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S. P. HANSCOM, EDITOR.

MONDAY MORNING.....MAY 7, 1866.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

When we reflect that the same great political party which elected ANDREW JOHNSON Vice President of the United States, also chose the present majority to Congress, and that in the fall of 1864 a common sentiment animated the candidates and the supporters of the Baltimore platform, no one in the ranks of the Union hosts doubting for a moment the unadulterated patriotism of President JOHNSON, we may well express surprise at the strange animosity which has sprung up in the National Legislature against THE PRESIDENT, and it is worth our while to obtain, if possible, the motive or secret of it. It is not because THE PRESIDENT has departed from any principle enunciated at the Baltimore convention, for he has persistently adhered to every project, purpose, and idea then and there advanced. It is not that he has abandoned the policy of Mr. LINCOLN, which that great body of loyal men came together to vindicate, and which the people so conspicuously ratified, for he took that policy just where our martyred President left it, and has with religious devotion carried it forward to almost complete success. It is not for any dereliction in the consummation of emancipation, for the special feature of President JOHNSON's course has been to make the liberty of the slave real, substantial, and universal.

Neither is it because of his position on the suffrage question. On that question THE PRESIDENT stands clear and unequivocal. He advocates qualified suffrage without distinction of race or color as the policy of the community; as the voluntary act of the people of the State, who by law and custom have ever controlled this matter; and opposes any imposition of suffrage by the unconstitutional exercise of power on the part of Congress. As the committee on reconstruction have reported a constitutional amendment, which abandons any attempt by Congress to enforce suffrage by central legislation, leaving the whole question to the several States, thus most unmistakably endorsing his position, we cannot find the reason of congressional antagonism to him in this direction.

Neither is it to be found in the differences which exist as to restoration. Congress admits, with THE PRESIDENT, that for the common good of all, the work of restoration should be immediate. THE PRESIDENT thinks that the right of representation is inherent to the States within the American Union, and that loyal delegates should come in at once. Congress wants them to first ratify some unimportant amendments before such admission. The greatest point of difference that manifests itself between the Executive and legislative departments of the Government is contained in the fact that the Aministration believes that sound policy and the present condition of the country demand that the people of the South should participate, as Americans, in the Government which they are now pledged to uphold and defend, and Congress opposes such participation until after the next presidential election. This would hardly seem to be sufficient ground for hurling at President JOHNSON the most unsparing invective, or charging him with the most malignant treachery and the most stupendous crimes.

The trouble arises from the diversity of sentiment on the present situation of affairs. THE PRESIDENT and his Cabinet view the matter in the light of peace; Congress in the light of war. The one regards the rebellion as crushed; the other seems to consider it as yet in full operation. Congress reflects the prejudices, the passions, the vehemence of the martial period in which they were elected. Then war raged, and there were vast rebel armies in the field, and rebel corsairs on the sea, and many States in the attitude of revolt. The air was filled with the roar of hostile cannon; victory was far from certain, and the heroes of the nation were daily being added to the sainted roll of honor. It was in the "heat and temper" of such times that the Thirty-Ninth Congress was chosen, and it seems to retain all the rage and rancor of that season of blood. This is why we hear in the congressional halls so much said of the "public enemy," when none exists; of "red-handed foes," when no foe lifts his impious hand throughout our boundaries; of "black-hearted traitors," when treason has lowered its crest in every State of the Republic.

THE PRESIDENT and his counsellors, guided by a wiser and more Christian impulse, have buried with the war its savage and inhuman spirit. They furled with the victorious banners of the nation the rage of conflict, and when peace came they accepted its issues and used its language. The Administration, in distinction from Congress, represent the emotions of gratitude for the rescue of the land, instead of the memories of hatred for those who imperiled it. It weighs, judges, and directs events as they now exist, not as they transpired two years ago. Remembering that the majestic blessings of peace dawn on our land once more, THE PRESIDENT and his associates are inspired by its necessities, and ruling with reference to civil instead of military law, they comprehend the wants of a nation rather than of a section, and grasp the destinies of a Republic rather than the mere fortunes of a political party. Herein lies, in our judgment, the difference between THE PRESIDENT and Congress.

CAN'T BE BEAT.

We defy the chief of liars to beat the following tissue in the same number of words:

"Fortunately for the substantial interests of the people, and for the cause of good government, the congressional plan of reconstruction is opposed by every rebel and Copperhead leader, and favored, *without a single influential exception*, by the earnest men who, from the beginning of the war, represented the wishes and responded to the demands of the people."—*Forney, D. D.*

Mrs. Jefferson Davis.

