### The following are the Congressional proceed ings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth

Edition !-

Washington, January 22. Mr. HENDERSON (No.), from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported, without amend-ment, the House Joint resolution, to authorize persons who settled and made improvements upon lands now included in the Sioux reservation, in Minneson, pefore the boundaries of said reservation were surveyed and located, to enter the lands thus settled upon, as in other

cases of pre-emption. Mr. GRIMES (Iowa) from the Committee on Navai Affairs, reported adversely upon the bill providing for the appointment of a naval Judge advocate-general, and a solicitor of the Navy,
Department. Also, upon the bill relative to the
appointment of culisted persons at the Navai
Academy, and for other purposes; and upon
the bill relative to the appointment and rank
of first and second assistant engineers; all of
which were indefinitely postponed.
Mr. Noaros (Minn.) introduced the following

resolution, which was considered and agreed

Whereas, It is alleged that by the construction of the Department of the Interior of several acts of Congress granting lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads, settlers are and homestend laws; therefore
Resolved, That the Committee on Public

Lands be and is hereby directed to inquiry what, if any, legislation is necessary or may be had to correct such construction, and to report

Mr. CHANDLER (Mich.) Introduced a bill to anend an act entitled "An act for the disposal of coni lands of town property in the public domain," approved July I, 1861, and the supplemental act thereto, approved March 3, 1865, which bill provides that the provise of the second section of the act referred to be so amended as to give to persons in possession the right to purchase at minimum rates at any right to purchase at minimum rates, at any time before the day fixed for the sale of lands; and also, that no entry of town sites shall hereafter have validity until approved by the Com-missioner of the General Land Office, 'Referred to the Committee on Public Lands, Mr. Poland (Vt.) introduced a bill fixing the

Mr. FOLAN (V.) introduced a bill angular salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court of the several Territories at \$2500. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) introduced a bill to provide for the registration of electors in the Territories of the United States, providing that the Covernor in cools. Territory shall appeal the Governor in each Territory shall appoint three persons in each county, to be a board of registration, said board to appoint precinct and district boards when necessary; that meetings of the boards are to be held for purposes of re-gistration, after due notice, and requires that electors shall, before registration, take the oath of lovalty, and that no person can be registered who has given aid and comfort to the Rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

A number of petitions were introduced and referred.

It was ordered that a digest of the statutes of the statutes of the splice. the United States on the subject of the collec-tion of imports be prepared at the Treasury Department, and that they be printed for the

Mr. LANE (Ind.) called up the bill to change the mode of appointing pension agents.

The pending question was upon a motion to reconsider the vote by which certain House amendments were concurred in and further

e Senate refused to reconsider its vote, and The senate remsed to reconsider its vote, and so the bill goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments passed by the Senate.

It provides that pension agents shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, instead of by the Secretary

of the luterior, as heretofore, that there shall be no more than three in any State, and that offices of all agents appointed since the first of October, shall be vacated from the passage of this act, and shall be filled in accordance with

the provisions of the act.

The Tariff bill was taken up at one o'clock.
Amendments to the printed bill were reported
by Mr. Fessenden, and adopted, as follows:— On screv's, commonly called wood screws, nine cents instead of eight cents per pound; on wood screws less than two inches in length, twelve cents instead of eleven cents per pound; on cot-ton seed oil, twenty-three cents per gallon; on glass demijohns, ten cents per gallon capacity. The following proviso, attached in the printed bill to a section in relation to fruits, was stricken

Provided, That the loss of quantity of the fruits above named by decay on the voyage shall be admitted, when such loss shall be of full packages or other separable portions, and on oranges and lemons in boxes, loss of quanthirty-three per cent, of the quantity in the boxes, such loss being certified by the apprais-ers of damage; but to no other loss or damage shall be allowed in abatement of duty. In the original bill the importation of fire-

works is prohibited.
Mr. Fessenden offered a proviso, which was adopted, that fireworks placed on shipboard before the 1st of May next may be imported on payment of duties, and they may be imported

i bond on their way to other countries. The bril was amended to go into effect on the Ist of April next.

