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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING.....JUNE 21, 1866.

HOW THE THEORY OF A DISSOLVED UNION OF THE STATES BECAME NECESSARY TO THE CONSPIRACY, AND WHAT DANGERS IT INVOLVES.

Although there were a very few over-zealous men in and out of Congress at the commencement of the war who heedlessly asserted that the constitutional union of the States was broken up, the notion did not rise into any character outside of the so-called rebel States, until it was found to be essential to the scheme of stifling the voice of those States in respect to the election of the next President. The authors of *that* project found it to be essential to their purposes. They perceived, as all our readers must, that the restoration of peace would entitle the people of every State alike to appoint electors of President the same as before the war, if the doctrine in this respect, upon which the war on our part was prosecuted, was generally adhered to. The idea advanced by ex-President LINCOLN, in his last public address, that they were "out of their proper practical relations, but in the Union nevertheless," would not answer their purpose. Nothing short of the full-fledged heresy of "a dissolved Union" would meet the demands of this particular emergency.

This must have been deemed at first a very hard necessity. It involved an amount of personal stultification which must have been extremely mortifying to some of the parties, if not absolutely painful. It involved a reversal of all the uttered doctrines, in this respect, of the Government during the war. It involved the renunciation of the theory which Congress itself laid down in its resolutions of 1861 defining the objects of the war. And it involved a shameful disavowal in the face of the civilized world of the repeated declarations of Secretary SEWARD in his correspondence, (and which had so effectually prevented foreign intervention,) that, notwithstanding the rebellion, the American Union of States remained, in contemplation of law, intact. But the exigencies of the scheme seemed to require all these sacrifices, and its authors seem to have concluded to make them.

And they seem to have resolved to make all the national sacrifices which are likely to result from an exposure of the Government to the pecuniary liabilities and dangers of such a doctrine—the very doctrine proclaimed in Europe at the outset of the war by MASON and SLIDELL, and upon which they raised a credit there for the Confederate loan—the very doctrine which Admiral WALLACE and his sympathizing friends recently declared to be the ground of their hope of ultimately obtaining from the United States the payment of the same. The English holders of the Confederate bonds claimed at their recent meeting at the London Tavern, on the authority of VATTEL and WHEATON, that if the American Union had been dissolved, as had been declared in the American Congress by Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, it followed as a resulting legal consequence, that the rebels had the power to set up for themselves, as they did, a *de facto* government at Richmond, and they further added, that all the world knew that *de facto* governments had the power to contract debts, and that the conquering power was, by the laws of nations, obligated to pay them. It was against all such revolting consequences that President LINCOLN in his time endeavored to guard the treasury of the nation by holding, both at home and abroad, that no State had been legally out of the Union a single hour and was without the power except with consent of all the rest to get out.

We suppose no principle of law to be better settled than that any Government entitled to be respected as that of an independent State in christendom may lawfully contract debts; and that for debts contracted in the name of the State, by its authorized agents, for its public use, the succeeding Government is liable. The doctrine is that the Government which succeeds to the fiscal rights of another is bound to fulfil its fiscal obligations. [WHEATON'S International Law, p. 41.]

It will be perceived from this that the doctrine of a dissolved Union by the recent war is not only absurd in itself but, besides being very unjust to eleven States of the Union, is very dangerous. It appears to us that the good sense of the American people, after a little reflection, will discard it as legal and political heresy which ought not to prevail. It ought to be crushed before it occasions any further mischief.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The occupation of Holstein by Prussian troops is equivalent to a declaration of war against Austria. The event did not result in a battle because the Austrian army of occupation in Holstein was too small to confront the force sent by Prussia. Both powers have formidable forces in Silesia, (Prussia,) which has been invaded by Austrian troops, at which point, ere this, a battle has undoubtedly been fought.

The first blow by Prussia will be a signal for an attack upon Austria by Italy, thus diverting a large Austrian army in the direction of the Italian border. The latter power will probably throw a strong force into Hungary, at the head of which KOSSUTH will march and endeavor with his eloquence to incite another revolution.

It is feared that the German States may declare war against Prussia; the majority of the Diet being known to lean towards Austria. The situation is as interesting as the complication is great. The next steamer, due in about two days, is anxiously looked for, and will bring startling news.