The Norfolk *Virginian* gives an account of the visit of Mrs. DAVIS to her husband, and says:

"The conditions of her visit, and the privileges which will be extended to her during its continuance, are subjects of considerable speculation. Should she remain here any length of time she will probably make her home at the residence of Dr. Cooper, Post Surgeon, near the fortress.

"What transpired after Mrs. Davis entered the fortress is, of course, unknown just at present."

ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.—SPITEFUL LEGISLATION.

The Chicago *Journal*, by far the ablest and most reliable Republican paper in the Northwest, contains an able article in its issue of May 3, in favor of admitting loyal representatives of the southern States to seats in Congress. It appears elsewhere in our paper today. In the same number of the *Journal* we find the following sensible remarks on the same subject, but having a special bearing upon Tennessee:

"What good, honest or patriotic reason is there for excluding the loyal and true Senators and Representatives elect from Tennessee—*radical abolitionists*, as they are—from the seats to which loyal and faithful Union voters elected them? It will not be a sufficient answer for Messrs. Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, and their friends, to say that the loyalists of Tennessee are excluded merely to spite and worry and anger Andrew Johnson. That would be trifling and contemptible. The good sense, justice, and honor of the Republican party of the country would repudiate such wicked folly on the part of its leaders. And yet—to be candid, as we should be—can any man in Congress, or any politician out of Congress, honestly give any other reason, beside this of spiting President, for keeping the loyal Tennesseeans in suspense?

We fully and painfully agree with the Springfield *Republican* that such a short-sighted policy as this on the part of our leaders in Congress "threatens ruin to the Republican party," and unless wiser, more righteous, and more statesmanlike counsels prevail in that quarter ere long, the great Union party of the country, which now has the advantage all in its own hands, and might have for years to come, will be recklessly and foolishly sacrificed upon the rock of personal ambition and passion, by a few men who possess more of bile than of brains.

The United States Court in New Orleans.

We noticed in Saturday's edition that THE PRESIDENT had sustained in Louisiana the laws of the United States as represented and expounded by the United States Court presided over by Judge DURELL, and had directed General CANBY, the commander of the department, to obey the mandates of the Court, and not in future to interfere in its proceeding. Judge DURELL had closed his Court, and martial law alone reigned in New Orleans—a city where since May, 1862, all has been order, peace and allegiance to the United States. Whilst congratulating the citizens of Louisiana on this triumph of civil rights and law as represented by the reconstruction policy of THE PRESIDENT, we quote below a synopsis of Judge DURELL's address from the bench, on the occasion referred to. It is copied from a New Orleans paper, which says:

"As this subject is one of great interest, we will here present our readers with almost the exact words of Judge Durell:

"When I first took my seat upon this bench, the country was engulfed in the cloud of civil war, and the loyal people engaged in putting down the great rebellion. Since that time a change has been wrought, and no more is the maxim *inter arma leges silent* applicable, but on the contrary the roll of the drum should no more be heard in the halls of justice The pretence of a defence of Maj. Gen. Canby is naught, he has opposed a mandate of this court, and is guilty of contempt, and as has been my endeavor throughout my judicial occupation of this bench, to render to the army and navy all the assistance that was in my power, it is hard now to be deserted by that which should be my support and aid in the enforcement of the laws of the United States. I am unable to fine or imprison a Major General, who has at his command the bayonets of an army, and could resist a judgment of this court. As to the conduct of B. F. Flanders, it is simply an aggravation of his previous action in this case.

"And now, as I am unable to carry out the laws as I deem I should, I adjourn this court until a time when the army shall have been removed and I be able to imprison and punish as I judge is deserving in the premises.

"The Autocrat of the Russias, with the lives and property of his subjects at his command, the Sultan of the Turkeys, with his oriental vassals, much less a major general of a republic like this, has not power such as has been sought to be enforced in this case by the military. No such power was found even with the commanders of the Roman legion.

"I therefore adjourn this court until next Saturday, when I will decide all cases pending now, when I will adjourn this court indefinitely, until such time as I may have power to enforce the laws I am placed here to expound and execute."

PERSONAL.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Esq., was in town yesterday, and had an interview with the President.

HON. JOEL PARKER, Professor of Law at Harvard College, is in town.

THE EDITOR of the "*Inkstand*" has gone home.

LEONARD GROVER has leased the Olympic (Mrs. Wood's) Theatre, New York city, and it will be opened next season in grand style.—Mr. C. D. Hess, Director of Grover's Theatre, in this city, to be the Manager.