The amendments of the Finance Committee

were now continued, and the bill was before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and still open to amendment.
Mr. Cattell, (N. J.), addressed the Senate at

some length, on the general subject of a protec-tive hariff, arguing in favor of protection as es-sential to the welfare of the country, and against free trade, as calculated to build up the mechanical interests of foreign nations at the expense of the United States. He quoted from the sta-tistics of this and other countries, and introduced comparisons to prove his position. The industry of our own land, he said, supplied us with ninety per cent, of our wants. If the work-United States were closed up, by compelling them to do so, or to enter into un fair competition with the workshops of Europe the result would ultimately be to decrease in stead of decreasing prices, while you turned out of employment the laboring millions of this

Mr. CATTELL, in the course of his remarks, introduced the following tables, prepared, he said, by the Chief of the Burcau of Statistics of the

reasury Department:— The value in gold of the annual product of the people of the United States, for the year 1800, was in round numbers as follows:—Those engaged in agriculture, \$1,600,000,000; manufacturers, includ-ing all processes between the raw material and eonsumption, and thus comprises the cost of buildings erected, railroads and canals equipped, home-made manufactures, &c., \$917,980,000; mining, \$100,000,000; fishing, \$13,000,000; hunt-ing, \$200,000,000; wood cutting. &c., \$25,000,000; domestic commerce, \$1,500,000,000—this sum represents the net annual earnings of, gross increase of money value derived from railroads, canals, turnpikes, steamboats, &c. employed in the transportation of passengers and commodities within the country, in-including the money value of all incidental labor devoted thereto; foreign commerce, \$190,-000,000, net annual carnings or gross increase of money value derived from exchanging proinets with foreign countries, that is, foreign imports and exports, and from the carforeign imports and experts, and from the car-rying to and fro of passengers, &c.; engaged in improving the face of the country and sub-duing to the purposes of society, \$2,400,000,000, This sum represents the yearly increase of value of lands and other immovable property newly brought into cultivation or improved, and comprise the "permanent ways" of rail-roads and causis and all real property. Total

gold value, \$6,756,000,000. The same reduced to currency, at 140 estimate for 1866, \$9,458,000,000. Of the sixty-seven hundred and fifty-six millions gold value produced in 1880, six thousand millions were consumed during the same time, leaving a surplus or annual gain of seven hun-dred and fifty-five millions. As the product or 1866 was about the same in gold value as that of 1860, the surplus was of course the same. The latter amounted in currency, in 1868, at 140 for gold, to one thousand and fifty-seven millions, and of this amount one hundred and sixty-one millions, and of this amount one hundred and sixty-one millions in currency was paid to the Government in the form of taxes.

These figures are not only interesting and instruction in

structive in their detail, but the grand total of the public earning in currency, ninety-four hundred and fifty-eight millions, almost surnundred and fifty-eight millions, almost sur-passes belief, and induces the thought that the human mind is scarcely capable of conceiving the vastness of the material resources of the nation when the energy and enterprise of our people shall have been fully developed. The argument that import duties are a direct tax upon the consumer without any compan-

their assertion; and that they are sustained by rigid examination of the fasts and a careful comparison of results under different systems. I semit that British writers on political economy, who assume the hypothesis of free trade, have occupied the field for more than half a century, but the unsoundness of their theory has been shown, not only by the closer reasoning of latter writers, but also by the wisest political statesmen of all highly pros-

rous countries. Napoleon the Great is reported by Les Casas to ave said, duties which were so severely col-emned by political economists should not, true, be an object to the treasury; they should the guaranty and protection of a nation, od should correspond with the nature and ob-cts of its trade. Holland, which is destitute production and manufactures, and which is a trade only of transit commerce, should be on trace only of the contrary, which is rich in every sort of produc-tion and manufactures, should incessantly round against the importations of a rival who might still continue to be superior to her, and also against the capidity of egotism and indifrenee of mere brokers. I have not fallen into the error of modern

stematisers who imagine that all the wisdom nations is centered in themselves. Expence is the true wisdom of nations, and what es all the reasoning of the economists amount At another time he said if an empire were made of admant political economists would rrind it to dust. For myself, I prefer to accept he practical wisdom of this great man rather the speculations of Adam Smith or any of

is disciples. If, then, it has been shown by practical results that, taking a series of years, prices are cheap-ened rather than advanced by protection to home manufacturers by stimulating home comctition, and that there is harmony with, in-tend of antagonism to, all the great interests I our country, the foundation upon which the ree trade hypothesis is built is destroyed, and he whole fabric falls, But suppose, for the sake of argument, that

the money price of an article was advanced to the extent of the duties imposed, it does not follow that it is actually dearer to the consumer, 'ull employment to the laborer increases his ower to buy and consume, and agriculture miessedly supplies a large part of his wants. The artisan who makes the plough, the axe, the mover or the reaper, whether he does it in Eng-land or America, must be fed. If he be an Amecican artisan, the more fully you keep him employed, the greater his ability to purchase your products. He must, of necessity, have bread, and he must, therefore, be a customer

