

in Congress and levied war against the United States, the great mass of their people became and were insurgents, trait-ors, and all of them assumed and occupied the political, legal and practical relation of enemies of the United States. This position is established by acts of Congress

States to final arbitrament, and did not cease until all their armies were captured, their military power destroyed, their civil officers—State and Confederate—taken prisers or put to dicht every variants the incurves the incurves the future, before prisoners or put to flight, every vestige restoring the insurrectionary States to a of State and Confederate Government obliterated, their territory overrun and affairs, is apparent from the bitter hos-occupied by the Federal armies, and their tility to the Government and people of people reduced to the condition of ene-mies conquered in war, entitled only by public law to such rights, privileges and conditions as might be vouchsafed by the

elect Representatives, and empower oth-ers to appoint and elect them, he thereby practically controls the organization of the Legislative Department. The con-stitutional form of government is thereby practically destroyed and its powers aband judicial decisions, and is recognized repeatedly by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches. Second : The States thus confederated prosecuted their war against the United bit to the President any such design, but cheerfully concede to him the most pa-triotic motives, they cannot but look with

their contestants that appear in modern history. "Prisoner Davis," as he is called, in the Fortress Monroe dispatch, had under him military commanders as con-summate as Marlborough, Wellington, or Prince Eugene. He commanded others who possessed the fire, the dash, the intre-pidity and the heroic bravery of Marshals Ney, Murat, Lannes and Davoust, the great military palladins that surrounded great military palladins that surrounded Napoleon I. For four years "Prisoner Davis" was at Richmond, with his socalled Confederate Government within one hundred and twenty miles of the seat of the American Government. A million interfere with her school system, dictate of the American Government. A million of soldiers under arms, the best in the the manner in which she should conduct world, were not adequate to his capture. It required a force as large as that which with their liquor laws, than the people of It required a force as large as that which fought upon both sides at Austerlitz, or Jena, or Eylau, or Waterloo, or Fried-land, to protect our Government in its Federal Capital. Men talked about its being a rebellion, an insurrection, but, in

solidation originated, and who have now become their most zealous advocates. What State would be more restless and rebellious if Congress were to interfere with her domestic concerns-were to months with trembling and alarm at educated. All such attempts to coerce and projectors. Our system is complex, and yet its prin-ciples are well understood by the people. It comprises one great Central Govern-ment moving like the sun in the solar system, on an orbit clearly defined, and extending its protection and its beneficence to all; and system of States, like our planets and their attendants statellites moving in orbits as clearly defined ; both independent of each other in their ro spective spheres of action ; and both com-bining to make one grand and harmonious whole. To attempt to change the relations of the States with the Central Government, to give them powers absolutely sovereign and equal to the European Government has been tried, and most signally failed. The attempt to ob-literate the States, and merge them all in the Central Government, will be equally abortive. It would be like arresting the planets in their revolutions, and hurling them back into the sun. It would involve the destruction of the system, and the ne-

Mews in Brief. —Hon. Stephen R. Mallory, late Confed-erate Secretary of the Navy, is in Rich-mond; so also is Head Centre Stephens. — Strawberries are just coming into sea-son in New York city. The *Times* says New York eats \$7000 worth of strawberries every day.

- The tax on cotton, two cents per pound, collected at New Orleans for the year ending May 4, amounted to \$5,171,-536 78.

- The death of General Cass, of soft-ening of the brain, is daily expected. The General is in his eighty-fourth year.

- Judge Lawrence, of the Supremo Court of Illinois, has decided that the gift enterprise of Chicago are lotteries.