MRS. PERRY, who has won many friends during her short engagement in this city by her superior dramatic talent, is to appear in Chicago in a few days.

GEN. CASS, who is now 84 years old, though in rather feeble health, has lately been stronger and more comfortable.

SANTA ANNA is described, in his retreat in the Island of St. Thomas, as a fine-looking old gentleman, 68 years of age, with dark brown hair, and apparently enjoying the best of health.

IRA ALDRIDGE, a negro tragedian, who has lately made a very successful professional tour through Russia, is soon to give the people of Constantinople a series of Shakspearean delineations.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE is in town, and had an interview with the President on Saturday evening. The Chief Justice approves the course of President Johnson relative to the holding of military courts in communities where the civil courts are organized and in operation.

The Hess Ovation.

To-night all the town will go to Grover's on the occasion of Manager HESS' benefit. The bill of performance sets forth attractions sufficient to draw forth not only the habitues of the theatre *en masse*, but even the recluses who attend but seldom on the drama. Mr. J. W. WALLACK will give his wonderful and unequalled personation of Fagin in DICKENS' drama of "Oliver Twist," and Mr. HESS is to appear in the delightful domestic piece of "Time Tries All." In addition to these acting pieces, we are to have some brilliant dancing by Mr and Mrs. GEORGE T. SHELDON, and a display of classic gymnastics by Professor ABNER S. BRADY, illustrating the utility and poetry of physical training. Those who secure places for this performance at the close of the theatrical season will be happy indeed.

To-morrow night the Holman opera troupe begin their enchantments.

Murdoch's Readings.

Last evening Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH gave scriptural readings to a delighted audience at Grover's Theatre. The proceeds were for the benefit of the relief fund of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.

AMONG the losers by the great Detroit fire on Friday is Carl Schurz, of the Detroit *Post*. He had two large boxes in the depot of the Michigan Southern Railroad, containing a very valuable portion of his library, a collection of fine geographical and military maps, a collection of photographic reproductions of the best paintings in the gallery of Madrid, several volumes of manuscript, a number of letters from Mr. Lincoln and other prominent personages, and all his correspondence with his family during the last twelve years, embracing an almost complete diary of the political and military events with which he has been connected.

OUTSIDE.—Some excellent reading-matter will be found in our outside columns to-day.

Pen, Pencil, and Scissors.

THE Montgomery *Ledger* has suspended publication for awhile.

P. T. BARNUM signed the temperance pledge last Thursday week.

OVER a million dollars of gold was shipped to Europe from New York last Saturday.

JENNIE WREN discusses the "half shell" bonnets, now worn, upon our outside to-day.

THE Richmond *Whig* says: "It seems to us there is a smell of sulphur in the air."

THE CHOLERA has almost entirely disappeared from McNab's Island, near Halifax.

CHOLERA-DO is "coming in" by the way of the canal and the old Centre Market.

THADDEUS STEVENS, who wants to make a Poland of the South, feels very warmly toward Russia.

A BASKET-MAKER named Rhinehardt has been arrested at Kingston, N. Y., for murdering six illegitimate infants, of which he was the father.

FORNEY's last editorial is headed "One Man." This has always been the subject of his thoughts and his name is Forney.—*Boston Post.*

MARETZEK, the Irrepressible, is going to try the experiment of a summer opera season in New York, principally of matinees.

THE Canadian Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 8th of June. The session will probably be a short one.

FOUR more robbers of Adams' Express Company, including one railroad brakeman, were arrested Saturday and held to trial.

PRENTICE says of a Louisville publisher: "If our neighbor FAX ever '*faces* the music,' we pity the music."

"FALSE CALVES" are becoming so common in New York that poor people, fearing the cholera, refuse to eat veal!

SAID an old toper to his comrade the other day: "If one *swallow* made a summer, what a tropical region would your stomach be, old fellow!"

THE Atlantic House on Star island, at Isle of Shoals, and nine other houses, were burned last Thursday night.

GOV. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, has appointed Hon. Alexander Rives judge of the Court of Appeals, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Thompson.

A LONG ISLAND cow has produced four calves at a birth. She deserves a premium.—*Boston Post.*

Hope they were not "false calves."

WOMEN who have become bald by frequent burning of the hair in the process of crimping, are introducing the fashion of wearing "top knots." Eugene leads.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.—The latest invention is the "palpitating bosom" for the ladies, which gently "heaves" by the touch of an "emotional spring" concealed under the left arm.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks the "part of Hamlet was omitted" in the report of the reconstruction committee. Othello was the character left out in the cold.

THE Northern Central railroad of Pennsylvania has narrowed the gauge of its road from Elmira to Canandaigua, and has a uniform gauge from Washington to New York.

GEORGE E. GORDON, for the murder of Owen Thompson, at Schoharie, New York, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

THE Knoxville Convention petitioned the legislature for an act to allow East Tennessee a separate government. The convention has adjourned.

ONE of the school committee aldermen of Boston, recently in this city, says in the Boston *Commonwealth* that members of Congress told him that they "are unpurchasable."

WENDELL PHILLIPS wants Congress to announce its belief that no State lately in rebellion is fit for readmission, and then immediately adjourn. He says "it (Congress) may be bought, bullied, or deceived."

SALMON WIRES, a well-known lawyer and business man of Burlington, Vermont, died at the Eagle Hotel in Concord, New Hampshire, on the 4th, after a severe sickness of ten days, at the age of fifty-eight years.

THE tow-boat Tigress exploded both boilers when near Fulton, on the Mississippi river, last Thursday night, killing the captain's wife, first engineer, carpenter, and three deck hands, and scalding several other persons.

IN the Henderson trial the cross examination of William Kay Hoge elicited the fact that a letter was sent to Henderson threatening exposure, and demanding $30,000, which letter the witness said was written by the instruction and sanction of Capt. Voris.

THE pilot who brought the steamer England into Halifax has since died, with two members of his family. He said before his death that he did not board the vessel, but merely towed in her wake, whence he gave necessary directions.

THE funeral of the late John Alex. Robinson, the bare-back rider, who died from injuries received in the late affray at Crittendan, Ky., took place from the residence of his uncle, Mr. John Robinson, in Cincinnati, on Wednesday.

GEN. SHERMAN and party passed through Vanego, Kansas, Friday, *en route* to Fort Riley. Large numbers of the Sac and Fox and Pottawatomie tribes of Indians paid their respects to him. The General also received a warm welcome at Topeka.

ONE of the Boston aldermen who was courteously treated while in this city a few days since went home and in a slack-twisted editorial blackguarded Washington, its schools, Congressmen, members of the press and the President. He is a poor devil, and knows no better.

"COTTON team in North Carolina—drawn by Edward Forbes."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Upon examining the picture under which the above-quoted words appear, we observe that the "team" is "drawn" by two mules, a horse, and an ox!

How we denounced Buchanan for allowing disloyal men to remain in office, to be sure. And now the extremists have tacked to an appropriation bill an amendment which will, if it becomes a law, deprive all Presidents of the power to do what Buchanan was condemned for not doing.

THE Chicago Academy of Sciences having reported, after investigation, that some of the Western pork contains 10,000 trichnæ to the cubic inch, the question has been raised whether it is properly a case of trichnæ in pork or pork in trichnæ. The whole subject has become a great bore.

THE Paris correspondent of the Literary *Gazette*, writes: "I have had the pleasure to meet here J. R. Osgood, Esq., of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. He has diligently visited our best printing offices and other places connected with the trade, not only in Paris, but in the provinces, winning golden opinions wherever he has been.

THE latest developments respecting Fenianism, in connection with the failure of the attempted invasion of the British Provinces from the borders of Maine, more than confirm all that was said and written in advance of the real character of the whole affair. It is a repetition of the sad old story of knaves and their victims.

AT the late bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spaniards, for every thousand dollars' worth of Chilian property destroyed there has been lost a million dollars belonging to foreigners, in most cases the accumulation of long years of hard labor and unremitting exertions.

MATTER WORTH THINKING ABOUT.

THE FORMATION OF "A JOHNSON PARTY."

Forney Favored Such an Organization Last September.

He Denominated it as a "Hopeful Sign of the Times," and as a "Symptom of Permanent Political Health."

He Characterized the Seymour-Copperhead Party of New York as a "Respectable Rival" for the Union Party.

HE CATERS FOR "PRAISE TO THE PRESIDENT"!

As a specimen of the log-rolling, fluctuating, tumbling, shuffling, inconsistent, unprincipled, uncertain and unimportant weather-cock style of advocating one thing one day and opposing it the next, of the Secretary of the United States Senate, we copy below a specimen letter, written last September, and printed in the Secretary's paper in this city on the 19th of that month.