or what the farmer has, Twenty years ago last autumn, said Mr. Cattell, I embarked in the trade of breadstuffs in the city of Philadelphia. At hat time, and for some succeeding years, the entire volume of my business was made up of consignments of agricultural products from the valleys of the Susqueimma, the Juniata, and the Lehigh. I have not the figures at command, but I am sure speak within bounds when I say that my own rouse and the four or five others doing business rom the same points must have received from his quarter four or five millions of bushels of cereals per annum. Philadelphia is still the natural market for the surplus products f this territory, but for some years past here have not been consignments enough sectived from that entire section to realize cerived from that entire section to realize commission sufficient to pay the salary of a sectiving clerk. Do you ask has production allen tailen off. I answer not on the contrary has increased. But the whole line of these alleys has been dotted with furnaces, and orges, and rolling mills, and saw mills, and ictorics, and workshops, filled with operatives, and the consumer of agricultural products has cen brought to the farmers' doors. He now ads a readier market for his products at home. ids a readier market for his products at home prices equal to those ruling on the seaboard which he avails himself, and thus saves all the cost of transportation and factorage, equal

it average prices to about twenty per cant. Nay, more, sir. My own firm has frequently, within the past few years, sold and shipped to nillers in one of these valleys—that in which he iron interest has been most developed, the chigh-wheat drawn from Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, to supply the deficiency in the consumptive want, and those products of the prairie West were sold, too, at a price far in excess of what could have been realized by exportation to any country on the face of the globe. As a consequence of this state of things, and has risen in value through all this section, and farms that could have been bought, fifteen or twenty years ago, at forty or fifty dollars per acre, are now saleable at one hundred and fifty and two hundred dollars per acre. Villages have grown to be towns and towns have grown to be cities, agriculture and manufactures have clasped hands, and prosperity reigns.

Mr. Sprague (k. f.) called attention to the ne-cessity for increased protection to the linen in-terest in this country. He thought unmanufac-tured flax ought to be admitted duty free, so as to encourage the manufacture of linen in this

Pending the consideration of the bill the Senate went into Executive session.

On motion of Mr. Conness, the Senate soon after adjourned.

# House of Representatives.

Washington, January 22.—On motion of Mr. Schenck (Outo), the Secretary of the Interior was requested to communicate information relative to the condition and occupancy of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas.

The morning nour (commenced by Mr. Wilson lows) from the Judiciary commence (which was

called for re, ores) reporting back the Senato but to confirm the title of the Me-srs. Clark to certain ands in Florida, claimed under a Spanish grant Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.
Also, a joint resolution for the rehef of Charles Clarke, Marshal of the United States for the Disof Maine. Referred to the Committee on

Also the House bill introduced by Mr. B ngham. December 19, to declare valid and concasive cor-rain proc amations of the President and acts done in pursuance thereof or of his orders in the sup-pression of the late Rebellion against the Unit-States, with sundry amendments. The amendments were agreed to and the bill was recommitted, the Committee to give one day's notice of it's being reported. As amended, it reads as follows:

Be it enacted. That all acis, proclamations, and orders of the President of the United States, or acts

done by his authority or approval after the 4th of March, Aono Domini 1861, and before the 1st day of December, 1865, respecting martial law, mintary trials by couris martial or military commissions, or the arrest, imprisonment, and trial of persons charged with participation in the late Robellion against the United States, or as aiders or abettors thereof, or of any violation of the laws or usages of war, or as guilty of any disloyal practice in aid thereof, or of affording aid and comfort to the Rebels against the authority of the United States, and all proceedings and acts done or had by courts marhal or military commissions, or arrests and imprisonments made in the premises by any person by the authority of the orders or proclamations of the Prest made as aforesaid are hereby approved in all respects legalized and made valid, to the same extent and with the same effec-as if said orders and procamations had been issued and made, and said arrests, imprisonment, proceed ings, and acts had been done under the previous express authority and direction of the Congress of the United States, and in pur-uance of a law thereof previously enacted and expressly authorizing and directing the same to be done; and no civil court of the United States or of any State, or of the District of Columbia, or of any district or territory of the United States, shall have or take jurisdiction of, or in any manner reverse any of the proceedings had or acts done as aforesaid, nor shall any person be held acts done as aforesaid, nor shall any person be held to answer in any of said courts, for any act done or omitted to be done in pursuance of any of said proclamations or orders, or by authority or with the approval of the President, within the period aforesaid, and respecting any of the matters aforesaid; and all officers and other persons in the service of the United States acting in the premises shall be held prima facia to have been authorized by the President, and all acts and parts of acts heretofore passed, and inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are been by repealed.

hereby repealed.

Mr. Boutwell. (Mass.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill to prescribe an oath to public officers, mem-

pers of the bar, &c.
The substitute provides that no person shall be permitted to act as an attorney or counsellor in any Court of the United States who has been guilty of treason, bribery, murder or other felony, or who has been engaged in any rebel-ilon against the Government of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort or encouragement to the enemies of the United States, in armed hostility thereto.