While the war in Europe may temporarily damage the business of this country, there is no doubt that the grand result will prove beneficial to the American trade and people.

PERSONAL.

MAJOR GENERAL AVERILL is in town.

GEN. MARSTON, M. C., had an interview with the President yesterday.

LAMARTINE has declined a pension from France of forty thousand francs for life, and has decided to settle in Sicily.

THE PRESIDENT AND COL. WILLIAM B. STOKES.

A few days since an elaborate article appeared in the Washington *Chronicle*, under the title of "My Policy." It proposed to give a "new chapter in its history," to show the "treatment of Tennessee Unionists" by ANDREW JOHNSON, and to expose the "Copperhead assault upon Colonel STOKES."

We really are not inclined to aid the efforts that have been so persistently made to give undue prominence to Colonel STOKES. Their frequency only proves how difficult is the task of defence in his case, and what strenuous exertion is necessary to keep him from sinking into the depths of well-merited political oblivion. We only now notice the article for the purpose of vindicating the truth of history, and of exposing the shallow and vindictive motives that evidently prompted its preparation and publication.

The very first sentence contains what to us appears to be a deliberate and premeditated untruth. "The assault upon Colonel WILLIAM B. STOKES," says the writer, "*by the myrmidons of* ANDREW JOHNSON, renders it necessary that a statement of his relations to that individual, and to the great cause of which he is so distinguished a champion, should be made public." Now, we deny that any assault has been made upon this so-called "distinguished champion." If such an attack has been made, when was it made, and by whom? After a careful examination of our own files, and those of our numerous exchanges, we have been unable to find any mention of his name, except as the author of the following letter, written to one of his friends in Tennessee:

LIBERTY, May 10, 1861.

Mr. John Duncan, McMinnville, Tenn.:

DEAR SIR: I have just learned from a friend that there is some gross misrepresentations going the rounds in your section in regard to my position in this trying crisis, and, for the benefit of yourself and others, I write this:

I have been a zealous advocate of the Union up to the time of Lincoln's call for 75,000 troops; that being in violation of law, and for the subjugation of the South, I commend Governor Harris for his course, and for arming the State and resisting Lincoln to the point of the bayonet, and have enrolled my name as a volunteer to resist his usurpation. I have, in Congress and out, opposed coercion—and all forced measures—believing that it was better to recognize the independence of the "Southern Confederacy" than to attempt to coerce them back.

I have always opposed secession, but claim the right of revolution, and the right to resist the oppression of the Federal Government, and to throw off their allegiance to the same when that oppression becomes intolerable. That time has now come. I have been, and am now, for standing by the border slave States, for they are to be the great sufferers during the conflict. I am opposed to being tacked on to the Southern Confederacy at present, (except as a military league.) But when peace is restored, if the two nations cannot live in peace, let all the fifteen slave States elect delegates, meet in convention, frame their constitution, and submit it to the people for their ratification.

The South ought to be a unit during the war by all means. I had announced myself as a candidate for re-election, but on seeing Lincoln's proclamation for troops, abandoned the canvass at once, and I am no candidate. I claim to have done my duty in trying to heal our difficulties and restore peace. That having failed, I shall now march forward in the discharge of my duty in resisting Lincoln, regardless of false charges, or what not, by those who are trying to put me down. Time will tell where we all stand, and who have been faithful.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain yours truly, WM. B. STOKES.

Do the "distinguished champion" and his new-found friends consider the publication of this letter an assault upon him "by the myrmidons of ANDREW JOHNSON?"

Did Col. STOKES not write it? Is he not alone responsible for the treasonable views it upholds, and for the disloyal sentiments it expresses? Is its genuineness not admitted by the *Chronicle?* Such being the case, the grave question arises, Can Col. STOKES, as a member of Congress from the State of Tennessee, take the required oath? What is that oath, and what are its terms? In order that our readers may judge for themselves, we give it in full:

"I, A B, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended Government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God."

By the conditions of the oath, all persons are excluded from office who have "voluntarily borne arms against the United States," and voluntarily given "aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto." Has Col. STOKES ever, of his own accord, aided the rebellion? Examine his letter, and it will be found that he not only "commended Gov. HARRIS for arming the State and resisting LINCOLN to the point of the bayonet;" but that he *enrolled his name "as a volunteer to resist his usurpation."* At the most critical moment, when THE PRESIDENT had called into the field 75,000 troops in order to uphold the Government and maintain the Union, this "distinguished champion" threw his weight into the scale of rebellion, declared that the time had arrived when the oppression of the Federal Government had become intolerable; that "the South ought to be a unit during the war by all means;" and that he should "march forward in the discharge of his duty in resisting LINCOLN." The letter, as is self-evident, was written for the express purpose of giving aid, countenance, counsel, and encouragement to those who sought the destruction of the Union. It is true that the *Chronicle* pleads, in extenuation, that it was written during a period of time in Tennessee when this now "unconditional Union man" was "on the fence;" but we leave it to the "distinguished champion" to decide whether or not, in view of its plain object and emphatic declaration, he can, consistently with truth and honor, take an oath so explicit in its requirements, and so unmistakable in its meaning, as that prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862.

Truth and justice require that we should acknowledge the fact that, although Colonel STOKES at first enrolled his name as a volunteer to resist what he termed Mr. LINCOLN'S usurpation, he subsequently did profess to become a good Union man—joining the national army and fighting to aid in the great effort to save the nation's life. The question, however, is not what are his sentiments now, but—pursuing his own course with reference to those who, having participated in the rebellion, now desire to renew their allegiance to the Government—what were his views in times past? The solution of this question is found in his letter of May 10th, 1861. Read it again and again, and how can any intelligent mind escape the conviction that its author did at one time "voluntarily" aid the rebellion? We are sorry for the ambitious colonel, who has of late so persistently sought the foremost place in the Union ranks. We would, if we could, find an excuse for him in palliation of his deliberately disloyal act; would even be glad to see him admitted to his seat in Congress; but then how can this be done without repealing the test oath prescribed by law, which doubtless he would gladly evade in his own case, but would unrelentingly apply to those who, following his advice, committed the same error at the beginning of the rebellion, repented and resumed their allegiance and became as loyal as Colonel STOKES himself, but are now excluded by just such consistent men as this "distinguished champion." Even the Union men of Tennessee who are opposed to disfranchising all who thus "enrolled" themselves are stigmatized by him as "rebel sympathizers" and "copperheads."

It is urged by the *Chronicle* that Colonel STOKES has just cause of complaint against the President, growing out of the appointment of a collector and an assessor of internal revenue in his district. What cause of complaint can he have? Who has the right to nominate? Is not the power conferred upon THE PRESIDENT by law? If so, and the persons nominated are loyal and competent, who should object? We have made some inquiry in respect to the nominees, and propose to give to our readers the result. Col. A. E. GARRETT, we learn, was a soldier in the army of the United States, who served with distinction, and was promoted to the rank of colonel by THE PRESIDENT when military governor of Tennessee. He voted for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and was a member of the convention that proposed amendments to the constitution of the State for the abolition of slavery. These amendments he supported, casting his vote in their favor at the election at which they were ratified by the people. He was a member of the Legislature, and was recommended for the position for which he has been nominated by such true Union men as HORACE MAYNARD and Senators FOWLER and PATTERSON.

JOHN W. BOWEN, the other nominee, has, we understand, been a consistent Union man. He was an elector on the LINCOLN and JOHNSON ticket in Tennessee; was a member of the convention which proposed amendments for the abolition of slavery in Tennessee, and voted for them; was elected to the Senate assembled under the new constitution; voted for the franchise law; and was recommended for the position for which he was nominated by THE PRESIDENT by Governor BROWNLOW, and all of the State Senators, HORACE MAYNARD, JOHN W. LEFTWITCH, ISAAC R. HAWKINS, and Col. STOKES, who, in his endorsement, says that JOHN W. BOWEN "deserves the appointment because of his *loyalty and capacity.*"

Inquiry has developed further facts, which go to show that the question with THE PRESIDENT was, should he appoint JOHN W. BOWEN, thus highly recommended, or an applicant who was urged by none other than Colonel STOKES? He chose—and no doubt wisely—the former, to the mortification of the man who so promptly volunteered "to resist LINCOLN'S usurpation." These men—Colonel GARRETT and Mr. BOWEN—are now denounced by the *Chronicle* as rebel sympathizers, who ought not to be confirmed by the Senate. The full extent of their offences appears to be that as members of the Tennessee Legislature they opposed the new "franchise bill," which perpetually deprives of their privileges as citizens all persons who in any way gave aid and comfort, or sympathy, to armed treason. It is said that under its stringent provisions three fourths of the white male citizens of Tennessee over the age of twenty-one years are disfranchised, and that it would have included even Col. STOKES, had he not found a loophole for escape from its sweeping terms by voting on the question of the reorganization of the State.

The *Chronicle* has failed to state a fact which, for the sake of fairness, ought to have been made known—that Captain GATE, whom Colonel STOKES asked THE PRESIDENT to nominate, was a member of the Senate of Tennessee, and more than once voted against resolutions complimentary to the President of the United States, while Mr. BOWEN invariably supported them. Yet, because THE PRESIDENT would not select for office his political opponents and chose his own political friends, this "distinguished champion," who in May, 1861, commenced his "march forward in the discharge of his duty in resisting LINCOLN," charges the Executive with cruel treatment towards "Tennessee Unionists"—this, too, in face of THE PRESIDENT'S expressed willingness to appoint Colonel STOKES' friends, but not his (the President's) enemies!

The article further alleges that THE PRESIDENT *induced* Col. STOKES to visit Tennessee for the purpose of attending a convention of the friends of the Administration, called for the 22d day of February, 1866, and to carry with him resolutions already prepared for adoption by the meeting—one of them endorsing the policy of Congress. It would also seem that Col. STOKES' speech sustaining the resolutions, and in praise of the patriotism of STEVENS and SUMNER, was a part of the plan that he had been sent to Nashville to execute. Our readers will doubtless remember that this must have occurred at the very time THE PRESIDENT had about completed his celebrated veto message in relation to the Freedmen's Bureau, (sent to the Senate on the 19th of February, 1866,) and when his opinions of the gentlemen to whom Col. STOKES alludes had become fully known, even before ANDREW JOHNSON'S speech delivered on the 22d of February, 1866.

It is probable that THE PRESIDENT may have suggested to Colonel STOKES and others the expediency of attending the Nashville Convention. He was anxious that harmony should prevail in the Union party of Tennessee, and no doubt hoped that Colonel STOKES, when he reached the capital of the State, would use what influence he possessed in behalf of a policy so vital to the welfare of the State and the nation, and for the support of which this earnest opponent of coercion to bring back the seceded States had more than once openly pledged himself. How different the conduct of Colonel STOKES, when he reached his destination, from that which, it may be assumed, he had induced THE PRESIDENT to believe it would be, may be readily understood when, upon reading the *Chronicle*, it is found that this "original Union man" delivered a speech, in which he eulogized Senator SUMNER and Representative STEVENS, and entirely ignored the great mission of conciliation upon which it is to be supposed he was sent.

The *Chronicle* assumes that THE PRESIDENT has animosity towards Col. STOKES. When and in what way has it been manifested? Did not Col. STOKES owe his appointment in the Federal army to ANDREW JOHNSON, and has not THE PRESIDENT evinced a uniformly kind disposition toward him? It seems to us that the Colonel's zeal has altogether outrun his discretion, and that he may with propriety remind him of the melancholy fate of the frog which attempted to swell itself to the proportions of an ox.

A Well-Merited Appointment.

Amongst the appointments confirmed by the Senate in Executive session yesterday was that of LUIS J. CZAPKAY, M. D., of California, as Consul General to the Danubian Principalities, to reside at Bucharest. In the event of a general European war the position will be one of importance. Dr. CZAPKAY is a Hungarian by birth, a compatriot and fellow-exile of KOSSUTH. He is an excellent linguist, a gentleman of character and refinement, and ranks amongst the wealthy citizens of San Francisco. He is proud of the country of his adoption and during his past fifteen months' tour in Europe has been of considerable service to our Government in the semi-official position which was given him by President LINCOLN.

Conscience Money.

The "conscience" fund of the Treasury Department was further increased yesterday by the contribution of twenty-two dollars by a repentant individual, formerly an officer of the United States army.

Seizure by a Custom Officer.

The Commissioner of Customs yesterday received information of the seizure, by the Collector at New Orleans, of a large quantity of wine and other valuable property.

MR. EDGAR WELLES, son of the Secretary of the Navy, and formerly a lieutenant on the staffs of Generals Butler and Ord, Army of the James, has been temporarily appointed chief clerk of the Navy Department.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY and OUR YOUNG FOLKS, for July, have been received, and are for sale at PARKER'S Post Office stand. They are superior numbers.

THE Navy, State and Treasury Departments yesterday displayed their flags at half-mast in respect to the memory of Hon. Lewis Cass.

REPORTS from Southwestern Georgia give sad accounts of the result of the late storm.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Circular to the Diplomatic Agents and Consuls of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is specially invited to the subjoined order of this date, relative to the payment of appropriate honors to the memory of the late LEWIS CASS, whose last official public service was rendered to his country at the head of this department.

You will cause the flags of your several offices to be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this circular, and will adopt the usual symbols of public mourning for a period of thirty days.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that LEWIS CASS, distinguished not more by faithful service in varied public trusts than by exalted patriotism at a recent period of political disorder, departed this life at four o'clock yesterday morning. The several Executive Departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased, at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, June 18, 1866.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. GEORGE S. FISHER, the Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death, on the 26th of March last, at Kanagawa, of T. J. RUMERE, a naturalized American citizen, formerly a resident of the State of California, aged about 39 years.

Post Office Department.

The operations of this important branch of the Government continues exceedingly active and interesting to the people of every State and Territory.

From the decisions of yesterday we have selected the most important to our readers, embracing new contracts, changes of service, and orders in relation to post offices. In addition to those published today, there were about one hundred orders establishing or re-establishing offices, re-opening others in the South and southwest, filling appointments to vacancies generally created by resignation, death, or removal to other places.

The mail transportation on the first day of July will far exceed that of any previous period under the Government, and, with good reasons to believe, better arranged for the convenience and interest of the whole people.

CONTRACTS ORDERED.

Route No. 13111, Wisconsin, Wausau to Jenny, with Zephaniah Space; service twice a week.

Route No. 9696, Kansas, Broadwell to Rutland, with Wesley McDaniel, of Broadwell.

Route No. 10677, Missouri, Rowletta to Freedown, with Elijah Young; service twice a week.

Route No. 14080, Kansas, with Henry Larson; service six times a week from Kansas City to Shawnee

Route No. 14082, Kansas, with William Miller, of Lawrence, for service from Lawrence by Franklin to Endora, three times a week, and back.

Route No. 10166, Tennessee, Fayetteville to Pulaski, with W. H. B. Marcron; service once a week.

Route No. 16253, Tennessee, Whiteville to Stanton Depot, with Josiah Franklin; service three time a week.

Route No. 6096, Georgia, with Randolph Vaughn; service from Marietta by Powder Springs to Dallas.

Route No. 9492, Ohio, with C. G. Pearce, of Cincinnati, for service three time a week, in steamboats, between Portsmouth and Gallipolis, supplying twenty-four intermediate points.

Route No 9485, Ohio, Ottawa to Charloe, contract with Perry Kingery, of Franconia, for this service.

Route No. 8106, Vicksburg to New Orleans, 397 miles, in suitable and safe steamboats, contract is ordered with A. S. Mansfield, of New Orleans. Twenty-five intermediate offices on this route will be supplied regularly three times a week.

Route No. 12144, Indiana, contract is ordered with John A. Lupman for this service.

Route No. 3151, North Carolina, contract is ordered with F. S. Singletary, of Elizabethtown, for service from Morgantown to Ashville twice a week.

Route No. 5250, North Carolina, Huntsville to Elkin, contract with Thomas Hayner for service from Huntsville by Yadkinsville to Elkin twice a week.

MAIL SERVICE CHANGED.

Vermont—On route No. 441, St. Johnsbury to Lancaster, the six times a week service is extended to Lunenburg.

Oregon—On route 15107, Salem to Dallas, an additional weekly trip is ordered between Salem, Eola, and Dallas, and service is extended to Buena Vista.

POST OFFICES.

Maryland—Appointments—At New Ark, Worcester county, Littleton J. Sturgis is appointed postmaster, vice Robert M. Powell, resigned.

At Stablersville, Baltimore county, Joshua A. Young, postmaster, vice Daniel Brigg, resigned.

Discontinued—Lombardville, Cecil county. Papers should now be sent to Brick Meeting House.

Harris' Lot, Charles county. Papers now to Newburgh

Pennsylvania.—To fill the vacancies created by resignation, the following appointments were made:

At Falmouth, Lancaster county—Miss Kate Minnich, Postmaster, vice Alfred W. Moore.

At Rostraver, Westmoreland county—Samuel Martin, Postmaster, vice D. S. Hassler.

At West Brownsville, Washington county—Mrs. Bell Bennington, Postmaster, vice James Moffitt.

At Pittsville, Venango county—William Woodburn, Postmaster, vice James Morrow.

At Chess Spring, Cambria county—Michael D. Wagner, Postmaster, vice Henry Nulter.

At Wilson's Mills, Venango county—Alexander S. Wilson, Postmaster, vice John Rodgers

At Well's Tannery, Fulton County—James Mishart, Postmaster, vice J. G. Lyon.

The office at Boston, Northampton county, is re-established, name changed to Johnsonville, and M. G. Stier appointed Postmaster.

Office at Scrubgrass, Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, is changed to "Gobeenville," and George W. Gobeen retained as Postmaster.

The following post offices have been reopened in Virginia:

Cedar Fork, Caroline county, Mrs. B. A. Anderson postmistress.

Spring Mills, Appomattox county, Mrs. Ann L. Bule postmistress.

Waverly Station, Sussex county, J. T. Brockwell postmaster.

Well Water, Buckingham county, Miss M. A. Maxy postmistress.

At Owl Run, Fauquier county, appoint A. Benedict postmaster, vice G. B. Davis, resigned.

The following offices have been discontinued:

White Gate, Giles county; West Point, King William county; Mansfield, Louisa county.

The following appointments have been made for West Virginia:

David Gletner postmaster at Cherry Run Depot, Morgan county, vice J. B. Secrist, resigned.

James Kindrick postmaster at Wayne Court House, Wayne county, vice B. Ferguson, resigned.

Enoch Hager postmaster at Buffalora, Logan county, vice Alex. McNealey, declined.

Discontinue Waugh's Mills, Brooke county.

Naval Prize Money.

The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, who has the adjustment of all claims for naval prize money for rebel captures made during the war, announces that the bounty money accruing to the officers and men of the following named vessels, viz:—the Benton, Cairo, Carondelet, Louisville, St. Louis, Monarch and Queen of the West—for the destruction of the enemy's vessels at Memphis, in June, 1862, is now ready for payment at the Fourth Auditor's Office.

Orders have been received to distribute and pay the prize money accruing to those engaged in the fight at Mobile in August, 1864. This will be ready for payment in about two months from the present date The total amount involved in the latter is $767,098 49.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The receipts from this source yesterday amounted to $440,420.04.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1866.

Mr. Harris presented a number of petitions asking an extension of the time for collecting the tax on the circulation of State banks. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on the Library, reported the joint resolution to authorize the distribution of surplus copies of the American state papers in the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, which was passed.

Mr. Morrill presented petitions from the cities of Washington and Georgetown, asking the abrogation of the corporate charters of the two cities. Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Harris the bill amending the act of March, 1863, granting lands to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph in said State, was taken up and, after amendment, passed.

Mr. Morrill introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas a statement of the expenditures of the United States for the various public works of the Government in each State or Territory of the Union from 1789 to 1860 was made in a reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of July 12, 1861, (Ex. Doc. No. 9, Thirty-Seventh Congress, First session,) therefore—

Resolved, That the President be requested to further inform the Senate of the amount expended for the same purposes in each State and Territory of the Union, and in the District of Columbia, to the close of the year 1865.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington county railroad in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the District Committee. The incorporators are Samuel P. Brown, Francis Mattingly, Noble D. Larner, Marshall Brown, and Joseph L. Pearson. It is for a horse railroad in the suburbs, north of the city, from Boundary street. Capital from $200,000 to $500,000.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill to amend the several acts and indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It authorizes the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, in executing the acts of the 17th and 27th of July, 1861, and other acts of like character, to allow and refund to the States all moneys actually and necessarily expended in enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops, having respect to the laws enacted by the several States on these subjects; and that all vouchers made in conformity with such laws shall be declared sufficient. The decisions shall be final.

Mr. Cragin introduced a bill to provide for the adoption of children and change of names in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the District Committee. It empowers the Orphans' Court of the District of Columbia to grant petitions of suitable persons for adoption of orphan children, with consent of guardian or next of kin, and prescribes regulations for such state of adoption.

Mr. Cragin also introduced a bill to amend a bill entitled "An act to enable guardians and committees of lunatics appointed in the several States to act within the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1864, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. This bill authorizes the Orphans' Court to appoint guardians to minors resident in the District if under fourteen years of age; if over fourteen years, the minor may appoint his own guardian, who must be approved by the Court. If he neglects to select his own guardian, the Court may appoint one.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the following joint resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be authorized to hire a suitable building or buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Department of State, and that such sum of money, not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, as may be necessary towards defraying the expense of such hiring, the transfer of the public archives, and the fitting up of the building or buildings, be, and the same hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. Grimes, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported without amendment the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island, in the Delaware river, for naval purposes, and to dispense with and dispose of the site of the existing yard at Philadelphia.

Mr. Hendricks moved to take up the resolution from the House fixing the time for adjournment. Mr. H. said the tax bill was to come up to-day, and asked Mr. Fessenden whether it could not be considered in a week.

Mr. Fessenden thought it could.

Mr. Fessenden hoped it would not be taken up.

The Chair said the resolution had been referred to the Committee on Finance, and, as it had not been reported, it was not before the Senate, and the motion to take up could not be entertained.

Mr. Hendricks then modified his motion that the committee should be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. He thought they should adjourn as soon as possible; the country expected it, and would be benefited by it.

Mr. Fessenden did not think it possible at the present time to fix any day for adjournment There was considerable business yet to be disposed of, and, although he was as anxious as the Senator from Indiana to adjourn some time in July, he did not think it practicable to fix precisely what day.

Mr. Hendricks thought that the business of the Senate was now so far advanced that his motion could be made with propriety. There were many reasons why an adjournment should take place, and few, if any, why it should be delayed He was unwilling to stay here for the sake of passing a new tariff bill. He demanded the yeas and nays on his motion, which was disagreed to by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Davis, Guthrie, Hendricks, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith and Saulsbury—6.

Nays.—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Edmonds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, and Yates—25.

On motion of Mr. Henderson, the bill to grant lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley railroad and its extension to Red river, was taken up.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired, when on motion of Mr. Fessenden the tax bill was taken up.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden the time fixed for the collection of the tax on unmanufactured cotton was made on and after the first of August next instead of the first of July.

The amendment of the committee making the tax two cents per pound instead of five was agreed to.

The sixth section was amended so as to allow the drawback provided for to thread and knit fabrics manufactured exclusively from cotton.

The eighth section was amended so as to make the compensation of inspectors of cotton the same as inspectors of tobacco.

The section requiring the assessors of taxes to publish their notices in papers of the largest circulation is amended by allowing the assessors to advertise in any newspaper of their districts.

The provision allowing twenty-five cents to the assistant assessors for each permit granted to any tobacco, snuff or cigar manufacturer was stricken out.

An amendment was adopted that *all* distillers of apples grapes and peaches shall pay a license of $50.

An amendment was adopted providing that keepers of hotels, inns, taverns and eating-houses having paid the special tax imposed on them, shall be subject to no additional tax for selling tobacco, snuff or cigars on the same premises.

An amendment was adopted requiring plumbers, gas fitters, architects and civil engineers to pay a license of ten dollars.

Pending consideration, on the motion of Mr. Conness, Senate went into executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to amend the act of April 18, 1818, for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. [It provides that the act of 1818 shall not be so construed as to prohibit citizens of the United States from selling vessels, ships, or steamers built within the United States, or materials or munitions of war, the growth or product of the same, to inhabitants of other countries, or to governments not at war with the United States; provided that the operations of this act shall be suspended whenever the United States shall be engaged in war.]