The "Democratic politician," to whom the "occasional" writer was indebted for "a hopeful sign of the times," is a young gentleman, not of the old Copperhead school of politics, but of the progressive class—a war Democrat—and a gentleman of distinguished literary ability, who, like Hon MOSES F. ODELL and men of that stripe of politics, is at present a warm supporter of the policy of President JOHNSON.

It will be observed that the astute FORNEY was looking, sympathetically, to the Democratic party in September last! He saw "a wide, *new* field of work opened!" Acknowledging slavery to be "destroyed," he discovered that "many *new* obligations were imposed upon both of the great political parties." He rallied the Democrats in other States for not following in the wake of the Seymour Copperheads in New York, so that, probably, the Republican party could be destroyed in the country, just as he (FORNEY) plotted, before the 4th of March, 1865, *to destroy the power of the men then and now in the Senate of the United States who were "old Whigs" and "Republicans," to the end that the Democratic party might be revived!*

The men to whom FORNEY ventilated his treasonable programme spurned the suggestion, and, consequently, some of them are to-day the targets of his contemptible spite, and, to their shame be it said, the Senators of the United States, *whom he plotted to destroy*, politically, now hug the viper to their bosoms instead of spurning him from their midst by displacing him, as they should do, in honor to themselves and the country, and electing in his stead an honorable war-worn soldier, who would shed honor alike upon the position and himself. Let the Senate purify itself.

But we place the letter referred to on record for the benefit of those who are fond of the present style of "Occasional's" letters. Here it is:

"LETTER FROM 'OCCASIONAL.'

[Washington Correspondence of The Press.]

"There is matter worth thinking about in the following extract from the letter of a Democratic politician who lives in New York, and writes full of enthusiasm of the last platform of the Democrats of the State:

"*Paradoxical as it seems, slavery was undoubtedly the strength and weakness of both the great political parties. The death of slavery has taken the backbone out of both, and the elements of which both were compound have been in part sifted with regard to themselves, but with regard to each other more largely amalgamated in the war.* War has done that which politics could not—given a national character to the people, and this character must be reflected in all future politics. It is impossible to delay much further the construction of political parties; and it does seem rational and natural and peculiarly appropriate to the crisis that a national party should find just inspiration and direction in a policy aiming at the restoration of the American system by the means and appliances of that system whose guaranteed perpetuity is the achievement of the war. The action of the convention leads to that course, and ought to meet coequal breadth of consideration from those like you, who control journals of influence and position. The most successful leaders of public opinion are those who receive their commands from it, and it seems beyond doubt that the public mind tends to, and demands the formation of, what may be called on the moment, 'a Johnson party.'"

"It is a hopeful sign of the times that utterances like these are not only common among individual Democrats, but are beginning to be acted upon in good faith. We had so much profession and so little practice from these men during the rebellion, that what looks like a symptom of permanent political health deserves to be noted with honor. That shrewd observer, Thurlow Weed, wishes that the New York politicians had talked two years ago the way they talked at Albany last week, and thinks if they had so spoken, a good deal of money and a good many lives would have been thereby saved. But let us forget the unsavory past, and try to remember only the plain duties of the present. I am for joining hands with all good men in the honest fulfilment of these duties. That part of my old friend's letter in italics is evidently his strong point. But there is a wide new field of work opened for the reformer now that slavery has been destroyed. If it be true 'that slavery was the strength and the weakness of both the great political parties,' it is equally true that the end of that wickedness has imposed many new obligations upon these organizations. That they must be national to win and to wear I have already shown in this correspondence. I claim that the Union party is the only national party extant, but if the Democrats were *all like the New Yorkers who nominated Gen. Slocum at Albany last week there would then be a respectable rival for the honors.* Unhappily, however, the Democrats of nearly all the other States are in deadly contrast and contradiction to the Knickerbockers—still adhere to the wretched sectionalism that fomented and forced the war, and are not even generous enough *to give a little verbal praise to the President.* Nay, so poorly impressed are they with the example of the New Yorkers, that they have not the courage to drop their factious pledges and follow it. There is one fact that all the politicians must accept before they begin to lay the foundations of their new temples, viz: *The majority of the American people are resolved that slavery shall be buried so deep that it shall never strengthen or weaken either party or country.* This is not a condition to the formation of a party; it is the condition of *its existence.* The men who accept that fact will carry the elections, whether they call themselves Republicans, Democrats, or Johnson men."

From Charleston.

We are indebted to Purser Birdsall for late Charleston papers and the following list of passengers per United States steamer Cosmopolitan, A. C. Crooks, commanding, from Charleston, S. C., May 3, 1866: Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. B. A. Pierce; Col. James Totten, Assistant Inspector U. S. A.; Col. A. R. Smith and lady, Medical Director, Department of South Carolina; Dr. Wm. Baiser and lady; Col. Alexander Moore, A. A. C.; Mrs. C. W. Thomas; Capt. Geo. S. Bassett and lady; Miss A. Treadway; Miss Mary P. Allen; Miss —— Murry; Mrs. E. B. Long and two children; Capt. G. W. Pierce; Mr. W. H. Trescott, C. M. Birdsall, Purser.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

Tax on the Sale of Stocks, Exchange, &c.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue on Saturday issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 5, 1866.

Three questions have arisen under the internal revenue laws respecting the tax upon sales of stocks, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes and other securities, viz:

1st. Are brokers liable to a tax upon their sales of their own stocks, &c., as well as upon the sales of those belonging to others?

2d. Are bankers "doing a general business as such" and selling *their own stocks*, &c., liable to pay the duties imposed by the 99th section upon "brokers and bankers doing business as brokers" in addition to those imposed upon them as bankers?

3d. Are bankers who sell not only stocks belonging to themselves, but also those belonging to others, to be regarded as "bankers doing business as brokers," and therefore liable to tax upon their sales?

The first two questions have recently been considered by the Supreme Court of the United States and it has been decided by them:

1st. That brokers are liable to a tax upon their sales of *their own* stocks, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes and other securities, as well as upon those belonging to others.

2d. That bankers "doing a general business *as such*, making returns and paying duties and taxes imposed by law upon their capital and deposits," who negotiate and sell "government securities for themselves and not for others or for a commission" are not liable to a tax upon such sales.

The third question has not been directly adjudicated by the court, as it has not been directly brought before it.

It has been the rule of the office, however, that when a banker is engaged in selling not only his own stocks, &c., but also stocks, &c., "for others or for a commission," he is a "banker doing business as a broker," and is liable to a tax upon *all* his sales, sales of his own stocks, bonds, Government securities, &c., included. This seems clearly sustained by the reasoning of the court and its recent decisions, and will be regarded as the requirement of the law.

Assessors and their assistants, and collectors and their deputies are hereby instructed to proceed at once to the assessment and collection of such taxes as have accrued upon the sales of brokers, or of bankers doing business as brokers, and which still remain unassessed or due and unpaid.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The receipts from the internal revenue for the week ending Saturday last, were as follows: Monday, $1,269,828 88; Tuesday, $827,089.70; Wednesday, $1,811,938.19; Thursday, $2,238,852.71; Friday, $1,395,812.91; Saturday, $765,552.79. Total, $8,306,575.01.

MUSTERED OUT.—Captain William M. Dunn, assistant adjutant general to Major General J. A. Rawlins, chief of staff to Lieut. Gen. Grant, was honorably mustered out of his staff rank on May 3, and has been granted six months leave of absence.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—Amount of fractional currency issued during the week ending Saturday, May 5, instant, is $247,556. The amount shipped was $423,578.62. Disbursements and transfers amounted to $48,759,592 24.

RESIGNED.—The following officers have tendered their resignations, to take effect on the 1st of May: Capt. John C. Palfry, brevet colonel, corps of engineer, and First Lieut. Alex. Johnston, 11th U. S. infantry.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, DIVISION OF ISSUES, MAY 5, 1866.—Issues made during the week amounted to $1,076,510. Total to that date, $371,262,165.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.—The amount of certificates of indebtedness issued during the week ending Saturday, was $27,000.

Questionable Conduct of the Fenians in Maine.

A Portland (Me.) paper asserts that the Fenians, on their return from Eastport, behaved very badly on the boat. Their tickets entitled them to a cabin passage, but the boat being very crowded they were obliged to take steerage passage, and the difference in price was refunded to them.

When night came they appropriated the greater part of the cabin to their own use in spite of the remonstrances of the officers of the boat. At Portland the most of the Fenians went on shore, and after waiting a reasonable time, the boat started out. The Fenians on board compelled her to return.

Marshal Clark appeared on the scene of action and word was given out that the steamer would not proceed until later in the day, and they betook themselves to the Boston train, delaying it some 20 minutes. But few of them purchased tickets, and the remainder crowded on board with a manifest determination to go, ticket or no ticket.

ONE of the aldermen from the "Hub," who rejoices in being not only a Boston alderman, but the controlling mind of the *Commonwealth*, came to Washington a few days ago and turned up his nose at nearly everything here. He turned up his nose at our city government, our schools, at members of Congress, at the White House, and, in point of fact, at nearly everything he saw, his proboscis reaching its highest elevation, of course, at sight of the President. It is possible that the scorn which this alderman feels for things beyond his own city and his own self is founded in part upon the fact that Boston rejoices in the champion dog-fighter of America, Arry Jennings, who has within the last three months pursued a brilliant career in the cities of the West, winning all his fights until, on his homeward trip, his champion dog was killed in Buffalo by Joe Neill's dog "Pepper," whereupon Jennings purchased the champion killer for $500 and returned to Boston triumphant.

TWENTY-ONE of the present members of the Senate of the United States are said to be natives of New England, divided among the six States as follows: Rhode Island two—Anthony and Sprague; Vermont three—Howard of Michigan, Cragin of New Hampshire, and Poland of Vermont; Connecticut three—Trumbull of Illinois, Foster and Dixon; Maine three—Howe of Wisconsin, Nesmith of Oregon, and Lot M. Morrill; Massachusetts five—Morgan of New York, Edmunds of Vermont, Pomeroy of Kansas, Charles Sumner, and Wade of Ohio; New Hampshire five—Wilson of Massachusetts, Chandler of Michigan, Grimes of Iowa, Clark of New Hampshire, and Fessenden of Maine. Only two of the New England States—Rhode Island and Connecticut—are represented exclusively by native sons in the Senate.

THE Mobile *Nationalist* reviews all the estimates of the next cotton crop, (De Bow's and others,) and comes to the following conclusion: "From the foregoing premises we cannot see how it will be possible for the forthcoming crop to fall below 3,000,000 bales, and should not be surprised if it should reach 4,000,000. We have come to these conclusions with regret, for we believe that no greater calamity could befall the South than a 3,000,000 bales crop of cotton, carrying the price down, as it will be sure to do, below the actual cost, at present high prices, of raising it."

CHARLES W. SLACK, when in this city, had an interview with Charles Sumner. Upon returning home to Boston, Slack wrote the following for his *Commonwealth*:

"A prominent Senator remarked that it was not prudent for any one of his branch to leave Washington, for a few days even, his vote and his voice being needed possibly at any hour in opposition to Executive assumption."

AT Newmarket (England) the great two thousand guinea stakes were won by Mr. R. M. Sutton's Lord Lyon, by Stockwell, easily, by about a length. The value of the stakes was $24,000. The one thousand guinea stake was won by Baron Rothschild's Hippia, by Tom King, by a head only. Value of the stakes, $19,250.

THE General Conference of the M. E. Church South, at New Orleans, has elected four new Bishops, viz: Wightman, of Georgia; McCheyne, of Louisiana; Doggett, of Virginia, and Marvin, of Missouri.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1866.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker announced that, by order of the House, no business would be in order to-day except general debate, as when the House is in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Bundy, of Ohio, said that it had been his purpose to have addressed the House to-day, but as he felt too unwell to do so, he would ask leave to have his remarks printed in the proceedings of the House. No objection being made, leave was granted.

Mr. Phelps, of Maryland, delivered an elaborate and masterly vindication of the President's policy. He declared that the radical plan was enough to goad the most loyal State in the Union into rebellion, and urged the immediate admission of Tennessee as a matter of justice.

Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, said that he had hoped when Lee surrendered to Grant, and Johnston to Sherman, that we had heard the last of "Southern chivalry," and that we had seen the last of Northern sycophancy and flunkeyism. But in this, alas! he had been mistaken.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, replied briefly to Mr. I.'s attack upon the President, contending that the latter had never proved unfaithful to the principles of the Baltimore platform on which he was elected.

Mr. Lawrence replied to Mr. R. in a good-humored speech, and also obtained leave to print some remarks which he had prepared for delivery on the subject of the duty on imported wool.

The remainder of the session was occupied by a desultory discussion on the subject of reconstruction, carried on chiefly by Messrs. Rogers, of New Jersey, and Wilson, of Iowa.