The second section declares the first section to be the conduction of the United States, in armed the conduction of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort or encourage of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort or encourage of the United States, or who has given aid, comfort or encourage or encourage of the United States, in armed the conduction of the United States of the United States, in armed the conduction of the United States of the

be the rate of every Court of the United States.
The third section makes it the duty of the judges, when the suggestion is made in open the vastness of the material resources of the neiton when the energy and enterprise of our people shall have been fully developed.

The argument that import duties are a direct tax upon the consumer without any compensating benefit, which, if true, would fall most heavily on agriculture. I have already attempted to answer, in the course of these remarks, and but restate what I have said, when I assert that the soundest of the recent writers upon political economy, and especially those of our own country, deny the trath of

Court be of opinion that such person has been olly of treason, bribery, murder or other long, or has been engaged in any rebellion what the Government of the United States, or con aid any comfort and encouragement to e enemies of the United States, to exclude and but such person from the office of attorney or

Mr. Bourwell, in briefly explaining and adrecaling the bill, said that if there were five udges in the highest judicial tribunal of the and who had not sufficient respect to enact rules and enforce regulations that would prot themselves from the foul contaminations conspirators and traitors against the Govern-ent of the country, then the time had arrived when the legislative department of the Go-ernment should exercise its powers to declare who shall be officers of the Government in the aministration of the law in the courts of law. This bill was for that purpose, and he hoped he flouse would pass it. He moved the preious question.

Mr. CHANLER (N. Y.) hoped the gentlemen orth Massachusetts would not rush this bill brough the House without allowing some op-cortunity on his (Mr. Chanter's) part to speak, not in favor of Rebellion, but of the Supreme ourt. (Laughter). Mr. Bourwell (Mass.) said he would allow

r. Chanler five minutes. Mr. Chanler the minutes. Inssachusetts for his extensive courtesy laughter), and said, by this bill the whole issue was changed. It was not now a question of ebellion, but the members on his (Mr. Chan-cr's) side were now called upon to sustain the distracter of the Supreme Court of the United States against the assaults of the zealous advo-ate from Massachusetts. When a Cardinal yay to be admitted into the College of Cardinals. it Rome, that body sat in judgment upon the ancidate, and one of them, arrayed in all the whoply of his office, assumed the position of 'devil's advocate," accusing the candidate of

onginable iniquities. SPALDING (Ohio) called Mr. Chauler to order for the words which he had applied to dr. Boutwell in designating him as "the de-The reporters were directed to write out the

ntence, and while they were engaged in do-Mr. STEVENS said he hoped Mr. Spalding

would withdraw the question of order, as M hanler had not said a word. (Laughter.) Mr. SPALDING withdrew the point of order. Mr. CHANLER appealed to Mr. Boutwell to ex-end his time a little longer (laughter), as he did not mean anything personal to him in the his-orical allusion be had made, but simply meant but, historically speaking, he (Mr. Boutwell) occupied on this floor the same character as the devil's advocate" did in the College of 'ardinals. Five minutes would not be enough or him to defend the character of the Supreme ourt. (Shouts of laughter and expressions of CHANLER continued his remarks till the

all of the Speaker's hammer indicated that his me was up. Mr. Rogers (N. J.) having obtained five minutes to state his views, made use of the time in arguing against the bill, as well because it was ex post facto in its character, and, therefore,

inconstitutional, as because it was injudicious n point of policy. The previous question was seconded; yeas, 76; mys, 38, Mr. Halle, having been allowed five minutes y Mr. Boutwell, made a speech in opposition. le asked, at the opening of his remarks, whe-ber the bill applied to State Courts as well as to

Mr. BOUTWELL replied in the negative, It nd not interfere with State Courts at all.
Mr. Halk said that while he had no symathy with those who attacked the Supreme ours, neither had he any disposition to take my action that would do away with the test th, so far as applicable to public officers. But while the office of attorney or counsellor was nominally an officer, it was really only a pro-ession, and he did not think it the part of while the office stiom to apply the test oath to lawyers, even Congress had the constitutional power to

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), as Chairman of the Juliciary Committee, made an argument in sup-ort of the bill. Mr. Dawes (Mass.) inquired of him whether

was not the rule in all State Courts to re-nire candidates for admission to the bar to low a good moral character, and whether this

bill was really different in principle?

Mr. Wrlson said there was really no difference between the rule now adopted by the state Courts and that provided for in this bill.

Mr. Finck (Ohio) inquired of Mr. Wilson whether the bill was not retractive, inasmuch as it would require the dismissal of men who

were now acting as counsellors, Mr. Wilson admitted that it was retractive, but contended that all inquiry in character was Mr. Firck denied that an inquiry into character was simply as to the man's stan

Mr. Wilson replied that it was by a man's conduct in the past that his character was to be

Mr. Boutwell closed the debate, arguing in support of the bill.

Mr. Maynard (Tenu.) interrupted Mr. Boutwell to inquire whether this bill did more than to embody in the form of a statute what was now the common law of courts?

Mr. Bourwell.—There can be no doubt on

at point, and I say here on my responsi the Supreme Court, that it is an offense the dignity and respectability of the na-on, that the Supreme Court of the nation, by the general authority vested in it under the Constitution and laws, does not protect tself from the contamination of Rebels and natters until the Rebellion itself shall be sup rations that the Account tases stant be sup-pressed, and until those men shall be re-tured to their rights as citizens. But the supreme Court failing in the performance of hat high duty, the time has arrived when the longress of the United States, by whose breath done the Supreme Court exists (Mr. Boutwell onconced these words with strong emphasis outd assume an exact and specific authority and should declare, by solemn law, that men who have been guilty of murder, or treason, or bribery, or who have raised their arms to strike nown the Government of the country, should not participate in the administration of the aws of the land until they are absolved from heir crimes.

And it is not enough that the Supreme Court all us that the President's pardon absolves here men from their iniquities. The Presient's pardon may open the doors of jalls and enitentiaries; it may release criminals who re guilty of murder and other felonies; but chile I occupy a place on this floor, never, with my consent, shall the pardon of the President e a certificate on which a felon enters into the oungls of the land and assists in the adminis

ration of the laws.

As Mr. Boutwell resumed his seat, there was n outburst of applause on the floor and in the galleries.
The Speaker warned the spectators in the gal-

The Speaker warned the spectators in the galleries that they must not indulge in manifestations of applicate or disapprobation.

Mr. Johnson (Pa.) inquired whether applicate on the floor was not as much out of order as applicate in the galleries.

The Speaker replied that it was. He also announced that, Mr. Boutwell having taken his seat, debate on the bill was closed, and that the first question would be on the substitute.

Mr. Johnson appealed to Mr. Boutwell to

Mr. Johnson appealed to Mr. Boutwell to sllow him two minutes time.

Mr. Boutwell said he would be glad to do so.

but several other gentlemen had made similar appeals to him, and he could not gratify them Mr. Johnson said he hoped the application and refusal would go on the record.

Mr. Rogers moved to reconsider the vote by

which the main question was ordered. Nega-ived—yeas, 40; nays, 111. The substitute was agreed to without a division, and the bill was then ordered to be en-grossed and read the third time. The Clerk was proceeding to read the bill by its title, which is the usual way of reading a bill

third time, when Johnson demanded that the engrossed oll be read. It required sometime for the Copying Clerk to engross the bill, and that time was obtained by calling the yeas and nays slowly on a motion to

econsider something. In the meantime, Mr. Strohm, the Engrossing Clerk, was at work, and had the bill engrossed by the time the yeas and nays had been com-

The engrossed bill was then read the third The Democrats then commenced a series of latory motions to stave off the final vote of the passage of the bill. The rules permit dia-tory motions to be made, and to succeed each other without end, such as motions that the House do now adjourn; that when it do ad-journ it be for two days or three days; that the House take a recess; that something or other be re onsidered, and that somebody be excused from voting. The rules do not give to the Speaker the right to refuse entertaining mo-dious of this kind, and as one-fifth of the mem-

bers voting can order the yeas and nays to be taken, and as a vote by yeas and have occurred bearly half an hour, a majority of one-nith may, if so disposed, block up the whole business of be House. On this occasion the Democrats were able to muster thirty-five votes, and thus to procure the yeas and have on all these mouting between votes on adjournment and

During some breaks in these lively proceed-ings, the Speaker presented Executive commu-

ings, the Speaker presented executive confidentions, as follows:—
From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the information required by Mr. Allison's resolution of some days since, in reference to United States bonds, &c. Referred to Committee of Ways and Means.

Also, transmitting reports relative to the loss of the Evening Stor and the wreck of the Commodore. Referred to the Committee on Com-Mr. Morris (N. Y.) presented the petition of Geo. Myland, W. S. Davis, Hon. J. S. Endress of Livingston county, N. Y., asking that the official conduct of the President of the United

States may be inquired into by the grand in quest of the nation, and that if he is found guilty of usurpation and other crimes, a bill o

in peachment for the same may be presented to the Senate of the United States, sitting as a high court of impeachment, for action thereon. Also, the petition of Adam Clark and many others, of Yates county, N. Y., approving of the Tariff bill upon the authect of woel agreed upon by the Joint committee of wool growers and manufacturers at the last session of Congress, and which passed the House of Representatives last winter, and asking that immediate action may be had thereon by the Scuate of the United

Mr. WARD (N. Y.) presented the petition o thirty-hour citizens of the town of Genesee, Allegheny county, New York, in favor of the impeachment of the President. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Warnen (Conn.) presented the petition of G. W. Howland, of New Haven, Connecti-tut, for compensation for services whilst held cut, for compensation for services whilst hele to military service. Referred to the Committe on Military Affairs.

on Military Affairs.

Also, the memorial of the Union Knife Company, Tuttle & Whittemore, and other hardware manufacturers of Naugatuck, Connecticut, praying for a reduction of the internal revenue tax upon their several products, ferred to the Committee of Ways and Mean Also, the memorial of William Wilcox & and other manufacturers of padlocks and other

and other manufacturers of padiocks and other articles of hardware, praying for a reduction of the internal revenue tax on their products. Re-terred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also, the memorial of the Union Shear Com-pany, and other manufacturers and employees, praying for a reduction of the internal revenue x on the several articles of manufacture the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Myers (Pa.) presented the petition of a large number of manufacturers of segars and segar makers of the Third District of Pennsyl-vania for a specific tax of five dollars per thousand on all domestic segars, to remedy the irre-gularities of the present system of inspection and taxation, approving the existing tariff on foreign segars, and praying for an alteration in the laws permitting stamps to be sold to the manufacturers at five dollars per thousand, and or increased penalties for violation of the re-enue laws. Referred to the Committee of

or increased penaltics of the Committee of Vays and Menns.

Mr. Ketcham (N. Y.) presented the petition of the Inspectors of the Port of New York for an increase of pay. Referred to the Committee on At length at a quarter to five o'clock, Mr. BOUTWELL (Mass) intimated that as the

House had been in session more than the usual length of time, it might as well adjourn for to-day, and the bill would come up to-morrow for Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) objected to debate, and the House went on to the pastime of voting by

Mr. BOUTWELL interrupted the proceedings to ask whether, if the House adjourned now, an hour could be agreed upon for taking the vote A general shout of "No, no," came from the

mocrats. Very well, said Mr. BOUTWELL, we will remain Very well, said Mr. Bork William, We here till we get a vote.

Very well, replied Mr. Fisck, defiantly, we will stay here for a week, if need be, and Mr. Barber, the clerk, went on calling the list of yeas

One of the votes showed that there was less than a quorum present, upon which a call of the House was ordered, and the pages were sent o the restaurants and committee rooms to no tify the absent members. The whipping-in process resulted in getting 112 members to an-swer to their names. Then the doors were closed, and the names of absentees were called and excuses were made for some. Those who were excused on account of leave of absence, were Messrs, Alley Ames, Arnell, Blow Clarks Kansas), Culver, Lawrence (Ohio), and Washurne (Ill.) Those excused on account of Illness f themselves or some members of their familles, were Messis, Darling, Dumont, Garfield, Harris, Henderson, Hubbard (Iowa), Jones, Stevens, Thayer, Van Horn (Mo.) Ward (Ky.) and

The House then refused to excuse Messrs, Pat-The House then refused to excuse Messrs, Patterson, Pomeroy and Rousseau, A warrant then issued to the Sergeant-at-arms and his assistants for the members who had not answered to their names and had not been excused.

The first member brought up was Mr. Whalley (W. Va.) but he protested that he had answered to his name. Froceedings were, therefore, stopped against him.

The Sergeant-at-arms appeared with Messrs, Pernam and Eckley in custody. In excuse for their absence it appeared that they had gone for their absence it appeared that they had gone for their dinner. They were condemned to pay the

their dinner. They were condemned to pay the

costs of their arrest.

Mr. Randorn (N. Y.) asked leave to make a suggestion in the way of compromise. Lost.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) objected to any compro-Mr. BINGHAM (Onio) moved an adjournment, art this motion was voted down.
Then Mr. BINGHAN moved to suspend all further proceedings under the rule, and that was also voted down. Mr. Bingham suggested that his colleague

Mr. Le Blond) have ten minutes to address the Mr. LE BLOND (Ohio) modestly declined the proffered grace, Mr. ELDRIDGE (Wis.) said he would yield

eight minutes of his time to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) if he wanted to adess the House. A Republican member asked what time Mr. dridge had to give.
Mr. Eliberios replied that he had all night.
Mr. DELANG (Ohio) was brought in by the
rgeant-at-arms, and excused himself by stat-

that he had gone home to dinner. Mr. SCHENCK (Ubio) inquired whether it would in order to call upon Mr. Delano to take the d oath? (Laughter.) Mr. Delano (Ohio) was excused on payment costs. Mr. BUCKLAND (Oliio) being also brought in,

ade a like excuse.

Mr. SCHENCE inquired where he had got his niner. If in the restaurant of the House, that was penalty enough.
Mr. Buckland was excused on payment of

sis. Mr. Rogens (N. J.) inquired whether it would in order to have ham sandwiches supplied members. The Speaker replied that that would require

uppropriation, and would have to be first con-dered in Committee of the Whole. (Laughter, Mr. Bingham made another effort to suspend irther proceedings, but the Democrats added heir negative votes to those of the more resothe Republicans and the motion was lost. Then Mr. Boyer (Pa.) moved to adjourn, but at motion was voted down, 34 to 46. This last showing that there was a quorum present, r. Raymond (N. Y.) made an effort to get House to resume business on the bill, but

in the fort was also ineffectual.

The point of order having been made, in the ase of Mr. Ingersoil, that smoking segars in nall was contrary to the rules. The Speaker so decided, and Mr. Ingersoll had porego the enjoyment of his segar.
A colored waiter being soon after in the act of epositing a dinner tray on the desk of a mem-

Mr. INGERSOLL took his revenge by calling ttention to it as a breach of the rules. The Speaker decided the same way, and the ungry member had to retire to eat his dinner

hungry member had to retire to eat his dinner in one of the cleak rooms.

Mr. Radford (N. Y.) inquired whether the colored waiter was entitled to the privileges of the floor, and the Speaker replied that, as an employee of the House, he was.

Another motion to adjourn was made, and tellers called for ordering the yeas and mays. There were two yeas and three mays, and the Speaker stated that over one-fifth of those yeing baving voted yea, the yeas and mays were ordered, and so the Clerk proceeded to call the roll. Mr. ORTH (Ind.), being captured by the Sergiant-at-Arms, made the excuse that he had

my n home to dinner.

he accept suffrage without regard to race or color, and take the test oath. (Laughter.) He was excused on payment of costs.

Mr. Hisk (Ky.) was next brought in, and pro-

cceded seriously to express how discouraged and disgusted he had been with the bill that ons before the House, and which was one of t ries of such measures. Mr. Allison called him to order. It was not

order to discuss the merits of the bill now. The Speaker sustained the point of order, ding that if the gentleman was opposed to ne bill it was the greater reason for the gen-eman to remain in his seat. Mr. Hisz went on and declared that when he heard the gentleman from Massachusetts

Mr. Boutwell) get up and proclaim such a monstrous and abominable question, and when he (Mr. Hise) was precluded from repiying, he thought be might retire without prejudice to the public service. He koped, if not now in order, it would sometime be in order to express his views on the bill. is views on the bill. Mr. Price called attention to the fact that the ason assigned by Mr. Hise for his absence was he same reason alleged by Southern members or retiring from their seats in 1861.

The Speaker stated that Mr. Price was not in rder, Mr. WENTWORTH (III.) wanted to know what effect the recent decision of the Supreme Court and on these arrests? The Speaker was not aware that it had any.

Mr. Hise was excused on payment of costs, ut immediately afterwards
Mr. Wilson (lown) moved to reconsider the ote excusing him.

Mr. SCHENCK asked the reading of some re-narks made by Mr. Hise in reference to Mr. foutwell. He thought a fine ought to be im-sessed on Mr. Hise, who, instead of making a espectful excuse to the House, had uttered Seession sentiments, Mr. Hale (N. Y.) inquired of Mr. Schenck bether he regarded the language used by Mr.

Hise as unparliamentary.

Mr. Schenck thought it was unparliamentary, out it was not on that ground that he had it read, but to prove to the House that a more

evere pensity should be imposed.

Mr. Hisk defended the language he had made
use of as being within the rules of debate. He itsclaimed any personal disrespect to Mr. Bout-Mr. BOUTWELL said he should not have felt

particularly aggrieved by the remarks of Mr. Hise, and hoped that the matter would not be pressed further. He reminded the other side of he House that the Judiciary Committee had only two hours for its reports, and that ought to be sufficient excuse for his not allowing de-tage on this bill. He had given all the time for bate that could possibly begiven.

Mr. Hise paid a compliment to the courtesy

of Mr. Boutwell, and again disclaimed any in-ention of personal offense. But he thought his practice of a previous question, which he and never heard of before he came to this House, was an arbitrary and despotic proceed-

Mr. Hill suggested that Mr. Hise had already ad four hours of the time of the House in de-ate this session.