- A Texas editor was recently shot in a street rencontre. Fortunately for the man, he carried his misfortunes about fact, it asserted equal belligerent rights with ourselves and all of the nations of Christendom. Its guns were heard for paid bills. He was on a conecting - A woman at Louisville committed suicide by taking morphine. Cause said to be grief at discouraging news from in favor of the bill, and hoped it would be Canada. She strongly sympathized with the Fenians. - The press records the recent death at Preston, England, of George Ward, giving the fact that he was one of the igners of the first "dispensation" in America, and was the reputed oldest Odd Fellow in the world, having been connected with the order half a century. Whereupon the Columbus (Miss.) Index says 'Esquire Wostenholme, of this place, is an older Odd-Fellow than was the above person. He is now seventy-one years of age, joined the order in 1815, and has consequently been a member fifty-one years.

would have voted against the amendment. [Laughter.] On the Republican side, the vote consolidated the Republicans of every shade, including Smith, of Kentucky, Raymond, of New York, Whaley and La-throp, of West Virginia. The negative was composed wholly of decided Demo-orats. The proposed constitutional amend-ment will now be submitted to the Legis-latures of the respective States for their latures of the respective States for their action. Mr. Stevens proposed a substi-tute for the pending bill, as reported by the Reconstruction Committee, to enable the States lately in rebellion to regain their privileges in the Union. The ma-terial point in the substitute is the admis-sion of Tonnessee, with her present Senators and Representatives, but she is hereafter to be excluded unless, before the 1st of January, she extends the right of suf-frage impartially to every class, besides ratifying the constitutional amendment to which reference is above made.

WASHINGTON, June 14 .- Senator Morgan presented a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce, in favor of

conquerors. This position is also established by judicial decisions and is recognized by the President in public proclamations, documents and speeches.

Third: Having voluntary deprived themselves of representation in Congress for the criminal purpose of destroying the Federal Union, and having reduced thema.' as by the act of levying war to the condition of public enemies, they have no right to complain of temporary exclusion from Congress; but, on the contrary, having voluntarily renounced their right and protect the loyal people against future to representation, and disqualified themselves by crime from participation in the Government, the burden now rests upon them, before claiming to be reinstated in their former condition, to show that visions. To this end they offer a joint they are qualified to resume Federal forms of government in harmony with the Constitution and laws of the United States; that all hostile purposes have ceased, and should give adequate guaran-tees against future treason and rebellion, which will prove satisfactory to the Government against which they rebelled, and by whose arms they were subdued.

Fourth : Having by this treasonable withdrawal from Congress, and by fla-grant rebellion and war, forfeited all civil authority of that constitutional power against which they rebelled, and by which

they were subdued. Fifth: These rebellious armies were conquered by the people of the United States, acting through all the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and not by the Executive Department alone. The powers of Congress are not vested in the Freedmen's Bureau in the Military De-President that he can fix and regulate the torms of settlement, and confer Congressional representation, nor can he in any way qualify the enemies of the Governcal power in the Federal Government can tain acts, the validity whereof is to be determined by the Constitutional Gov- ton, intends to sottle in New Orleans.

participation in the direction of public

Tenth: The conclusion of your Committee, therefore, is that the so-called Confederate States are not at present entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; that before allow-

ing such representation, adequate security for future peace and safety should be required; that this can only be found in such changes of the organic laws as shall determine the civil rights and privileges of the citizens in all parts of this Republic, shall place representation on an equitable basis, shall fix a stigma upon treason, claims for the expense incurred in support of the rebellion, and for manumitted slaves, together with an express grant of power in Congress to enforce these proresolution for amending the Constitution relations. In order to do this they must prove that they have established, with the consent of the people, republican effect, before referred to. Before closing this report, your committee beg leave to state that the specific recommendations submitted by them, are the result of concession, after a long and careful comparison of conflicting opinions. Upon a question of such magnitude, infinitely important as it is to the future of the Republic, it was not to be expected that all should think alike. Sensible of the imperfections of the scheme, your committee submit it to Congress as the best and political rights and privileges under the Federal Constitution, they can only its imperfections may be cured and its debe restored thereto by the permission and ficiencies supplied by legislative wisdom, and that when finally adopted it may tend to restore peace and harmony to the country, and to place our Republican in-

stitutions on a more stable foundation.

