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H ELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU. A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS GR. VEL. AND DEOPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of disestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy setien, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, or weakness, attended with the tollowing symptoms:-ndaposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Lettof Men.ory, Difficulty of Breathing, Lettof Menory,
Wesk Norves,
Horicrof Hisease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot llands.
Dryness of the Skin,
Enliversal Lassitude
These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those directly discusses."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will coniess. The records of the insane sayiums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample winces to the ruth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the sid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELM SOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHE unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints acident to the sex or in the decline or change or like by see symptoms above. No multy should be with-

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED BOSE WASH.

Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, Bitle or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.



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For all affections and diseases. These organs, whether
EXISTING IN MALE OR FEWALE.
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how
long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diure ic.

Hi La BOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHUIS THE GREAT
DIURETIC and it is certain to have the desired effect
in all diseases for which it is recommended.



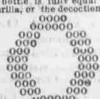
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IGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
PLUID EXTRACT SARAPARILLA. Figure Extract Sarapasilities.

For purifying the Blood and removing all carrolle constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only relable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Serofula; read thead, Sait Racum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones Ulcerations of the Throst and Logs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFTING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lish in Diet Drink, and one bettle is julive equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.



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An excellent botton used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such discases as resommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
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which are from the highest sources, including eminent
Physicians, Clerrymen, Statesmen, etc. The Proprietor
has never resorted to their sublication in the newsbapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles
rank as standard Preparations, and do not need to be
proposed up by certificates.

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is eacho—and are the most active of either that can be
made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—
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THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

The Closing Hours of the First Session.

THIS MORNING'S WORK.

Important Bills Passed.

EXCITING SCENES AND INCIDENTS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Washington, July 28-6 A. M —At 2 A. M. the Senate doors were reopened. The conference report on the Givil Appropriation bill was under consideration. Mr. Wilson had the floor, and advocated the equalization of bountes and opposed the increase of conpensation to members of Congress.

He had been, he said, in the Senate twelve years, and yet if he were to die to morrow he could not leave behind him enough to buy a pine coffin. Still he would not vote to increase his own compensation while such a just demand was denied the soldiers. He regarded the action of Congress in this matter as diagraceful.

He regarded the action of Congress in this matter as disgraceful.

Mr. McDougall called Mr. Wilson to order for applying such remarks to the action of Congress.

Mr. Fessenden said the report was just what the Senate had agreed to. The Senate had, by a large vote, and by the aid of Mr. Wilson, voted an increase of compensation to members of Congress, and by an equally large vote had defeated the proposition for the equalization of bounties.

Somebody else besides the soldiers ought to be consulted on this bounty question. It was his (Mr. Fessenden's) opinion that, outside of the ranks of the army, the people would be found opposed to paying \$350,000 for this purpose. A hundred dollars to each soldier would give a little pleasure, perhaps, for a time, but it would render necessary an amount of taxation that would be felt for years.

Mr. McDougall said he had expressed his opinion on this bounty question a year or two since. He thought it the duty of poor and rich alike to serve the country. The men of large wealth ought to be in iront of the armies.

The policy of substitutes was a false policy. He was opposed to bounties and substitutes. If his policy had been adopted in 1860, we would have had, instead of a five years war, a war of twelve months.

Mr. Edmunds spoke against the bounty proposi-

tion as unjust to many States, his own amongst the number.

Mr. Doclittle offered a joint resolution, calling upon the Commissioners of the General Land Office and the Commissioners of Pensions to report to the next Congress a plan for equalizing bounties in land warrants, to be located along the alternate sections

of land on the lives of railroads.

Mr. Fessenden objected to the consideration of any other measure while the conference report was

mr. Wilson resumed the floor in advocacy of the Bounty bill. He hoved the bill wou dig to the Committee on Commerce, and that the increased compensation of Congressmen would be stricken out, or the Bounty bill would be added to it.

Mr. Wade saighte was straid of this report. He did not believe it to be just to the soldiers of the

Mr. Yates said he did not agree with the confe The Democratic party with the Presirence report. The Democratic party with the President at the head of it, was appealing to the prejurices of the soldiers, to influence them against Conress for its action in that matter.

He (Mr Yates) had called out 250,000 seldiers in

Illinois, and he could not, in justice to those men, deny them the simple justice called for in the Bounty bills.

Mr. Wilson called the yeas and navs on agreeing

to the report, to wit, increasing the pay of Congress-men and rejecting the Bounty bill. Yeas-Messrs. Bucka ew, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Doolitile, Edmunds, Fessonden, Foster, Guthrie, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, McDonsall, Morgan, Norton, Po and, Pomerov, Ramsey, Riddle, Sher-man, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wil-

hams—25.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Creswell,
Barras, Kirkwood, Lane, Nye, Ross, Trambuli,
Wade, Wiley, Wilson, and Yates—13,
Fo the report was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson took the floor, and moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to conabze the bounties Mr Poland moved to proceed to the consideration of the case of Mr. Patterson, claiming a seat from lennessee, The metion of Mr Poland prevailed, and the

Senate proceeded to the consideration of the followng resolution:

Resolved That the Hon. David D. Patterson, upon taking the onta required by the Constitution and laws, be admitted to his seat as a Senator from Ten-

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) called for the yeas and navs Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) explained why he could not rote for the resolution. He could not vote for it with the facts in Mr. Patterson's case and the law requiring the oath before him.

Mr. Wate (Ohio) said a man's motives could not be taken into consideration in such a case. The Senate had nothing to do with a man's motives while the law was so plain

Mr. Buckalew (Pa.) spoke in favor of the resolu-A message was received from the House, announ-

A message was received from the House, antonicing its non-concurrence in the conterence report on the Civil Appropriation bill.

Messas Sherman, Harris, and Edmunds were appointed a second Commuttee on Conference.

The resolution declaring Mr. Patterson entitled to his seat [was adopted,—yeas, 21; nays, 11, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Declittle Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Hen-derson, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane. Norton, Poland, Riddle, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, and

Nays—Mesers Chandler, Creswell, Howard, Kye, Pomerov, Ramsey, Ross, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Yates—II The Senate, at 4 15 o'clock, again went into Exc-

The doors were reopened at 5 o'clock A. M.
The Senate agreed to the report of the Conference
Committee on the Army bill.

Committee on the Army bill.

As agreed upon, the bill is substantially the last one passed by the Senate. It provides for an addition to the army of two companies each to the twenty-seven existing battalions of infantry; eight new regiments of infantry, four of which shall be colored troops, and four Veteran Roserves; also, four new regiments of cavalry.

Mr. Sherman Ohiol, from the Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill, asked that the Committee be instructed to agree to the House amendment on the subject of bounties in a modified form.

The instructions were given—yeas, 27; navs, 5,
The report of the Committee of Conference on the
question of bounties was received and acreed to.
(Its provisions are published in the report of the
House proceedings.)
A recess was taken until 9 o'clock A. M., at which
hour two Senators and the President profess, appeared in their seats.

peared in their seats.

It was moved that the recess no extended to 10

peared in their seats.

It was moved that the recess of extended to 10 o'clock, which was carried unanimously.

The Sanate assembled at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Wade reported the House bill to increase the duty on imported wool, and moved to take it up.

Mr. Fessenden (Mc.) hoped it would not be taken up. The Committee on Finance had not examined it, and it was now too late in the session, being within two hours of the adjournment, to consider it.

Mr. Wade spoke in favor of the bill, and hoped it would be passed.

Mr. Wade spoke in favor of the bill, and hoped it would be passed.

Mr. Sprague (R. I.) hoped the Senate would take up the bill distributing the awards for the capture of the as assins. He moved to lay Mr. Wade's motion on the table. Agreed to—year, 22; nays, 12. Yeas—Mesurs Anthony, Buckniew, Conness, Crowwell. Doolitte, Fessenden, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, Lane, McDongall, Morgan, Nosmith, Sprague, Sumner, Van Wickle, Willey, Williams, and Wilson—28.

Faye—Mesurs, Chandler, Davis, Edmunds, Howe,

Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Trumbull, Wade, and Yates-12. House of Representatives.

The flouse proceeded, at 1220 P. M., to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as

The Senate amendment to the House bili directing a District Court to be hold in the city of Frie, State of Pennsylvania, was concurred in. The Senate by I for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the

for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union was taken up.

Mr. R.ce (Me) moved that it be referred to the Committee or Territories. He would have been in favor of the immediate admission of Nebraska as a State, but for the leature in her constitution which disfranchises the colored people.

Mr. Stevens inquired when the Constitution of Nebraska was framed.

Mr. Rice replied that it wes in February, 1866.

Mr. Nevens remarked that that was long after Congress had indicated its will on that matter, and that it was evident the people of Nebraska were not fit to come in as a State.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) suggested an amendment, autho-

Mr Kelley (Fa) suggested an amendment, authorizing the Fresident to declare Nebraska a State in the Union whenever the objectionable feature of her Constitution is removed.

Mr. Rice declined to allow the amendment to be effered. He withdrew the motion to refer, and asked a vote on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken, and resulted—yeas, 63; pays,

he Speaker voted in the affirmative, so the bill

was passed without amendment, and goes to the Presion in for his signature. The next business on the Speaker's table was the Senate bill to pay \$540 to Ward B Bornett, a ba ance of pension wrongfully withheld from him. Reserved to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The last business on the Speaker's table was the Senate joint resolution respecting the army of the

Senate joint resolution respecting the army of the United States, continuing in torce all the laws, &c., affecting the army since 1861.

Mr. Schenck moved to lay the joint resolution on the table, stating that it was a contrivance of the Schale to avoid passing the Army bill.

Mr. Garfield illustrated the regular army system by saying that he knew of one regiment whose colonel had never seen service in the field, and won a have under him five or six officers who had won their stars as bigsdier-generals and majorwon their stars as brigsdier-generals and major-generals on the field. He trusted the Stante joint resolution wou d be laid on the table. The motion was agreed to, and the joint resolution

The motion was agreed to, and the joint resolution was laid on the table.

Air. Wright offered a resolution for the appointment of a naval officer to examine the condition of Newark bay, and of the mouths of the Passaic and flackensack rivers. Agreed to—peas, 47; nays, 46.

The Speaker voted in the affirmative.

Air. Banks offered a joint resolution requiring the superintendents of all mechanical establishments of the Government to be appointed from civil life. Reterred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

General propositions on an increase of the salaries of employees about the House having been

ries of employes about the House having been offered, Mr. Schenck suggested a resolution that the pages of the House be put upon the same footing as to compensation as the members of the Cabinet.

(Laughter)
Mr. Kasson, from the Conf rence Committee on the Deficiency bill, made a report, which was agreed to.
2 30 A. M —The flouse is consuming time in va rious unimportant matters, motions to suspend the

ruics, etc. No adjournment will take place until the Conference Committee on the Civil appropriation bill and

the Army bill report.

S:15 A. M.—The Conference report on the Civil Appropriation bill has just been made by Mr. Stevens (Pa.), the Senate having agreed to it. The increase of compensation of Senatars and members is retained, with an amendment making the pay of the Sneaker \$2000. the Speaker \$8000. Mr. Wilson (lows) stated why he, as one of the conferees, has dee ined to sign the report. In the first place, the Committee had rejected the prevision

ness piace, the Committee has rejected the prevision relating to the increased pay of members. He therefore hoped the report would be rejected.

Mr. Stevens exp ained that it was the un quivocal declaration of the conference that the provision for bounty would not be agreed to, and that it retained the bid must fail. As to the provision for increasing

comp mation, it removed the monstrous injustice of the forty cents per mile mileage, and the aggregate compensation would be very slightly increase. The vote was taken by year and navs on spreeing

to the Conference report, and resulted—yeas 14, navs 101. So the report was rejected.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved that the House still further insist on its disagreements with the Senate, and ask another committee of conference.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Negatived.

The motion of Mr. Wilson prevailed, and the Speaker appointed Mesers. Wilson (Iowa), Banks, and Niblack conteress on the part of the House.

Mr. Farnsworth (III.), from the Conference Committee on the Army bill, made a report. He said

that, with two or three exceptions, this was the bil of the House.
It provides for forty-five regimen : efinfantry, of cavalry, and five of artillery-sixty in all.

infaniry regiments are to be made up or the ten old regiments; twenty-seven to be made out of the nine new battailons, loar colored regiments, and four regiments of the Veteran Reserve corps. The ten cavally regiments are to be made up of the six of regiments, and four new ones, two of which shall be colored.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) expressed himself better satisfled with the report than he expected to be.

Messrs Garfie a (Ohio) and Paine (Wis) expressed themselves in the same sense. The Conteren

THE CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, July 28 .- The House was in session all last night. After the second Conference Committee on the Civil Appropriation bill had been appointed, about 4 o'clock in the merning, there really remained no business before the House. The Speaker's table had been cleared, and there was nothing pressing for action; but it was necessary to keep the members together, and so the Speaker announced that the morning hour of the legislative day (Friday) would now commence, the business of which was the calling of Committees for reports of a private character.

This was followed by disposing of the bills reported from the Committee for the District of Columbia. The disposition uniformly made of them was to reject them or lay them on the table. The only one of the batch that got through safely was the senate bill donating cer am lots in Washington to the trustees of the colored schools.

There was the usual amount of practical jokes—

discharging of paper pellets at somno ent mem ers and discharging arrows of wit and reparted a lively ones—and the tall member from Hilmons (Wen worth) created amusement by his exhibition of restless watchiumes to defeat what he denounced as the wicked scheme of voting five thousand a year to members of Congress, while the poor soldiers

were not getting their bounts.

On the whole, it was a most good-humored party, picked out and enlivened with some comicalities, it was also a patient party, for whenever a member tired of waiting proposed a recess or an adjournment the Speaker had only to intimate the small chause of getting a ground together again, when

chance of getting a quorum together again, when the proposal was immediately withdrawn. At 6; o'clock the House was still waiting, sus-tained by the knowledge that the Conference Committee had agreed on a report, and that it would be before the House as soon as the Senate had dis-In the meantime, Mr Boutwell (of Massachusetta)

brought up for action the resolution-reported by him from the Judiciary Committee relative to the alleged complicity of Jefferson Davis in Mr. Lincoin's assertination, and they were adopted.

Ti en Mr. Bingham (Ohio) brought before the House a bill to pay Norman Wiard \$25 511 for expenses in delivering the steamer Augusta and Savannah at Hinton Head, in January, 1865, and after considerable discussion and explanation he managed

considerable ciscussion and explanation he managed to get it passed.

The clock had just struck seven, when Mr. Forney, the Secretary of the Senate, was seen coming to the hall with a messare, and there was almost an attempt to appland him. Having informed the Honse that the Senate had agreed to the roports of the Committees of Conference on the Army bill and on the Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Banks rose and presented the Conference report on the Civil bill, which was thereupon reac by the Clork. It retains the provision for the increase of the compensation of members and Senators, with an additional amendment fixing the pay of the Speaker at \$8000 per aunum.

In relation to bounty, the committee reports an

In relation to bounty, the committee reports an additional section, enacting that every soldier who emissed after the 19th of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and who, after having served his time of enlistment has been honorably

discharged, and who has received or is sutified to receive from the United States under the existing laws a bounty of \$100 and no more; and every such soldier honorably discharged on account of wounds, and the widow, minor children, or parents of such soldiers who died in the service or from discisse or wounds contracted in the service in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars.

cel ars.

The soldier who enlisted for two years, and who entitled to a Government bounty of fifty dollars over the existing laws, is to get under the like encitions, an additional bounty or \$50.

Mr. Harding Ill. expressed his contempt for that uptdity which forced members either to yote them.

ves increased compensation, or vote against the

to ves increased compensation, or vote against the tounty to soldiers.

The Steaker called Mr. Harding to order for the expression which he had used.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) a-ked Mr. Banks whether he had ever known a conference committee yield on a point on which the Home had expressed its will by the almost unanimous vote of 120 to 4.

Mr. Banks went on to state that the Senate Committee had received instructions in pursuance of which it assented to the demand of the House on the question of bounty. He believed that the provision embedded would be entirely satisfactory to the friends of the bounty; that it was carefully drawn and would be found to be just to the soldier and the Government. The second proposition relates to the compensation of members. These were the only two propositions on which the Conference Committee had deliberated.

It was only at the very last moment, certainly

had deliberated.

It was only at the very last moment, certainly within the last forty-five minutes, that he was called upon to decide, not on that great question merely, but on the question whether there should be an agreement on the part of the Contarence Committee; and his difficulty was increased from the fact that the house had been a long time waiting, and that the limitation of the Senate was close at hand. He was compelled, therefore, to yield his judgment to the wishes of the Committee of Conference. the wishes of the Committee of Conferen

the wishes of the Committee of Conference.

The conference on the part of the Senate, he should say, cid not demand, as a sine qua non, the adoption of the proposition in regard to salaries; but expressed the strongest belief that any other proposition than the two coupled together would be unsatisfactory to the Senate. It was therefore left to him to say, at the last moment, whether the Committee should have to report a disagreement, or whether he should assent to the proposition; and he took the responsibility of dissenting to the proposition of the senate in regard to salaries. Had the affair of the senate in regard to salaries. Had the affair been in his own management at the commencement or the conference, he should not have reported it; but being called upon to decide at the last moment, he thought it his duty to report it, and he had there-fore signed it with his colleague on the other side Mr. Niblack)

Mr. Wilson (lews) said that he had opposed from Mr. Wilson (lowa) said that he had opposed from
the tegraning the amendment increasing the
salaries, and had opposed every proposition on that
subject in both conferences. While the pension, in
respect to bounty, was not as complete as he desired,
still he thought it better than the House had any
reason to expect from the Senate. It was because
of his opjosition to that feature of the report which
increased the salaries of members that he withhold
insignature from the report.

Mr. Banks felt it his duty to say that he understood
from the Chairman, at the commencement of the
self-crations, that such was his determination; the
report would have been different, but the Senate
Committee had expressed the feeling that it would
be accurage with them somewhat in had faith if they
were compelled at the last moment to forego that

were compelled at the last moment to forego that

were compered at the fast moment to forego that provision; and he therefore yielded.

Mr. Nibiack (Ind.) said that, like his colleague, he felt somewhat embarrassed in regard to the report. There was much in it which did not meet his approva. There had been enough discussion in regard to the question of the compensation of members to convince him that it was the listantion of the present to more the salaries same time. eent Congress to increase the salaries some time sefore the 4th of March next. He believed the question might as well be met now as at any other time. The provision as to bounty did not come fully up to his views; but still, as a compromise, he accepted it, and as a compromise he accepted the

Mr. Conkling (N. X.) inquired whether, as a mat-ter of fact, the managers on the part of the House had found it necessary in order to come to a report agree to the proposition for the increase of salary. Mr Banks replied that at the last moment he fest it his duty, against, perhaps, his own judgmen under other circumstances, to report this proposition to the House for its action. He moved the previous

question, but was informed by the Speaker that a report of a Conference Commutee must by Pariamentary law offer than the Government itself, be adopted or rejected as a whole.

adopted or rejected as a whole.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question was ord red on agreeing to the report. There seemed, at first, to be some hesitancy on ordering the yeas and nays but Mr. Conkling called upon members to rise and let the vote be taken squarely, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

There was considerable excitement, and for a time treatment of the season of the seas breathless attention, as each member answered to his name. As the call was about completed groups of members slood around the Clerk's desk, waiting

o hear how the vote stood Mr. Echenck rose to a question of order, insisting that it was against the rules for members to be near the Clerk's desk while the vote was being taken.

The Speaker so ruled.

At the close of the call there was a majority of ten votes in the negative, but there were several members who had not answered when first called, some who had voted ave, inding themselves likely to be in a minority changed their votes to no, and again then the tide turned changed back again to aye The members who voted aye then began to explain

Mr. Hogan (Me) said he was opposed to the increased pay, but was in favor of bounty for the oldiers and therefore he voted ave. (Eaughter.) Mr. Hulburd (W. Va.) followed with a similar Mr. Driggs (Mich) hoped that these gentlemen, if

they were forced to take the increased pay, would turn over the excess to the soldiers. Mr. Ferry (blich) said that he had voted three times against the increase of salary to Senators and Members, but this being the last opportunity of voting in invor of bounty for soldiers, he felt compelled to charge his vote from no to aye, but stood ready to pay over the excess to the soldiers, and chadenged his colleague (Mr. Driggs) to do the

Mr. Schenck asserted, with characteristic blunt-ness, that he voted aye to both propositions. Mr. O'Neul (Pa.) voted aye, for the sake of the bounty proposition.

(Mr Wentworth (III.), after showing so much anxiety for the previous forty-eight hours to voe against the increased pay to member, was not in the Hall when the report was read and the vote was

At length all the members present had voted, and the out-changed list showed a majority of one in favor or the report. The vote was thereupon annouroed—yeas, 51; nays, 50. The following is the vote in detail:— Yeas—Messrs. Anderson. Banks. Barker, Benja-

niu, Bergen, Clarke (Kansas), Cuilom, Driggs, Eck-ey, Eloridge, Farnsworth, Farquhar Ferry, Gloss-brenner, Higby, Hogan Homes, Hotchkiss, Huiburd (W. Va.), Inpersoli, Jenekes, Johnson Kelley, Kerr, Koykenda I, Latham, Le Bond, Leitwitch, Marston, May nard, McClury, McCullough, Mider, Moorebead, Myers, Newell, Niblock, Nicholson, O'Neili, Patters, Revealth Charles, Mars Regal Mars, Regal Med. Schener. Myers. Newell. Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Patterson, Randall (Pa.) Elice (Mass.), Elice (Mc.), Schenck, Stronse, Taylor (Tenn.), Paylor (N. Y.), Thornton, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (Mo.), Whaley-51.

Navs-Messra Allison, Ash ey (Nevada), Baker, Baxter, Bidwell. Burgham, Boutwell, Broomall, otb, Conking, Defrees, Engleston, Elfot, Frack, Garafield, Harding (Illinois) Hart, Hayes, Hubbell (Ohio) Kasson, Ketchum, Koon: 2, Lafim, La vrence (Pa.), Lawrence (Chiok, Lynch, Mercur, Morrill, Morris, Orth, Paine, Pesham, Phelps, Piants, Frice, Ritter, Rap, Sawyer, Shanklin, Sheliabarrer, Stokes, Tabor, John L. Thomas, James Trimble, Van Aerman, Walker, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), and Wright-50.

The House then, at a quarter-past 8 A. M., adjunced its Friday's session, to meet again at 11 A. M.

A. M.

At the time of adjournment the Senate had not ad pted the resolution extending the session to half past 4 o'clock P. M. and the appearance were that the final adjournment would take place

Congressional Secret. Both Houses took a recess from seven o'clock antil eleven this morning, and have fixed the hour of adjournment at half past four oclock this after-

THE RUSSIAN ASSASSIES. - A letter from St. Petersburg says that Karokozoff, who attempted the life of the Emperor, and who was reported to have died in prison, is still living, but is beginning to show signs of inciplent madness.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Further Details of the Great Battle Before Rumaits -- Official Account of President Mitre - Total Losses Over 12,000 Men-Paragnayans Bombarding the Allied Camp-Unfavorable Position of the Allies in the Marshes, Etc.

RIO JANEIRO, July 2 — Nothing of interest from the seat of war has reached nere. No active operations have been performed on either side. The papers kereby transmitted are full of the details of the battle of the 23th of May. The following, however, said to be an extract from a letter of General Matre to his wife, may not be devoid of interest:—

GENERAL MITRE TO HIS WIFE.

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"The enemy attacked us, having assembled all his forces from Asuncion. Humain, and from his fleet. Some deserters and prisoners affirm that the Paraguai an army amounted to thirty thousand, others to even forty thousand men. I believe, however, that the attacking force did not exceed twenty five thousand. The enemy was routed along the whole hus, leaving four thousand killed on the field."

It was said, moreover, that the ailies were preparing for a grand attack on Curupatii, in which they expected to have the co-operation of the fleet. It is almost certain, however, that the fleet will not be able to take any part in the affair, for it is known that some of their best vessels are grounded in the mud below the fortrees, and that there is no prospect of the water rising sufficiently to allow of their ascending the river. Persons who came down from Bo ivin a few weeks ago, report that very little snow fell on the Andes last season, and that consequently there will be no ireshet in the river before next season.

WHAT THE PARAGUAYANS ARE DOING.
The Paraguayans are reported to be ince-santly occupied harrassing the alies with their sharp shooters, and in fortifying themselves in their weak points. Lopez, it is said, withdraws his advanced posts at sunjet, in order to prevent the desertion of his troops to the enemy. This looks bad for Lopez

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

It is now ascertained that the losses by the belligerents in the battle or the 24th of May were about 10,000 hors ac combat; of which the allies lost 4500, and Paraguayans 5500. The Paraguayans are also reported to have lost sour pieces of artillers, three flags, and some small arms. The loss of the allies is not stated.
The little squadron of three gunboats sent up the

Parana river to help the crossing of the Baron Porto Alegre's division, left on the 6th of May, but had

General Mitre's Official Report of the Battle of May 24. CAMP OF VICTORY AT FUGUITY, May 24.—To the Vice-President:—I have the honor to inform you that to day the ailied arms achieved a complete victory over the enemy, who having made a sally from their fortified lines, attacked our positions in such a manner that I was enabled to attack theirs. The result has been a complete repulse of the enemy in all their line, leaving dead on the battle-field four in all their line, leaving dead on the battle field four thousand men, and taking back a large number of wounded, according to the decarations of the runaways and prisoners. Remaining in our possession gues, armaments, and prisoners, the number it is at this moment impossible to say, not having as yet received the official reports of the generals of divisions, and there being no time to obtain them previous to the departure of the mai. Our loss has been comparatively small. The enemy has again shut himself up in his fortified camp, and escaped temp totally routed owing to the nature of the ground, which prohibited pursuit.

ground, which prohibited pursuit.

I shall shortly send you the army bulletin, which shall be published when I get the reports respecting this giorneus victory. Meanwhile, I congratulate you and the allied nations on the victory, which guarantees the result of the campaign, complying at the same time with my duty to bear testimony to the valor of General Flores and Marshal Osorio, who distinguished themselves in the first lines; and a so a I the officers and men of the three arms, who noticy did their duty.

God preserve your Excellency. BARTOLOME MITRE.

Newspaper Accounts. LOSSES IN THE BATTLE OF MAY 24.
The Opinion of Montevideo guarantees the followoes in the last eventful battle of Ma, 24:-

MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMIES AFTER THE BATTLE. The Nacion correspondent gives the following interesting news, under date Corrientes, June 6:—
Both armies in statu quo since the 24th. The
Arpentines are passing over horses, sent by Urquiza
from Entre-Rios. The Brazilians have not fitteen hundred cavalry altogether, but expect eight thou-sand horses soon. The allies are without oxen or mujes to convey artillery and baggage.

Yesterday morning Captain Alvin took a Brazilian flotilia of five steamers up to Parana to carry over Baron Porto Alegre's men; these number ten thousard, mostly cavalry, with some guns. Lopez has planted a battery twenty-eight leagues below the Tranquera de Loreto, which Captain Alvin will have to contend with. Tamandare keeps in vessels below Curupaiti; this for is well mained and mounted by the enemy, as we can see by our glassos; they have staked the river across, and sank vessels in the channel. in the channel. The mactivity of the fleet is an h commented on here and it is said Marshal O-orio is disgusted with the Admiral; but this is not true. The fleet must go up, in spite of torpedoes. &c.

After all, the capture of Curupaiti would be of little use to us, if the army cannot keep parallel with the fleet. I learn that Loper estimates his loss out the 24th at three thousand men. Our sack and

the 24th at three thousand men. Our sick and wounded amount to six thousand five hundred men; but twelve hundred cured have already returned to the camp. Dysentery and fever carry off victims every day. General Netto has arrived sick; and we learn the enemy suffers from the same epidemic. The Cync leaves to-day for Buenos Ayres with more vounced. Civil war threatens soon to break out o Corrientes. The Paraguayans began firing to-day

Our less on the 24th is now ascertained to be over ur thousand five hundred men. The cuizens of Asuncion have subscribed fifty foubloons to present an album to Lopez for the

SPANISH-CHILIAN WAR OVER

Abandonment of the Contest by Spain -The Fleet of Admiral Nunez at Rio Janeiro on lts Way Home. RIO JANEIRO, July 2 - Three Span'sh steamers have arrived from Caliao, and the whole flect is expected here; all on the way home. The scurvy is very bad on board,

THE TENNESSEE COPPERHEADS. KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, July 26 —Colonel Thomas A. R. Nelson presided over the Jounson Convention held at Knoxville to jay, to appoint delegates for the East Tennesse Congressiona District to the Philadelphia Convention. indersed President Johnson, and denounced the power by force in case they failed in the fall elections. He cited Mr. Raymond's letter to prove his declaration. Their resolutions denounced the State Legislature for adopting the Constitutional amendment, and Congress for seeking to force upon the South negro suffrage and equality. The Indiana State election takes place Toes

day, October 2. There will be no voting for Governor, as Governor Morton's term does not expire this year. The officers to be elected ave State Secretary, Auditor, Treasurer, Altor-ney-General and Superintendent of Public Congress, a Instruction, members of Legislature and county Instruction, members of Congress, a Legislature and county officers. The chief interest in the election, however, hinges on the question who should be United States Senator in place of Henry S. Lane, who declines re-election. Governor Morton, Schuyler Collax, Gordlove S. Orth, are the prominent Republican candidates, while the Democrats are urging D. W. Voorhees, Milligan, of "Golden Circle" notoriety, and Mr. McDenver, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor last year. The Republican nominations thus far made for the Legislature indicate that Mr. Colfax s shead in the race.

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE

£200 (\$1000) A YEAR,

MRS. WARREN.

Published by Loring, of Boston.

PREFACE.

Too irequently light-hearted, happy young wives are suddenly sobered into earnest thoughtfulness, or into peevish discontent, according to their temperament—within, perhaps, the first year of their wiehood—simply from not knowing the value of money before they have taken the irrevocable step which is to be the Lane or the happiness of their lives. Two hundred pounds a year seem ample funds wherewith to commence nousekeeping—so think the inexperienced—and thus thinking they may need to their income; and how little can be spared for other than bare necessaries the table of expenditure given in the next column wil show. How, spared for other than bare necessaries the fable of expenditure given in the next column will show. How, ever, if a young wife be handy with her needle, and has had experience under her parents' root, she will find two hundred pounds per annum a sum all sufficient to steer her matrimonial craft safely over shoals and breakers, provided always that love sits at the helm. Not passon, not caprice, least of all indifference; for the rose of summer could as soon beem in the Arctic zone, as leve dwell where the cold heart is reflected in the childing aspect or careless action.

To be able to sing, to play, to dance, or paint, is not actually needed in order to live comfortably, but all are very desirable acquirements, and a home where these accomplishments can be made subser-vient to social intercourse is far more charming. and more variedly interesting, than where a woman is a mere household diudge. And for this reason only, it for no other, a girl should devote some pertion of her time to acquire or to retain them. But, to fit herself to become a happy wile and mother, she must not be ignorant of any household duty, any domestic art.

To know how to make and mend clothes, to wash,

to bake, to cook—economically and well—to clean and scour, could not be deemed by her unimportant matters; on the contrary, this knowledge is the oil by which the domestic machinery effectively and noiselessly revolves in its daily work. It is true she may never actually perform the work herself, but in the present day she must certainly teach her servant, or there will be no comfort in her house. "The eye of a mistress will do more work than both her hands.—"

"She looketh we'l to the way of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness."

The false pride which leads captive many a young girl or wife, whose heart would leap to do that which is right but for an imaginary "Mrs. Grundy" who rules over most of us, more or less, shou d be cast aside as low and vulgar. The mistress with a modera e income who thinks it beneath her to do any household work, is but imitating a very low class of servants who, when asked to clean knives, or to wasn, very complacen'ly reply. "I've allays been spectable, and had no call to do sich things," and thereupon refuse point-blank to undertake a situation where such work has to be done. It is not worth while for any mistress to copy her maidnot worth while for any mistress to copy her maid-of-all-work (delusive term!), and think if is deroga-

oral-work (densive term), and think if is derogatory to ber dignity to perform any needful duty.

It is said that the race of good servants has died
out, leaving no successors. And why is this? it
may be asked. Because their teachers have died
with them. Untaught young mistresses are incapable of teaching.

The consequences of this lamentable ignorance of The consequences of this immentable ignorance of household matters are to be greatly deplored, for while girs are so thriftless and manifestly so unfitted for managing a house young men cannot marry—it must not be said 'wil not.' It is impossible, with the inxurious and idle habits which have been cherished by both sexes that they can do so.

The misery too often altendant upon the married

state, where the husband is not ase it b man, is frequently induced by the wife's incompetent management and the irritability of both in consequence, whence ill-health is sure to follow. By these two circums ances alone a sickly race is perpetuated and the lives of both husbands and wives soured for all happy purposes. There are not tood's dispensations; they are sel-created. But should a girl choose a selfish husband, then her fate is to be pitied, for none can tell the life-long misery which such a union

In domestic, as in other maiters, much valuable help may be derived from reliable and practical works of information, but to the theory thence obtained must be carried observation and effort. Each bousehold with its more or less and very opposite requirements, needs a different ordering, but the great principles for ruling, directing, and acting must ever remain fixed. These have been insisted on as being vitally important in this little work—"How I Managed my H use on Two Hundred Pounds a Vent"

This sum is 'arge by comparison with thousands of incomes which are much less. But, to ma, se the most of any working man's or clerk's income a girl; if she be the wife of either, must be educated to cook, wash, make, and mend, if she would have peace, comfort, and respectability; also, she must have other and more refined accomplishments, it she would make her hom? socially pleasant, or educate her children, which she must do, or let them run wild into every sin to which a vacant mind can tempt them, thus inviting upon her own head every Condemnation,
Daughters! diligently and zealously learn and

practise every domestic duty and every feminine accospin hment; so will lovers easerly seek you without fortune or other adventitious circumstances, and to longer will they say, "We cannot marry; our income will not suffice."
Wives! if you would retain your basbands' love with a deeper affection than when in its youthful freshness cultivate every winning charm of mind and manner, every grace of proper attre, but let your household management be such as shall insure comfort, pleasure, and recreation, and your own knowledge of simple cookery that which shall not only tempt the appetite, but as much as possible insure health, by banishing indigestion and all the cyrls which arise from it London, November, 1864.

How I Managed my House on Two Hundred Pounds a Year.

ILL MANAGEMENT-DEBT-TABLE OF FXPENDITURE -TRUSTING TO A GIRL'S HELP ; DEATH IN CONSE

It seems an odd thing, and possibly a presumptuous one, to narrate a history of the pitfalls and troubles of early married life, arising solely from having no skill in the expenditure of a limited income.

Married very young, and when I knew nothing of the cost of any article of provision, I thought my husband's meome a mine of gold, quite sufficient for all needs, and to spare, and wondered very much at the end of the first year of our marriage that I could not quite make both ends meet. My husband was most indulgent, for I had no secrets from him; and, indeed, I felt it a great relief to say, "My dear, Ellen's wages are due for this quarter, and I have no money to

He looked up from some papers he had been arranging, and said, "How is this, little one? Where is all the money gone to ?" I immediately burst into a flood of tears.

"Inneed, I don't know," I answered, sobbingly; "I did the best I could with it." He took me tenderly in his arms, and when my trouble had a little gone off, said, 'Now, tell me all about it."

"Oh!" said I, not answering his request, "why did you not look at the bills-why did you let me spend the money so fast?" "Because, dear Milly, I thought you a perfect

little housekeeper. The home I took you from