FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 20.

THE FOURTEENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

William B. Reward, Secr-tary of State of the United States, to whom these presents may come, greeting.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on or about the 16th of June, 1866, passed a resolution, which is in the words and figures following to wit:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

Article 14. Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Sec. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Sec. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slaves. But all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

(Signed) SCUYLLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER,
President of the Senate pro tem.

Attest—EDWARD G. McPHERSON,
Secretary of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

And whereas, By the second section of the act of Congress approved 27th day of April, 1818, entitled "An act to regulate the publication of the laws of the United States, and other purposes," it is made the duty of the secretary of State forthwith to cause any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which has been proposed to the legislatures of the states in the manner aforesaid, to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with the certificate specifying the States by which the same shall have been ratified, and the same to be declared valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, Proclamation was issued from this office on the 28th day of July, 1868, officially and conclusively proclaiming the ratification by three-fourths of the States of the proposed amendment to the Constitution; and

Whereas, It appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the legislatures of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont, Tennessee, Ohio, Virginia, Georgia, Nebraska, West Virginia, Virginia, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, Indiana, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Nevada, and Nebraska; and

Whereas, the legislatures of the States named hereinbefore have, since ratification, rescinded the action of their predecessors and the six States next thereafter named in twelve months after the said proposed amendment by newly constituted and established legislatures, together with the Legislature of the State of the whole number of States in the United States.

Now therefore, I, William B. Reward, Secretary of the State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the resolution of July 20, 1868, of the act of Congress approved the twentieth of April, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and other acts, do hereby certify that the said amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and New Jersey ratifying the aforesaid amendment are now part and parcel of the law of full force and effect, notwithstanding the subsequent resolutions of the legislature of those States, which purport to withdraw the consent of said States to said ratification, then the said amendment has been ratified in the manner hereinbefore mentioned, and as such has become part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

Secretary of State.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved and signed an act making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses of the government for the year ending with June, 1869; an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the same period; an act for the removal of certain political disabilities from the persons therein named; joint resolution concerning the Northern United States troops from the payment of tonnage tax on consular agents in Canada; joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to sell damaged or unserviceable arms, ordnance and ordnance stores; an act declaratory of the law in regard to citizens cashiers or discharged from the army by the sentence of general court-martial; an act imposing duties on foreign imports and for other purposes; an act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River upon the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day nominated to the Senate—William P. Wells, to be assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Jacob B. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Extraordinary to Bolivia.

Christopher L. Cox, of Maryland, to be Commissioner of Patents.

Henry M. Watts, to be Minister to Austria.

John Foster, of New York, to be Commissioner of Patents.

William S. Rosecrans, of Ohio, to be Minister Extraordinary to Spain.

John A. Corcoran, of Illinois, Minister to Mexico.

Edmund Cross, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Robert Muller, of Nevada, Paymaster of Public Marine Corps, vice Dyer.

Lloyd Hilde, of Nevada, to be Receiver of Public Money at Belmont, Nevada.

Albert Hinman, of Nebraska, to be Agent for the Kiowa and Camanche Indians.

David J. Brewer, of Massachusetts, to be Receiver of Public Money at Menoha, Wisconsin.

G. H. Burnham, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of California.

Theodore J. Lowe, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Ohio.

Oliver Jones, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Connecticut.

Jacob Geittinger, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue—District of Pennsylvania.

Charles N. Felton, to be Treasurer of United States Mint at San Francisco, California.

Edward T. Wood, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of New York.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following order from the War Department is established for the government of all concerned:

Headquarters Department Washington, June 25, 1868. Hereafter hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, mechanics and mechanics now employed or who may be hereafter employed by or on behalf or the government of the United States, and that all and any parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed. Hours of labor in the army, and on the military service, having civilian laborers, employed in connection therewith, shall be fixed by proper officers.

Ten hours shall hereafter be deemed to the hours constituting a day's work for all such laborers and mechanics employed by the Quartermaster's Department, and the officers whose time may be necessary at any station, are not considered to be entitled to extra pay within the terms of the law.

In cases of great necessity, as in military operations, where men are on extra duty, they must perform the necessary service regardless of hours, but in such cases they shall receive pay eight hours with the understanding that extra duty or any work done in excess of eight hours pay will be required only in case of urgent public necessity.

By command of General Grant.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

41st CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE BILL.

At 1:30 the vote of the bill relating to votes in Electoral Colleges was received from the President, and read at the request of Mr. Sumner, the Chairman, who proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. Sumner explained the Veto Message stated the question to be on passing the bill notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. Davis said a few words pronouncing the recommendations of the President.

Mr. HOWARD styled it one of the most revolutionary documents that emanated from the executive, an open and direct declaration that the Constitution of the United States was not the law, and that no votes from those States should be received in the Electoral College. He continued: "As one humble representative of the people of the United States, I assume my position to meet this issue, and I take up the glove; we will go before the people, and let them decide whether the Congressmen shall sit or whether they shall be decreased by revolutionary action. Let the issue come and welcome.

The bill was passed over the President's veto—48 to 8—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conkling, Conness, Cragin, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Hendricks, Howard, Howe, Morgan, McDonald, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Patterson, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Willey, Wilkinson, Wilson and Yates.

NAYS—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Fowler, Guthrie, Hendricks, McCreery, Patterson of Tennessee, Vickers and Wade.

The consideration of the bill for the protection of American citizens in foreign countries was resumed.

Mr. SWEANY took the floor. He advocated the adoption of the amendment which provides that if any war with Great Britain would result, it would be able to make some reprisal for the losses in Alabama claims, and every one knew that the bonds of our country would fall under the first shot. He also declared that no nation in the world afford to insult Great Britain, as the United States does the United States. He had no case were more aggravated than that of Fenian prisoners. He spoke of the protection of the British subjects.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

At 4 o'clock the Senate moved to proceed to the consideration of executive business, saying there was some important business to be done.

Mr. CONNESS opposed the motion. He said the bill was unexpected. It was sent in at the last moment and called for the yeas and nays.

The motion was agreed to—28 to 19.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, transmitting the notification resolution of Louisiana and Georgia. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, another communication from the Secretary of the Department of State and Mr. Van Valkenburg, American minister to Brazil, relative to the expulsion of the coolie trade. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting information in relation to the discovery and occupation of the midway islands of the Pacific.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution, transmitting a report of the condition of the Indians on the subject of reservations in that state.

Mr. SUMNER moved Executive session, and after some time took a recess till seven and a half o'clock.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill for the reduction of the military peace establishment of the United States. He reported a substitute from the Committee on Military Affairs. The first section reduces the army to twenty regiments of infantry, eight of cavalry and four of artillery, three of the infantry regiments to be colored troops and three of white troops, and one cavalry regiment to be colored.

The second and authorizes the President to muster out the residue, and directs that no further recruiting shall take place until the army is reduced to the proper standard.

The third section provides for the honorable discharge of all the bands now in the service of the United States.

The fourth and fifth regulate the mode of carrying into effect, which is to be done by the Secretary of War, who is to appoint a board of officers, one from each corps, to determine the officers to be retained, and submit to Congress the list of officers so to be retained, or to be determined upon.

Section five provides that vacancies in the corps of commissioned officers shall be filled by promotion, and that the resolution is made, and by it the number of the grades of regimental commissioned officers, regimental, commissary sergeants, hospital stewards and veterinary surgeons are abolished, and the number of corporals in each company reduced to four.

Section nine authorizes the Secretary of War to deliver to the Governor of each State and Territory, springfield rifled muskets, with accoutrements, not exceeding one hundred for each Congressional district.

Mr. DAWES pronounced the naming of all the States entitled to representation in the proposed bill, and distribute arms among the black Radicals for the purpose of intimidating the white people, and to drive voters from the polls. He could see no other purpose in it. He could see no other purpose in the proposition to make military commanders of the South, such as General Sickles and others, without authority, without the decision of the secretary of the Navy, to order the discharge of any officer in the service of the United States, severely upon the charge of the murder, and yet he could see no law that would prevent a man who was accused of murder, and who was charged with the murder, and who was charged with the murder, and who was charged with the