to pay those employed as examiners and assistant examiners the salary fixed by law for the duties performed by them was passed—yeas 65, nays 41.

The House bill to establish assay offices at Portland, Oregon, and Boise City, Idaho, and to discontinue branch mints at Dalles City, Oregon; Charlotte, North Carolina; and Dahlonega, Georgia, came up in the morning hour, and was passed.

Mr. Whaley, of West Virginia, presented the credentials of Lewis Hanes, member elect from the fifth congressional district of North Carolina. Referred to the committee on reconstruction.

The report of the conference committee on the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida was made by Mr. Julian, of Indiana, and agreed to.

Bills were reported and disposed of as follows:

By Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs: Substitute for the House bill for the reorganization of the army. Ordered to be printed and recommitted, and its consideration fixed for Tuesday next, immediately after the morning hour.

By Mr. Hooper, of Mass., from the Committee on Banking and Currency: Bill to amend the National Currency act. Ordered to be printed and recommitted, with leave to report at any time.

By Mr. Francis Thomas, of Maryland, from the Committee on the Judiciary: To extend to the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, West Virginia, the provisions of the act of July 4, 1864, in reference to the Court of Claims. Read three times and passed.

IT is proposed to have a memorial Hall in Manchester, N. H., to commemorate and perpetuate the deeds of those who fell in the late war from that city, and an appeal is made to the public to sustain it. The committee having the matter in charge are Col. John L. Kelley, Gen. John Coughlin, Capt. M. O. Pearsons, Capt. M. V. B. Richardson, and Col. F. W. Parker, to whom contributions may be sent.

AT the trot on the Union course, between Butler, Lady Emma and Vanderbilt, best three in five—six heats—first was won by Vanderbilt, the second and fifth by Lady Emma, and the third, fourth and sixth by Butler. Time 2.36, 2.37½, 2.37, 2.38, 2.39, 2.32.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The following is the list of officers and platform of principles of the UNION NATIONAL CLUB of Washington, D. C:

Officers of the National Union Club.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. ALEX. W. RANDALL, of Wisconsin.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. D. S. NORTON, of Minnesota.
Hon. W. F. JOHNSTON, of Pennsylvania.
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Hon. W. C. GOODLOE, of Kentucky.
JAS. B. SMITH, of Wisconsin.
Gen. JAS. B. STEADMAN, of Ohio.
CHAS. B. WILKINSON, of Missouri.
Col. E. S. ALLEN, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY.

SAM'L B. LAUFFER, of Pennsylvania.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

J. B. FERGUSON, of Tennessee.

TREASURER.

C. E. RITTENHOUSE, (President National Bank of Commerce, and of the firm of Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co.)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. J. R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.
Hon. EDGAR COWAN, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. O. H. BROWNING, of Illinois.
Hon. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky.
Hon. W. A. BURLEIGH, of Dacotah.
Mr. CHARLES KNAPP, of District of Columbia.
Mr. SAMUEL FOWLER, of District of Columbia.

Honest conviction is my courage; the Constitution is my guide; and in the people is my faith.—ANDREW JOHNSON.

PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

1. *Resolved*, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

2. *Resolved*, That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism, and statesmanship of President JOHNSON is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. *Resolved*, That we endorse the resolution of Congress of July, 1861, declaring the object of the war on our part to be the defence and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired.

4. *Resolved*, That, in the language of the Chicago platform of 1860, and as quoted by the late President LINCOLN in his first inaugural address, "The maintenance inviolate of the rights of States, and especially of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends."

5. *Resolved*, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

6. *Resolved*, "That this Union must be and remain one and indivisible forever;" that the war for its preservation having been brought to a triumphant close, and the supremacy of the Constitution vindicated, the rights of the States under the Constitution are to be maintained inviolate, and that loyal citizens within the States and districts lately overrun by rebellion are entitled to all the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution.

7. *Resolved*, That all the States of the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each House being the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members.

8. *Resolved*, That treason is a crime which should be punished, and that we are opposed to compromising with traitors by bartering "universal amnesty" for "universal suffrage."

9. *Resolved*, That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation, never to be repudiated; and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever in aid of treason or rebellion should ever be assumed or paid.

10. *Resolved*, That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President JOHNSON as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion; with the platform upon which he was elected; with the declared policy of the late President LINCOLN, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

11. *Resolved*, That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes who died that the country might life, are the wards of the people, and should be cared for by the Government.

W. R. COOPER. A. J. RAGAN.

COOPER & RAGAN,
(Successors of Jas. Skinring,)
STOVE, TIN AND SHEET-IRON-WORKERS,
457 Eleventh Street, above Penn's Ave.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing