CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS,

The following are the Congressional proceedloge of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition :-

Senate. Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, offered a resolution

for the printing of 500 copies of the Hankrupt bill.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire what legislation is necessary to protect the interest of the United States in lands granted to printing during the process has been relief of the United States in lands granted to printing during the process have the conviction of the for railroad purposes before the completion of the roads, and in Homestead lands before the issue of the patents. Adopted. The unfluished business of the last day's ses-ion, which was the bill to admit Nebraska, was

Mr. WADE, of Obio, said as the Senate was no full, he had no desire to press the bill to-day. He would, therefore, consent to its postponement until Monday next, with the understanding that it

would be then pressed until passed.

The postponement was agreed to, and the bill was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. EDMUR DS, of Vermont, gave notice that he would to-morrow call up the bill to regulate the tenure of office.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, called up the reso-

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, called up the resolution to print the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, with accompanying maps, in French, German, Swedish and English, for distribution at the Paris Exposition. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, gave notice of his intention to propose amendments to the bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit jurors in the territory of Utah, and for other purposes, as follows: After the thirteenth section, 'and if any person shall presume to solemnize a marriage in said territory who is not by this act authorized so to do, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred nor less than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding six months or less than one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court."

Section 14. That if any man, in said territory of

the discretion of the court."

Section 14. That if any man, in said territory of Utah, shall claim and pretend to have the right to the society or the service of any woman not lawfully married to him, by reason of her having been sealed, devoted or consecrated to him by any cera-mony, rite, consecration, sacrament, form, order, decree, sentence, vote or direction of the so-called Mormon Church, or of any prophet, president, bishop, priest or other officer or functionary of said church, or of any member thereof, whether with or without the consent of the woman, and shall cohabit with such woman, he shall be deemed gulity of a crime, and shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 no less than \$500, or by imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary of said territory not more than five years nor less than three months, or by such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, and in all such cases such woman shall be deemed a competent witness in the trial of the of-

Section 15. That all children, the fruit of any such pretended sealing or spiritual marriage as aforesaid, hereafter born in said territory, shall be deemed and held to be the heirs of their mother, but not of their father; and it shall be lawful for any woman in said territory, claimed as such spiritual wife of any man, but not married to him according to law, to sue for and recover from him compensation for her labor and services while such his spiritual wife, in an action of assumpsit, without any deduction under pretence of support and maintenance of her, by him, during the period of such spiritual marriage, and also to sue for and recover any real estate, money, or other personal property, given, granted or conveyed by her since the passage of the act of 1862, entitled "An act to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and supposition section acts of the and disapproving and annetling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah to any person or body politic as a voluntary gift, dopation or contribution to said pretended Mormon Church, or for its benefit, directly or indirectly and any woman in said territory not lawfully married, but who at any time has been in the rela tion of such spiritual marriage above mentioned shall in all courts and places be deemed a femme

Section 16. That every person, male or female, who shall knowingly and willingly aid and assist in, or be present at such ceremony or rite of Mormonism, known as such sealing or spiritual marriage, with intent to countenance, encourage and give effect to the same, shall be deemed guilty of a crime, and on conviction thereof before a court of crime, and on conviction thereof before a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished as last aforesaid, and the person or persons celebrating or solemnizing such ceremony shall be punished as last aforesaid, and by a fine of at least \$1000 each, and imprisonment at hard labor in such penisan-

tiary for at least two years.

Sections 17th and 18th enact substantially the rules of descent in effect in New York. Section 19th recognizes the title of a lawful husband as tenant by courtesy, and of a widow

tenant in dower.

Section 21. That all criminal cases arising un-

der said act of 1862, as well as all criminal cases arising under this act touching the solemnization of marriages, sealing or spiritual marriage, and being present at the ceremony of sealing herein mentioned, shall be heard, tried and determined by the District Courts of said territory of Utah, without a jury, upon information to be presented to the Court by the Attorney of said territory, or by the prosecuting attorney of said territory, or by the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the offence is committed. Such information shall, before being presented to the Court, be verified by the oath of the attorney presenting it, by the person prosecuting, or some other credible person; and the same being presented and filed, the court shall issue a mandate for the apprehenperson; and the same being presented and need, the court shall issue a mandate for the apprehen-sion of the accused, who shall be entitled to bail as in cases of indictment. If the accused shall, on being arraigned, plead "not guilty" to the infor-mation, or if he shall refuse to plead thereto, which standing mute shall be deemed and treated as a plea of "not guilty," the court shall proceed to hear the evidence in the case, both on the part of the prosecution and the defence, and to find the accused guilty or not guilty, as the evidence shall warrant, and thereupon to pass sentence upon or to discharge the accused; but the accused shall, on the trial, have the right to except to any rulings of the Judge trying the case, upon any questions of law touching the admissibility of evidence offered on the trial by the accused, or touching any other question of law arising in the case; which exceptions shall be noted by the Judge, and in case of a finding of guilty by the Judge he shall, if the accused shall so request of him, report the case to the Supreme Court of said territory in such manner as fully and fairly to bring before it all such estions of law, to the end that said Supreme urt shall pass upon them, and reverse or affirm the judgment, as right and justice may require.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to repeal the thirteenth section of the Confiscation bill, or that

Power to issue a proclamation of amnesty.

The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Saulsbury to repeal the entire bill. of Mr. Saulsbury to repeal the entire bill.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, was entitled to
the floor, but was not prepared to address the Senate just now, so the bill was postponed till tomorrow.

part of the bill which grants to the President the

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, called up the bill reported by him from the Committee on Fo-reign Relations to prevent and punish fraudulent representations for inducing the emigration of negroes or mulattoes from this country. It punishes the person so offending with a fine of not more than \$5000, or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, and forfeits the vessel used in

carrying persons so indused to emigrate.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, moved to amend the bill by striking out the words, "negro, mulat-to, or other," so as to make it read, "that if any one shall by fraudulent representations induce any Mr. SUMNER said if this were adopted the

reader of the bill would not be so carefully on his guard against the particular evil sought to be cured. In framing the bill the committee had only allowed precedent, as heretofore adopted by Congress.
Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, said there were other amendments he would like to so

Pending the consideration of this bill, the Senate, at 3.15, adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, offered a reso-Iution declaring that the House with not consent to the appropriation of the first dollar for pay-ment for property destroyed by the Union army while engaged in putting down the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of redeeming the compound interest Treasury notes, and five-twenty bonds with Treasury notes bearing interest at not less than three nor more

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, and the resolution Mas not received.

Mr. BUNDY, of Ohio, introduced a joint resointion for the establishment of four territorial governments within the so-called State of Texas Read twice and referred to the Committee on Territories.

The House proceeded, as the first business in or-

ast, to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Stevens on the 30th of April, 1966, from the joint select Committee on Reconstruction, to provide for restoring to the States intely in insurrection their full political rights, the question being on a substitute proposed by Mr. Stevens on the 19th of December, 1866.

The substitute having been read,
Mr. BINGHAM made the point of order that as
the eighth section provided for the admission of rebel States in compliance with the conditions prescribed, the substitute must be referred to the Committee on Recomstruction.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order, as
that bill had been reported from that committee,
and was before the House, subject to amendment.
Mr. SIEVENS proceeded to address the House
in support of the substitute. He said ha was anxious that this bill should be proceeded with till The substitute having been read.

ous that this bill should be proceeded with till final action upon it. He desired that the House should, as early as possible, come to some conclu-sion as to what should be done with the rebei sion as to what should be done with the rebel States. This was becoming more and more necessary every day, and the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States had rendered immediate action by Congress on the question of the establishment of governments in the rebel States absolutely indispensable. That decision, house perhaps not so infamous in terms as the though perhaps not so infamous in terms as the Dred Scott decision, was far more dangerous in its operation on the lives and liberties of the loyal men of the country. It had taken away all pro-

ection from every loyal man, black or white, re-iding in any of the rebel States. It had unsheathed the dagger of the assassin and the knife of the rebel against the throat of every man who dared to proclaim himself now or here-tofore a loyal Union man. If the doctrine of that decision were true, there never was a people in such terrible peril as the loyal people of the south, white and black. Unless Congress proceeded at once, and did something to protect those people from the barbarians that are now murdering the whites, and putting into secret graves hundreds and thousands of colored people, it would be liable to the just censure of the world for its neglect, its cowardice, or its want of ability. This bill was an enabling act to enable loyal men in the rebel States to form governments, and to put those governments into loyal hands, so that they might protect themselves. The military authorities now dered not order any general, commanding a department in States which had never been restored from a state of conquest, and every one of decision were true, there never was a people in restored from a state of conquest, and every one of which was held this day as conquered territory, to enforce the laws of the country. One of the most atroclous murderers ever let loose on a community, Watson, had been lately liberated under this very decision of the Supreme Court, because the government extended its construction, perhaps properly, to the conquered States as well as to the loyal States. This Watson, whose case Mr. Stevens briefly outlined, was discharged by order of the President under that most iniquitous and injurious de-cision. If that decision were according to law, then it became the more necessary for Congress to proceed and take care that no such construction ould open the door to larger injuries than have on already anstained

The people had done their duty nobly. Had Con The people had done their duty nobly. Had Congress the courage to do its duty! Or was it to be deterred by the clamor of ignorance, bigotry and despotism from perfecting the resolution? He believed that Persia in the past, and Turkey in the present, were as free as the freedmen of the country now were. He would not slander his native land, but would reform it. Twenty years ago he had denounced it as a despotism, that twenty millions of white men should govern four millions of blacks, and he pronounced it no longer a free reblacks, and he pronounced it no longer a free republic now, when twenty-five millions of a pri-vileged class undertook to exclude five millions from all participation in the government. No go-vernment could be regarded as free which did not allow sil its people to participate in the formation and execution of its laws. Such a Babel-like con-fusion was caused by the intermingling of pardoned rebels, hissing copperheads and apostate Repub-licans, and it was difficult either to understand the questions asked or the answer given. Speaking of the President, he said that although

the President was Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, Congress was his commander, and, please God, he should be made to obey. The President and his sarraps should know that this was a government of the people, and that Congress was the people. Unless impartial suffrage were introduced in the rebel States, every one of them would be sure to send a solid rebel representation, and cast a solid rebel electoral vote. They, with their kindred copperheads of the north, would always elect a President and control Congress, and the people of the north would be the perpetual vassals and slaves of the south.

Mr. STEVENS modified the third section of the substitute so as to provide that the commissioner for each of the rebel States should be appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, instead of being elected by Congress. (The subtitute has been already published, about the 22d December.)
Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved an amendment

or the substitute proposed by Mr. Stevens. It was rdered to be printed. The first section declares that the State govern-

ments organized in the lately rebel States, exclud-ing Tennessee, are not valid constitutional govern-ments, and that their acts are void. The second section authorizes the organization of constitutional State governments in each of such States, all male citizens over 21 years, residing

therein for six months, irrespective of race or for-mer condition of servitude, to be electors. The third section imposes on electors an oath declaring that the person was, on the 4th of March, 1864, willing to comply with the requirements of the President's proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863; was at all times thereafter opposed to the continuance of the rebellion; never treated Fede-ral prisoners otherwise than as lawful prisoners f war, and will henceforth bear true faith and allegiance to the government of the United States. It imposes on the delegates elected to the State onventions provided for, an additional oath that hey have never voluntarily borne arms against he United States, and never held any office, civil or military, under the confederate govern-ment. If the convention agree to adopt the con-stitutional amendment, it is then to select five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty and fidelity to the Constitution and Union, who are to act as a provisional committee of public safety for the State until a constitutional State convention shall assemble and elect a provisional Governor. Sixty days' notice is to be given of the election of delegates to such constitutional convention.

The fourth section invests such convention with full power and authority to form a constitution of State government; provided that such constitution of state government; provided that such constitution shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States; and provided further, that it shall adopt an ordinance, forever irrevocable without the consent of Congress, declaring all persons free and equal before the law, repudiating all debts contracted in aid of the rebellion, providing for the maintenance of free public schools, for the exclusion from all offices of honor or profit under the State government all persons or profit under the State government all persons who have held office under either of the recent re-volutionary governments, State or confederate, and recognizing in Congress the right to compel the continuance of the State's relations with the United States.

Section fifth makes it the duty of Congress to determine whether the conditions have been com-plied with, and if so, and if Congress approve the enstitution and ordinance adopted, the State is to be declared entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities, and be subject to all the obligations and liabilities of a State in the American Union. Section twelve authorizes the Provisional Governor to organize, arm and equip such military force as he may deem necessary to keep the peace and enforce the laws and ordinances whenever forcible resistance is made to his authority.

Section thirteen authorizes the Provisional Governor to proclaim martial law and suspend the writ of habeas corpus whenever and wherever forcible resistance is made to the execution of civil

Section fourteen authorizes the division of Texas into two States. Section fifteen authorizes the Convention to dispense, by a two-thirds vote, with that part of the call of delegates declaring that they have never held any civil office under the confederate govern-

ment.

Mr. PlKE, of Maine, spoke at some length upon the relations of Congress to the second States. The time for action and come, and he for one was now ready to act. There were three plans proposed to Congress for its consideration and action. Those plans were: First, The President's plan, which seemed to be the admission of the seceded States at once to a full participation in the govern-ment, treating them as if they had never been in

ebellion.
Second. The let-slone policy, which would merely refuse them representation in the general government until they had a dopted the constitutional amendments, with perhaps the addition of negro suffrage; and third, immediate action by Congress in superseding the governments of the lately rebel States, which were set up by the President in 1865, and establishing in their place governments founded when leavily and universely ernments founded upon loyalty and universal suf-frage. It was not worth while to waste words on the President's plan; that was resudjudicata. The President had expounded it fully to the people, and the more he expounded it fully to the people, and the more he expounded it the more the people condemned it. The Democratic party had deserted the President, and there were literally no mourners at the grave of his plan. The ascond plan might shewer if the rebel States would not but not setting, it was of no account as a plan for reconstruction.

Some had proposed a resolution pledging the and, the House to admit members of such States as should. House.

adopt the constitutional amendment, but he pro-tested against sny such action. He had not bound himself to it, and would not do so. He would judge of each State by itself when the question came up for action. If any S are adopted the constitutional amendment and treated the colored population usily, he would vote for its admission; otherwise se would not. That question, however, was not likely to be a practical one, as the lately robel S ates, gave no indication of a disposition to adopt the amendment. The only way left was for Congress to set affirmatively, and taking one or two of the States, such as might be found best fitted for the purpose, to establish therein governments founded upon universal suffrage and loyalty. It was said that the Saurema Court would consider the surface of the was said that the Supreme Court would somehow intervene and declare that Congress had no power to do so. He was not inclined to wait for the opinion of the Supreme Court. The Court should recollect that it had had bad luck with ite political

The people had heretofore determined to govern the country themselves, and let the Supreme Court attend to its law but incess. Congress was invested by the Constitution with the ultimate disposition both of the President and of the Supreme Court, and it should now act as if it was in earnest. There should be no restriction as to suffrage; there should be no question left unsettled. The negro should be treated fairly, and he would be found able to protect his own interests. If the governments to be founded in two or three of the States should be found to work well, then the next Con-gress might apply the same plan of action to all the seceded States, and thus the Union would be

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, moved to recomment the bill and pending amendment to the Joint Com-

mittee on Reconstruction.

Without disposing of that motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union (Mr. Upson, of Michigan, in the Chair), on the President's annual message.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, made an elaborate speaker. rate speech on finance, criticizing in detail the re-cent report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and advocating two resolutions already offered by himself, favoring the repeal of the five per cent. tax on manufactures, and the other condemning the dostrine of the Secretary that the debt of the country should be extinguished by the generation that contracted it. He pronounced the report of the Secretary a hudget of inantitudes, incongruithe Secretary a budget of inaptitudes, incongruities and non-requiturs. It contained nothing to gratify the national pride of any American citizen. The Secretary boasted that our debt had been re-

duced \$206,000,000 in fourteen months. Yet this immense sum was so much abstracted from the active working capital of the business men of the country. This amount had been raised in large part by taxation on home productions, and thus toreign manufacturers had been benefited at the expense of the American laborer, and their victory over our struggling industries would be easy if the government continued the policy of assessing ex-traordinary taxes for the extingulahment of the war debt. Already the large importations of for-elgn goods were threatening our business men with

bankrapicy.

The policy of attempting a speedy extinguishment of the national debt was favored only by money lenders, speculators in government secu-tities, and foreign manufacturers. The scheme of the Secretary was as unprecedented as unwise. The first Federal debt was funded in 1791, and for sixten years no effort was made to reduce it. The average rate of payment from 1807 to 1812 was about \$6,000,000 per annum. After the debt had been largely increased by the war of 1812, no extraordinary taxes were imposed for its redemption.

The excess of ordinary revenues over current expenses was devoted to its absorption, and home expenses was devoted to its absorption, and home

industry was stimulated by avowedly protective tariff. England had never been guilty of the stupidity recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury. Not until seven years after the close of the Napoleonic wars had Great Britain attempted the experiment of resumption of specie payments, and only within the present decade had she made any serious effort to reduce the principal of her debt.

He commented sarcastically upon the opinion of the Secretary that the national debt should be speedily extinguished, that it may not remain as a vieminder to the southern people of humiliation and defeat." The people of the south, while they might admire the tenderness of the Secretary's heart, knew that they themselves would be among the greatest antierers from the accomplishment of his financial scheme. He condemned the suggestion of the Secretary

in favor of a reduction of the greenback currency, with a proper protective tariff there would be emple and profitable employment for all the currency authorized by law. Rapid contraction and an attempt at an early resumption of specie payments would bankrupt individuals, corporations, States, and it might be the national government.

Mr. HOLMES, of New York, addressed the committee on the political relations of the lately rebel States. He argued against the legality of the State organizations now existing there, and said it was for Congress to speak the word which should was for Congress of speak the word which should number those State organizations among the things that were, and to recognize as the people of the States, capable of establishing governments there-in, those only, without distinction of race or color, who were true to the government of the United

States in the hour of weakness and trial. The committee rose, and the Speaker resumed The SPEAKER presented memorials of territorial Legislatures, as follows: Of the Legislature of Dakota territory, asking that the territorial secretary be authorized to use what had been saved out of the appropriation for

legislative expenses in codifying the laws of the territory. Referred to the Committee on Territo-Of the Legislature of Montana territory, asking for an aj propriation for surveys of the public land, and for the establishment of a Surveyor General's Office and Land Office in Montana territory. Referred to Committee on Appropriations. the same, acking Congress to amend the organic act of the territory so as to increase the pay of Federal officers and of the members of the Legislature. Referred to Committee on Territories.

Mr. BIUWELL, of California, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate reports of the tour of inspection made last season by generals of the United States army, in second second. son by generals of the United States army, in so far as they relate to the affairs of Utah territory. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to prescribe the qualifications of officers and autorneys at law, and to regulate appointments to office. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to

provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for other purposes. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Mili ia. On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, of Connecticut, the Committee on Military Affairs was directed to inquire into the propriety of amending the law providing for compensation to owners of horses killed in battle, &c., so as to make it apply to all horses lost, killed or disabled while in actual

service and in the line of duty.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a joint resolution granting additional compensation to certain em-ployes in the civil service of the government at Washington. Read twice, and made the special order for Tuesday next.
The SPEAKER presented Executive communi-

eations as follows: From the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of December 17th, transmitting the report of the Chief of Engineers respecting the Referred, on motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of December 5th, transmitting portions of General Babcock's report of the inspection of military posts made during the last season. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. improvement of Chicago harbor.

From the Secretary of War, in answer to the House resolution of December 6th, transmitting information respecting the protection of the rou es across the continent to the Pacific from molesta-

tion by hestile Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, it was ordered that the proceedings of Friday and Saturday next be confined to debate on Mr. Stevens' bill. Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, offered the fol-

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, offered the following as a question of privilege:
Resolved, That the following resolution, introduced into the House of Representatives, December 4th, 1802, by the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, expresses the conviction and sense of this House.
"Resolved, That if any person in the employment of the United States, in either the legislative or executive branch, shall propose to make peace, or shall accept or advise the acceptance of any such proposition on any other basis than the integrity and entire unity of the United States and their terripories, as they existed at the time of the their terri ories, as they existed at the time of the rebellion, he will be guilty of a high crime," and that House bill 543 (the bill before the House this morning) is clearly in violation of the spirit of said resolution, and that the same does, in fact, as-sert, or at least admit, that secessionists and rebels were successful in the dividing of the Union and were successful in the dividing of the Union and desiroying certain of the States of the United States as States of the Union, and degrading them into territories; and that the Hon. Thaddeus Stewens, in and by the introduction and advocacy of the said bill, has manifested a mind and heart disloyal to the Constitution and Union of the States, as they existed at the time of the rebellion, and is guilty of the crime specified in the said resultation. guilty of the crims specified in the said resolution and, therefore, deserves the reprobation of this

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. ELDRIDGE clamed his right to introduce it as a question of privilege.

The SPEAKER doubted that it was a question of privilege, but even if it were it could not come in except by unautmons consent, where there was a special order before the liquid as there was now.

The resolution was consequently not received.

Mr. FARQUHAR introduced a bill to amend
the act of July 16, 1864, establishing and equalizting the grades of line officers of the navy. Read and referred the Committee on Naval Affairs. Mr. NIBLACK asked leave to offer a resolution

in reference to the erection of a new executive mansion for the use of the President of the United

States. Objected to.

On motion of Mr. WENTWORTH, of Illinois, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate what progress has been made in the surveys of the Rock and Illinois rivers, ordered at the last session of Congress, and then, at 335 P. M., the House adjourned.

CITY ORDINANCES.

A N ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to the City Commissioners for the Expenses of the year 1867.
Section I. The Select and Common Councils of
the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hun-ored and thirty-three dollars and twenty-five cents (\$23,288 25) be and the same is hereby appropri-ated to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven (1807), as

SUPREME COURT. Item 1. To pay ix officers, four thousand six hundred and ninety-five dol are (\$4695).

Item 2. To pay jurors, three thousand dollars (\$3000). liem 3. To pay jurors for the years 1865 and 1866, one hundred and fifty do lars (\$150). DISTRICT COURT.

DISTRICT COURT.

Item 4. To pay six officers five thousand six hundred and thirty four do lars (85634).

Item 5. To pay jurors, ten thousand dollars (810 000) stem 6. To pay jurors for the years 1865 and 1866,

two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250),

COMMON PLEAS.

Item 7. To pay five officers, four thousand six hundred and ninety five dollars (\$4695).

Item 8. To pay jurors, three thousand dollars (\$3000). \$8000),
Item 9. To pay jurors for the years 1865 and 1866,
one hundred and seventy five dollars (\$175).
Item 10. To pay auditors appointed by the Court
to audit the accounts of county officers, two hundred

dolars (\$200), QUARTER SESSIONS. Item 11. To pay seventeen officers, sixteen thousand and forty-one dollars and twenty-five cents (816 041 25).

1:em 12. To pay petit jurors, eight thousand five hundred dollars (88500).

1:em 13. To pay petit jurors for the years 1865 and 1866. five hundred dollars (8500).

1:em 14. To pay grand jurors, four thousand dollars (84000) lars (\$4000) Item 15, Fo pay road jurers, one thousand dollars ltem 16. To pay road jurors for the year 1866, one hundred dollars (\$100).

1:en 17. To pay witness fees, six hundred dollars

Item 18. To pay witness fees for the year 1886, fifty dollars (\$50). item 19. To pay interpreter to the Court and jurors, nine hundred and thit teen dollars (\$913).

Item 20. For meals for jurors, fifteen hundred dollars (\$915). lars (\$1500) Item 21. For expenses attending the arrest of fugitives from justice, two hundred dollars

(\$209). Item 22. For carriage hire for Grand Jurors, three hundred dollars (\$300). It m 23. For fees of District Attorney, fourteen thousand five hundred dollars (\$14,500). Item 24. For fees of Clerk or Quarter Sessions, ten thousand if we hundred dollars (\$19,500). Item 25. For fees of Sheriff, six thousand dollars Item 26. For fees of Coroner, and salary of

Coroner's Clerk, twelve thou-and do hars Item 27. To pay sa'ary of the Clerk of the Board t Jurors, seven hundred dollars (8700).
Item 28 For compensation of Assistant and Stationery, two hundred doilars (\$200).

Item 29. For miscel'aneous expenses of the several Cours, three hundred doilars (\$300).

Item 30. To pay Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hespital for board of persons placed there by order of Court, five thousand five hundred doilars (\$5500).

(\$5500).

Them 81. To pay Inspectors of the Eastern Peni-tentury, for the expenses of prisoners of Philadel-phia, even thousand dollars (\$7000).

Tem 32 To pay the Managers of the House of Refure, in equal quarterly payments, thirty thousand (\$50,000). CHARITIES. Item 33 To the Northern Home for Friendless Chi dien, in equal quarterly payments, one thou-tand do as (\$1000). __ltem 34. To the Union School and Children's

Home, in equal quarterly payments, one thousand dollars (\$1000). I'em 35 To St. Vincent's Home, in equal quarerly payments, one thousand dollars (\$1000). Item 36. To st. John's Orphans' Asylum, qual quarterly payments, one thousand dollars Item 37. To St. Joseph's Society, for educating and maintaining or; han children, in equal quarterly payments, five hundred do lars (\$500).

1(em 38, 1o the Western Frovment Society and Children's Bome, in West Phi'adelphia. in equal quarterly payments, five hundred dollars (\$500). tiem 38]. To the Jewish Foster Home, in equal quarterly payments, five hundred dolars (\$500).

LEGCTIONS.

Item 39. To pay officers of the election for the year 1867, twelve thousand dolars.

Item 40. To pay Return Judges, Clerks, and Messengers, for the October election of 1807, three hundred and twenty dollars, \$320.

dred and twenty dollars (\$320) dred sed twenty dollars (\$320).

Item 41. For ballot-boxes, for the October election of 1867, three hundred do'lars (\$300).

Item 42. For stationary, blanks, and printing required by the officers of election for 1867, three thousand dollars (\$3000).

Item 43. For recording the October election, sixty dollars (\$60).

Item 44 For rent of rooms in which elections are seld, three hundred dollars (\$200). Item 45. For making transcript for election officers, ight bundred and firty dollars (\$850).

It m 46. For distributing the battet boxes for the betober election, one hundred and flity dodars Item 47. For advertisement of the Sheriff's Procla-mation, for October election, six hundred and lifty Item 48 For printing and posting the Sheriff's Proclamation, for October election, three hundred

and filly dollars. Item 49 For printing and posting the list of Assessments three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3500).

Item 50 For printing and posting the list of Extra Assessments, one thousand dollars (\$100).

Item 51. For deficiencies in Rent of Rooms for holding Elections and removing ballot-boxes from the Vault for the year 1860, ore hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

MILITIA.

Item 52. For making copy of Militia Enrollment
List, at three quarters of a cent per name, five hundred dellars (\$500).

Item 58 For copying Militia Enrollment Book at one cant per name, seven hundred and fitty dollars (\$150),

Item 54. For extra c'erk hire in holding Militia Appeals, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150).

Item 55. For printing, posting, advertising, and extress charge of Militia Enrollment, seventy-five dollars (\$75). dollars (875).

Item 56, For blanks, books, and stationers, incident to making the Militia Eurollment, two hundred dollars (\$200).

COMMISSIONERS.

Hem 57 To pay balaries of Commissioners, six thousand dollars (\$6000). Hem 58, to pay salaries of Clerk and Messenger, ighteen hundred dollars (\$1800) Item 59. For postage, savertising, and printing, ax hundred dollars (\$400). Item 60. For cleansing and office expenses, four hundred do lars (\$400).

Item 61. For Books and Stationery for the Office of the City Commissioners, six hundred dollars approximately.

Item 62 For comparing the Tax Duplicates, Asseescis' Books clerk nire and all matters connected therewith, ave hundred dollars (\$500). Item 63. For making out, indexing, and comparing the twenty eight sax duplicates for the year 1867, in-cluding the calculations and all matters necessary to complete the same, as follows:First Ward, two bundred dollars (\$200). second Ward, two hundred and twenty-five dol-

Third Ward, one hundred and twenty dollars Fourth Ward, one hundred and twenty dollars Figh Ward, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150). Sixth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dolors (Slib beventh Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dol-Eighth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five dolh Ward, one hundred and seven y five dollars lenth Ward, one bundred and seventy five dollars

Eleventh Ward, one hun' red dodars (\$100). I weigh Ward, one han ared and ten dodars (\$110). I birteenth Ward, one, hundred and seventy five

Collars (\$175.)
Fourteenth Ward, one hundred and seventy-five oriars (\$175).
Fifteenth Ward, three hundred dollars (\$300).
Sixteenth Ward, one hundred and twenty-five Seventeeth Ward, one hundred and twenty-five ollars (#125)

ollars (\$125); Eighteenth Ward, two hundred dollars (\$200). Nineteenth Ward, two hundred and litty dollars Twentieth Ward, east, two bundred and fifty dollars (\$250).
Twentieth Ward, west, one hundred and firty dol-Twenty-first Ward, two bundred and twenty-five dollars (\$225).

Twenty-second Ward, two hundred and twentyve dollars (\$225). Twenty-third Ward, two hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$275).

Twenty-fourth Ward, two hundred dollars (\$200).

Twenty-fifth Ward, two hundred dollars (\$200).

Twenty-sixth Ward two hundred dollars (\$200).

Twenty-seventh Ward, one hundred and fifty

foliars (\$150). Item 64. For books and stationery incident to Item 64. For books and stationery incident to making out and completing twenty eight tax duplicates, seven hundred dollars (\$700).

Item 65. Te pay E. Haxamer, for additions to maps in the Commissioners' Office, one hundred and fitty dollars (\$150): Provided that the Assessors' blotters, books of assessments, and tax duplicates shall be made in the form directed by the Board of Revision of Javas.

Revision of Taxes ASSESSORS. MANNE STATES Item 66. To pay salaries of sixty-four Assessor for making the annual and extra assessment, th necessary civision books, street list, mititia enro.

for miking the annual and extra assessment, the necessary division books, street list, mittia curement, and other duties connected with making the assessment for the year 1867, thirty-five thousand two bundred dollars (\$35,200).

Item 67. For tooks, stationery, and printing blanks for the use of the Assessors in making the annual and extra assessments, and rebinding the Assessors' books for the year 1867, two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2500).

Item 68. For indexing Assessors' books at not exceecing five cents per page, one thousand five hundred and fifty dellars (\$1550).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Item 60. To pay Constables for making returns of unicensed houses for the year 1866, fifty dollars (\$156).

Provided, The Controller shall countersign no warrant drawn on Items 23, 24, 25, and 26, unless the charges coutained in the bill charged to said items shall be accompanied by the certificates of the City Scheiter that the same are no greater than those allowed by law.

And provided further, That the City Commissioners shall prepare, under the sup-ryision of the Committee on Finance, suitable specifications for all the supplies for printing brank books, buding, and stationery contemplated by this ordinance; and the sand Commissioners shall advertise in the mouth of January in three daily newspayers, and three times in each, for proposals for furnishing said sup-lies for the year 1867, in conformity with said specifications: said proposals for furnishing said sup-lies for the year 187, in conformity with said specifications: said proposals for furnishing said sup-lies for the year 187, in conformity with said specifications: said proposals for furnishing said sup-lies for the year 187, in conformity with said specifications: said proposals to be opened by the City Commissioners in the presence of the Committee on Finance, and the contract awarded to the lowest bidder.

And provided further, That no orders for suppli hall be given in auticipation of the wants of the Department, but shall be ordered only from time to time as may be rendered necessary by the requisi-tions from said regular business of the Department, And warrants shall be drawn for the said appro-priations by the City Commissioners in conformity with existing ordinances.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,

President of Common Council,

ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council, JOSHUA SPERING, JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council,
Approved this twenty-ninth day of November,
Approved thousand eight hundred and sixtysix (A. D. 1866). MORTON MCMICHAEL Mayor of Philadelphia

A NORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to the Depart-ment of Markets, Wharves, and Landings for the year 1:67. Section 1. The Se'ect and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of thirty-three thousand six hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventeen cents (\$33 683 17) be and the ame is hereby appropriated to the De-partment of Markets, Whalves, and Landings for expenses of said department for the year 1867, as

Item 1. For salaries of Commissioner and Clerk, twenty-one hundred dollars (\$2100).

1ten 2. For salaries of Cierks of Markets, six theusand one bundred and forty dollars (\$0140).

And it shall be the duty of the Controller, before he shall countersign any warrant drawn on this item to administer an oath or affirmation to each clerk that be has delivered to the Guardians of the Poor all butter and other articles forfeited under existing Item 3. For printing, blank books, stationery, ad-

vertising, scales, weights, and regulating the same, making fires, cleaning office, and posting bills, seven hundri d and twenty dollars (720).

Item 4 For repairs to market houses, three thousand dollars (\$3000). Item 5. For cleausing docks, four thousand five bundled dollars (\$4500). Item 6. For repairs to wharves and landings, thirty five hundred collars (\$5500).

liem 7. For repairing wearves, four hundred dotlars (\$4600).

Item 8. For ground rents, two bundred and seventy-nine dollars and seventeen cents (\$279 17).

Item 9. For ices of Auctioneer, five hundred dol-

Item 10 For c'eansing markets, three thousand item in bridged dollars (\$3706.) Hem 12. For the erection of additional market houses (under the supervision of the Committee on Markets) on Girard avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, for the exclusive use of farmers, the rents of the same to be arranged by Committee on Markets, in co-junction with the Commissioner, the sum of (88000). Provided, That the Commis-sioner of Markets shall advertise for proposals and award the contract to the lowest bidder.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the Commis-WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, Pr sident of Common Council

JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council JOSHUA SPERING. Approved this twenty-vin h day of December,
Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six A. D. 1866). MORTON MCMICHAEL Mayor of Philagelphia

DIARIES 1867. 1867

50 Styles and Sizes, at Low Prices.

Visiting and Wedding Cards, the latest novelties. Initials, Monograms, etc., stamped on paper and envelopes, in colors, gratis. A large stock of English, French and American Pane.

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securing the full amount insured in case of death
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Samuel C. Faller Cashler of Com. National Bank.
B. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.

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PHILADELPHIA. Assets on January 1, 1866. \$2,506,851'96.

URSETTLED CLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1865 \$11,467 85. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER \$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. Charles & Bancker,
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AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000.

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INCORPORATED 38 MONTH, 226, 1856.

CARITAL, \$160 00., PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives by Yearly Fremiums; or by 5, 16, or 10 year Fremiums, Non-forieture.

Endownehis, payable at a uture age, or on pring decease, by Yearly Fremiums, or 10 year Fremiums—both cares by Yearly Fremiums, or 10 year Fremiums—both cares Non-forieture.

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This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Ca, Ha, will divice the entire profits of the Lie business among its Policy holders.

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Authorized by charter to execute 1 rusts, and to actis Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, an in other flouciary capacities, under appointment of any Court or this Commonwealth, or of any person or; ersons, or bodies positic or corporate.

Samuell, R. Shiplin, V. Higher Capacity of the Charley of the Capacity of the Charley of the Capacity of the Capacit

SODE, OF BODDES POLITIC OF COTYPOTHS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD CADBURY,
JEREMIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES,
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7275 Medica Examiner. Legal Adviser, HIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE HEE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE FENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-IANY-Incorporated 1825—Univer Perpetual—No. 510 WALKUI Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, inversally known to the community for overlority years common to their against loss of camage by tire on Public or Frivate Buildings, either permanently of for a limited time. Also on Furniture, stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss. Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
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Thomas Robbins,
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DANIEL SMITH, JR., President
WILLIAM G. CEOWELL, Secretary. 330

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INCORPORATED 804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
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