- Generals Steedman and Fullerton those who in times past dare not brook the furnished to the Secretary of War the gaze of the eyes of the imprisoned their report of the operations of the chieftain. They highly commend Gen. Scott, the Assistant Commissioner in South Caroli-icede has always been at least an open they sleep in alternate graves, while it is na, for the wise policy that pervades his one in American politics, upon which, ment to exercise its law-making powers. system of governing and feeding the The authority to restore rebels to politi-treedmen. They recommend the discontinuance of the employment of citizens only be exercised with the concurrence of in the Bureau, and instance several cases all the Departments in which political of the evil of the agents being interested Jefferson Davis a victim, under such cirpower is vested, and hence the several in the working of plantations. Finally, proclamations of the President to the they recommend that the Sea Island

- Hon. Wm. Porcher Miles, of Charles-

Washington, and its hosts were seen in and regulate the affairs of the people of great numbers from its capitol spires and the South will ultimately fail, and will domes. Its government was as strong recoil in the shape of the odium which and as perfect in every respect, as much they will engender upon their authors founded in the choice of the people as the one that ruled over us at Washington.

While we, blinded by the fumes of rage and passion, had outlawed all this mighty people at the South, of us who were contending for the Constitution as it had been interpreted by the ablest American statesmen, their deeds and achievements had awakened a feeling akin to admiration in their behalf in all the disinterested nations of Christendom.

The names of Davis, of Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, of Joe Johnston, of Longstreet, of A. P. Hill, of Beauregard, of Hood, of Ewell, of Forrest, of Stuart, were carried to the remotest boundaries of civilization and inspired even at the North something warmer than mere respect.

At length vastly superior numbers and some grave political mistakes of Jefferson Davis decided the day against the eleven sovereign States of the South. Their leader fell into our hands, and we, to our shame and disgrace, have been treating him like a felon and malefactor. The treatment of Napoleon Bonaparte by the English Government upon the island of St. Helena, which has been a dark stain upon the honor and fame of Great Britain, was excellent and liberal compared to the miscrable persecutions and torture of our great anatagonist. We have sought most ridiculously to belittle a great national transaction down to the dimensions of an odious or treasonable conspiracy. We have practiced upon our illustrious pris-oner the refined cruelty of the Chinese, in condemning him to death by the slow torture of a want of sleep. A man well stricken in years, with a constitution enfeebled by disease, and of the most delicate organization, he has been confined balm that healing may take place, and in prison for more than a year, subjected to all the rude brutality that military turnkeys could inflict, and that too by

since the origin of our Government, the wisest of our statesmen have differed, and that no law applying to individual treason ever reached that case. To make cumstances-to especially single him out which separated and divided us in the purposes declared, and can only be regar-ded as provisional permission by the Com-mander in-Chief of the Army to do cer-tain acts, the validity whereof is to be a consistence of the property. The Republicans of the property. prisoners with traitors or rioters? To ings, and deserve your protection, kind- present Congressman, for United States go behind these events, after the war is ness and instruction.

cessity of a new creation. The following extract from Presi-

dent Johnson's address at the inauguration of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Fair in Washington, is so beautiful in sentiment

word fitly spoken :" We now rejoice that the land is no longer to be drenched by fraternal blood. He would not re-open the wounds and make them bleed afresh; that was the work of war, and contest and struggle, growing out of mistaken apprehensions. Yours is the work of peace; to pour the Yours is the work of peace; to pour the balm that healing may take place, and what is more proper to that end than to take up the destitute orphans and educate them?

peace, and let peace do its work. He ico. trusted our country and government would be blessed with peace, and that confidence and respect for one another everywhere would be restored; that West Point. those warring and disturbing elements past may pass away. He trusted, too,

- The grand jury at Richmond indict-ed Gen. John C. Breckenridge for treason and high crimes.

Dr. Hale, of Rock county, Wisconsin, was last week mulcted in \$786 86 damages for kissing the wife of a Mr. Havens, of the same county. Very expensive kissing.