And then, at 5 o'clock, p. m., the House adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Fair for the benefit of the Protestant** ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A fair will be held THIS (MONDAY) AFTERNOON AND EVENING at the residence of the Misses MUNSON, No. 442 Ninth street, between G and H, under the auspices of a number of young ladies, who will be in attendance from 5 to 11 p. m. to-day, for the above charitable institution. Give them a call, and help the fatherless. 1t

☞ **Treasury Department, April 28, 1866.**—Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of May, 1866, the interest upon all certificates of deposit on account of temporary loan (other than those issued for Clearing-house purposes) then outstanding and unpaid will be reduced to the uniform rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum from that date, and all persons then holding such certificates on which a higher rate of interest is specified, are requested to present the same to the officers by whom issued, that other certificates may be issued therefor.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
May5-6t

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

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.
May5-6t

☞ **At a Meeting of the Master House-Painters' Association** on Thursday, May 3, it was unanimously resolved that we have no occasion to change our former resolution in regard to the pay of journeymen house-painters, which we are determined to hold to, viz: $3 per day.

EMPLOYERS:

T. A. Brown,	Mankin & Davis,
C. T. Bowen,	J. McCristal,
J. T. Cassell,	Robert Mahoney,
B. H. Clements,	Parker & McNichols,
G. H. Crossfield,	S. S. Parker,
W. M. Davis,	Roche & Gray,
Finch & Offutt,	Herbert Stratters,
C. O. Hamilton & Bro.,	Geo. Twigburbs,
Hawk & Bowie,	Watts & Hudson,
Holland & Carr,	Jachny & Spalding.

A meeting of the above association will be held at Lichau House, Louisiana avenue, on THURSDAY next, May 10, at eight o'clock. All the members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought forward.

By order:
G. E. KIRK, Pres't.
May5-1t JOHN J GRAY, Sec. *pro tem.*

☞ **Fine and Splendid Steel Engravings** of GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON for sale. One Dollar Each. Sent Free

Address, J. S. ROBINSON,
ap28-1w* Pittston, Luzerne county, Penn.

☞ **Business Men and Merchants who desire** to throw their advertisements into rhyme, for the REPUBLICAN, can be accommodated by addressing "UNOHOO," at this office. ap27-tf

☞ **Amanuensis.**—Persons desiring the services of a COPYIST or AMANUENSIS, can be accommodated by a lady who writes a neat and plain hand, by applying at No 198 Sixth street west, between M and N streets north. ap23-tf

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

☞ **Marriage and Celibacy; an Essay of** Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ap17-3m

☞ **Breech-Loading Arm.—The Board for** the Examination of Breech-Loading Arms, of which General Hancock is president, is now in session at No. 51 Winder's Building.

Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m., until further notice.

Inventors are requested to submit their arms in person or by agent to the recorder of the board.

W. OWENS,
Capt. 5th U. S. Cav., Brev. Lieut. Col. U. S. A.,
mh12-tf Recorder.

☞ **Wonderful but True!—Madame Rem**ington, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

Address in confidence, MADAME GERTRUDE REMINGTON,
P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y. ocl4-dwly

☞ **Madam Mounts' Pile Salve—a Valuable** Remedy for that Disease; also, a Consumption Destroyer, and an Entire Cure for the Bronchitis, Asthma, &c.; can be found at Stott's Drug Store, opposite National Hotel; Gilman's, near Metropolitan Hotel; Ford's, corner of Eleventh and Pennsylvania avenue; Entwisle's, corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue; Elliott's, corner of F and Twelfth streets; Harbaugh's, corner of Seventh and G. jal2-tf

☞ **I hereby certify that I have used Mrs.** Mount's Salve, for what is known as the camp itch. It had the effect to cure it in a very short time. This was during the war, in the year 1865, and I avail myself of the first opportunity to give my testimony in behalf of her valuable salve. This certificate I give voluntarily.

ap13-1m CHARLES EDWARDS.

STEAMER LEAVES FOR
MT. VERNON
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
AT 10 A. M.
RETURNS AT 4½ P. M.
FARE FOR ROUND TRIP, $1.50,
(One third of this amount for use of Mount Vernon Association.)

Washington and Alexandria boats leave each place every hour from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m.

The fine steamer WAWASET can be chartered for excursions. J. VAN RISWICK,
my7 2m Gen. Sup't P. F. Co.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, May 5, 1866.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Mayor's Office, until 12 o'clock, m., on MONDAY, the 14th instant, for the purpose of constructing a sea-wall along Potomac river, between Seventh street west and Ninth street west, under an act of the City Councils approved by the Mayor May 3d, 1866.

Bidders will state the price per cubic perch.

Specifications can be seen at the office of the City Surveyor, or at the office of the Commissioners of Improvements, west wing City Hall, on and after this day.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, should it be deemed to the interest of the Corporation.

None but practical stonemasons need bid.

No part of the appropriation will be paid until the work is approved by the Commissioner and both of the Assistant Commissioners. JAMES H. BIRCH,
Commissioner