Mr. Glossbrenner, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the relief of inhabitants of towns and villages in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of making the United States Consulate at Quebec a salaried office.

Mr. Donnally, of Illinois, from Committee on Public Lands, reported bill granting to the State of Iowa, lands in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of the Iowa Central Railroad. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio, from Committee on Commerce, reported back Senate amendments to the bill farther to provide for the safety of lives of passengers on board steam vessels, with a recommendation that they be non-concurred in. The amendments were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference was asked.

Mr. McRuer, of California, introduced joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the account of C. T. Fay. Read twice, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked and obtained leave to attach his signature to the report of the reconstruction committee, which was made in his absence.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of State and Postmaster General for information as to why public printing for their Departments is given to the Richmond *Examiner*.

Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, objected, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Perham, of Maine, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, and for other purposes.

The first section extends the provisions of the pension laws to provost marshals, deputy provost marshals, and enrolling officers who have been killed or wounded in the discharge of their duties—provost marshals to rank for the purpose of pension as captains, deputy provost marshals as first lieutenants, and enrolling officers as second lieutenants.

The second section increases the pensions to widows of deceased soldiers and sailors having children, at the rate of two dollars per month for each child under the age of sixteen.

After considerable discussion, the bill was read three times and passed.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions was then discharged from the further consideration of the resolution requiring it to report a bill to double the pensions of those who became pensioners from the late war against the rebellion; and the resolution was laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the Senate bill, which was up yesterday in the morning hour, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific railroad, in California, to Portland, Oregon.

After much discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Loan, of Mo., from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back a substitute for the Senate bill for a grant of lands to the State of Kansas, to aid in the construction of the Northern Kansas railroad and telegraph.

The morning hour having expired, the bill went over till to-morrow in the morning hour.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of the House in regard to gold sold since February 1, 1866, by whom sold, &c.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, just announced to the House, be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, with instructions to inquire fully into all the facts and statements therein contained; and that the committee also inquire whether any gold has been purchased for the Treasury since the 1st day of January, 1865, the amount of such purchase, by whom and of whom made, the amount of premium paid, the compensation allowed the person acting for the Government; also that the committee report the dates and amounts of the several sales of gold made since the 1st day of January, 1866, the names of the purchasers, the amounts purchased by each, the time of purchase, and all the circumstances attending such purchases and amount paid the agent of the Treasury; that the committee have power to send for persons and papers, and shall report the results of the inquiry hereby directed to the House with such recommendations as may be deemed proper for the interests of the Government.

The resolution was adopted.

The Senate substitute to the House bill in reference to the Paris Exposition, was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee of the Whole, reported back to the House, non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

The following bills were taken from the Speaker's table and referred:

Senate amendment to Army Appropriation bill.

Senate Bill to authorize the issue of American registers to the brigs Margaret and Golden Fleece.

To amend the Metropolitan Police act of the District of Columbia.

To incorporate the National Life and Accident Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

To grant certain powers to the levy court of the county of Washington, District of Columbia.

For the relief of Edward St. Clair Clark, a paymaster in the navy.

Releasing to Francis S. Lynn the interest of the United States in certain lands.

Granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Columbia river to Salt Lake city.

To amend an act granting a pension to the widow of Major General Hiram G. Berry.

To amend the act of July 2, 1864, to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean.

Adjourned.

MARRIED.

By the Rev. Wm. H. Carr, at the the residence of Amos Hunt, in the city of Washington, D. C., on the night of June 20, WILLIAM CLARKE, of Edinburgh, New York, to MRS. SARAH A. ELLIOT, of Manchester, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Pensions.—Copies of the Republican** containing the "Act supplementary to the several acts relating to pensions," approved June 6, can be obtained at this office. Price, 5 cents per copy. tf.

☞ **National Military Asylum.—The Managers** of the National Asylum for discharged volunteer soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the loyal States, contain at least 200 acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the managers to erect without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications, and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications, and estimates—the first named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major General B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers.

LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

☞ Publishers of papers authorized to publish the laws of the United States will insert for three weeks, and send bill, with copy of publication, prior to June 23. my23-3w

☞ **Moth and Freckles.—Ladies afflicted** with Discolorations on the Face, called mo