

WASHINGTON'S NAME.

BY THE LATE DR. JAMES M'HEENRY—WRITTEN IN 1822.

Oh! strong was the cement of patriot affection. That these happy States in firm union allied, Time only more closely shall draw the connection.

Without further proceedings the Senate adjourned. Mr. Wilson (Iowa), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the Senate bill amendatory of an act to provide for the reports of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Frice, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the Senate Joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad, which was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Garfield presented a petition of the citizens of Utah, asking an extension of time for the State banks to retire their circulation. Referred to the Committee on Banks.

Mr. Schenck presented a petition of twenty soldiers of the State of Ohio, for the reorganization of the army, for the reorganization of the army, for the reorganization of the army.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the special tax bill, commencing with the clause imposing a special tax on auctioneers.

The paragraph in regard to the proprietors of gift enterprises, was amended, increasing the special tax from \$50 to \$150.

The paragraph in regard to miners gave rise to considerable debate, Messrs. Stevens, Kelley, Mercer, McTear, Bidwell, and Hooper taking ground against the tax.

The motion was agreed to, and the paragraph was struck out.

The paragraph in regard to express carriers was amended by adding the words "and agents," by increasing the minimum limitation of business from \$500 to \$1,000 per annum, and by extending the same to any person who may own or manage.

The following was inserted as a new paragraph: "Grinders of coffee or spices shall pay \$150; any person who manufactures or prepares for sale, or for exportation, coffee, or spices or mustard, shall be regarded as a grinder of coffee or spices under this act."

At the close of the portion of the bill imposing the special tax, the following proviso was added: "Provided, That the payment of any tax in this act levied or provided, shall not be held or construed to be a forfeiture of any property, business, or profession herein specified, from any penalty or punishment provided by the laws of any State for carrying on such trade, business or profession within such State, or for any manner to authorize the continuance or continuance of such trade, business or profession contrary to the laws of such State, or in places prohibited by municipal laws, or to the payment of any tax levied or held or construed to prohibit or prevent any State from placing a duty or tax for State or other purposes on any trade, business or profession taxed by this act."

On motion of Mr. Thayer (Pa.), the paragraph amending section 50 of the present law was amended by adding the following: "The collector of the revenue, or his deputy, shall have entire charge and control of all the bonded warehouses, and shall be held responsible for the loss of any goods or property stored therein, unless he can show that he exercised due diligence to prevent the same."

The committee, after disposing of twenty-five pages of the bill, adjourned till Monday. Mr. Speaker presented a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of War and a letter from Lieutenant General Grant relative to the necessity for legislation on the subject of the army.

Mr. Thayer desired to instruct that committee to report back the Senate bill; but the House refused to reconsider the vote referring the message so as to enable him to move to refer with instructions.

The House, at half-past four, adjourned.

deration of the funding bill. It was an important matter that the Secretary of the Treasury should know what course to pursue in placing a loan upon the market.

The President sent a message to the House containing the following communication from Lieutenant General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 16, 1866. Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

In view of the long delay in the lower House of Congress, in agreeing upon a plan of reorganization of the army suitable to our present requirements, and the urgent necessity for early action, I am induced to present the matter to you officially, and to ask the attention of Congress to it, believing that when they have the matter fairly before them, they will do what should be done speedily.

At the present time settlements are springing up with unusual rapidity in the United States, between the Army and the Indians were left in undisputed possession. Emigrants are pushing to the Rocky Mountains by every available highway.

The people flocking to those regions are citizens of the United States, and are necessary to the maintenance of the Government. They are developing the resources of the country to its greatest advantage, thus making it the interest as well as the duty to give them the protection of the Government.

This makes a much greater force west of the Mississippi necessary than was ever heretofore required.

The United States force is required in all the States lately in rebellion, and it cannot be foreseen that this force will not be required for some time to come. It is to be hoped that this force will not be necessary for the maintenance of the Government.

But the difference of sentiments engendered by the great war which has raged for four years, will make the presence of a military force necessary to retain the peace, and to the people; all classes disposed to obey the laws of the country will feel this alike.

To maintain order the Government has been obliged to employ a large number of white volunteers have become dissatisfied, and claim that the contract with them has been violated, by retaining them after the war has closed.

The colored volunteer has equal right to claim his wages, which have not been done so. How long will existing laws authorize the retention of this force, even if they are content to remain?

The bill before Congress passed promptly and will be in force on the 1st of July, which, in my opinion, is as free from objection as any great measure could possibly be, and it would supply the deficiency of the present force, by giving to the Government a large number of additional batteries and companies.

The public service, guarding the frontier, and protecting the commerce of the Southern States, demands the occupation of a great number of posts.

For many of them a small company is just what is needed, and if substituted for the present force, it would be the bill before Congress or the one that has passed the Senate gives increased number of rank and file of the army, and the following bill is proposed:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant General.

Important Letter from General Grant—He holds the speedy Reorganization and Increase of the Regular Army a Matter of Necessity.

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Admission to Evening Performance, 25c, 50c and \$1.

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LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

WATSON, Guardian of the Estate of JOHN R. and MARY WATSON, vs. SAMUEL H. HARRIS, et al.

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