- The New York Times notices that the President of the United States is the only person a member of Congress can abuse and villify, without getting out of order and incurring rebuke from the speaker. - The editor of the Raleigh Sentinel says, on the authority of a letter from Gen. Lee to himself, that the General deand language that it is worthy of the sires to write a history of the war, but characterization given by Solomon of "a has not thus far made satisfactory progress, because of the loss of his papers.

- The Mississippi Press Convention, now in session at Jackson, Mississippi have passed resolutions declaring that the people accept the arbitrament of arms in good faith; will support emancipation and elevate the freedmen, and endorse the President's policy of reconstruction. They

them? He looked next on the other side, and what did he see? A Rebel soldier be-longing to such a regiment. The strife raised and brought to Portsmouth, was chieftain. There is not a man of ordinary sense and intelligence who does not know that the constituent of a State who had ended; the contest had ceased, and there was peace. When they were in the the constituent of a State was evaluated, having been raised and brought to Portsmouth, was sold last Monday for \$15,000. She cost in England, in 1863, \$200,000 in gold. Confederate army, died recently in Mex-

Gen. Robert E. Lee, is connected, at present, with manufacturing interests at

- The lovers of "remarkable coincidences" will not fail to note the fact that the Fenian invasion of Canada occurred proclamations of the President to the they recommend that the Sea Island of punchamene, is the very figurest of past may pass away. The trained sol, and for punchamene, is the very figurest of that the asylum which it was proposed in the same region where Gen. Scott won that the asylum which it was proposed in the same region where Gen. Scott won that the asylum which it was proposed in the same region where Gen. Scott won that the asylum which it was proposed in the same region where Gen. Scott won that the asylum which it was proposed in the same region where Gen. Scott won that the asylum which it was proposed in the same region where Gen. Scott won the considered as extending beyond the man's order be returned to their owners : The Republicans of New Hampshire have nominated James W. Patterson, the

reported at an early day from the Judiciary Committee. The House passed bills establishing.85-

say offices in Oregon and Idaho. Debate was continued on the bill to restore the political rights of the Southern States. Among the speakers was Mr. Harris, of Maryland, who reiterated the right of the Southern States to secode.

WARHINGTON, June 15 .- In the Senate, the President returned the bill incorporating the New York and Montana Iron and Mining Company, with his objections. The President thinks the bill gives a monopoly to a corporation of unknown corporators, to the detriment of settlers who have rights to claims of land under the homestead law.

In the House, a committee was appointed to investigate the facts of Rosseau's assault on Grinnell, and to report the same, with a resolution looking to the vindication of the dignity of the House, and the protection of the members of the House

Mr. Bingham submitted concurrent resolutions, requesting the President to inform forthwith the Governors of the States of the passage by Congress of the proposed constitutional amendment, so that the Legislatures may act on it at once. This being objected to, remarks followed, which led to a decision by the Speaker that joint resolutions did not have to be submitted to the President for his signature.

After some debate on the special order a bill restoring the Southern States to political privileges-the House adjourned.

## From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 14 .--- Samuel Hanson, formerly Clerk in the Confederate Post Office Department, committed sui-cide to-day. Want of employment and reduced circumstances was the cause.

The Star asserts that the votes of the more conservative Union men were obtained for the constitutional amendment by a pledge from their radical colleagues that no action shall be taken during the present session upon the bills reported from the Joint Committee on Reconstruc-Gen. R. Chilton, late of the staff of tion. This virtually refers the whole matter to the people. There was considerable excitement on

the steps in front of the Capitol to-day. Rosseau, who had a rattan in his hand, approached Grinnell, and said he had waited several days for him to apologize for the outrageous assault made on him in debate. Grinnell said, I have no apology to make. Rosseau thereupon caned him, Grinnell making no resistance whatever. When Rosseau had finished the flagellation, Grinnell merely said, "It is all right," and the parties separated.