Mr. Hisk confessed that he had, but he had

ad barely time to set out the heads of the argu-nent which he had proposed to make. (Laugh-or.) He proposed that the measure before the ouse be postponed to a certain day, and that e should be allowed two hours more in addition the four hours he had already had. (Laughr.) This proceeding, after occupying over an our's time, Mr. Hise was allowed to drop, the otion to reconsider not being pressed. The Sergeant-at-Arms presented Messrs, Mor-Il and about a dozen more of delinquent combers at the bar of the House,

Mr. Montrial (Vt.) claimed that as a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he was intitled to be absent. The Speaker stated that if the committee ere in session, the gentleman would be ex-

Mr. Morrill did not claim that, and submitted with a good grace to the imposition of Mr. INGERSOLL (III.) inquired whether it

would be in order to excuse all the culprits en The Speaker replied that he did not recognize the gentlemen at the bar as culprits, but as members of the House. (Laughter.) The following named members were seve-

ally excused on payment of costs. Messrs, Eggleston, Goodyear, Stillwell, Ander-son, Pike, Plants, McKuer, Hubbell (Omo), Starr, Bidwell, Baxter, Washburne (Ind.), Daw-Hart, Warner, Banks, Maynard,

During these proceedings, Mr. INGERSOLL nquired whether it was not competent for the p-aker of the House to issue a general proclanation of amnesty. (Laughter.) Mr. Schenck inquired whether the fees ex-cted could not be appropriated to get a dinner

drinks. (Laughter.) Disposition having been made of the last batch of members who had been presented by the Sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Boutwell, once nore, at ten minutes past eight, moved that all further proceedings under the call be dispensed

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted—yeas 74; mays 45.
So all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, after having occupied about The dilatory motions were resumed. Mr.

TINCE opening with a motion of adjournment, and the year and mays being ordered by a vote 33, the vote stood—yeas 34; nays 93, 51r. Wilson (lowa) suggested that if there onld be an understanding to come to a vote on the bill to-morrow, without debate, he would ow fa**vor** an adjournment. Objections came from the Democratic side,

Another vote or two by yeas and nays having een taken, Mr. Finck offered a compromise, that one our should be allowed for debate to-morrow, no then the vote can be taken without further

atory motions. II. Washburne (Ind.) and others objected. Mr. WENTWORTH suggested that the hour's chate should take place now. The attempts at compromise having fatled, he House resumed the endless chain of yeas and mays on dilatory motions, and at a quarter ast nine proceeded to vote on the important

into the proceeding a proposition to adjourn incline of amending a proposition to adjourn ill Thursday by adjourning till Friday.

The House has spent the whole evening since ive o'clock in dilatory motions on the part of he bemocrats to prevent a vote on Mr. Houtstell's Test Oath bill. At the present time, even o'clock) there is no prospect of a com-omise or of a yielding on either side, and an night session seems inevitable, [AN, 23d-1 A, M -The House is still in ses-JAN. 230-1 A. 31-1he House is still in ses-sion. Halfan hour since Mr. Boutwigl. moved an adj urnment, remarking that he wanted to save the legislative day of Wednesday. Though some of the more prominent Repub-licans, as Messrs. Fontwell, Morrill, Bingham,

palding, etc., favored the motion it was de-ated by seven votes. The House is now engaged in the important stion whether the excusing Mr. Thomas

onli be reconsidered.
The general tone of the House is good tem-ered, the only indication of an opposite feeling ing when Mr. Le Biond took an appeal on, the decision of the Speaker pro lem, r. Rollins and Mr. Rollins declined to en-rain it, in which he was sustained by Speaker fax on his resuming the Chair.

# SADDLES AND HARNESS.

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## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BAL-

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINCTON AND BALTIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866, Trains will
leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTOM
Avenue, as follows:

Express Train at 418 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for
Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Winnington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Parryville, Bayre-deGrace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia,
Chase's and Steinmer's Run.
Way Mail Train at 818 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for
Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting
with Delaware Railaoad at Wilmington for Cristicia and
intermediate stations.

with Delaware Railand at Wilmington for Cristical and Intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11 45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymout, Wilmington, Newark, Ekiton, Northeast, Perrywife, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stommer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railrosd line (Baturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrma, Dover, Harrington, Scaford, Sallabury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisneld with Boat for Norfolk, Portamouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Montroe and Norfolk will take the 11-94 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, ppling at all Stations between Philadelphia and

Leave Philadelphia at 12°30, 4°00, 6, and 11°30 (daily) P. M. The 4°00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train Leave Wilmington at 7:15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:00 FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Ball'succe 725 A. M., Way-mall, P-15 A. M., Express. 1-h/P. M., Express. 6 55 P. M., Express. 8-25 From Baltimore to Havre-de Grace and Intermediate

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and Intermediale stations at 4-10 P. M.

THAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Cheater at 4-49 and 3½ A. M., and 3-23 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 1000 and 9-40 A. M., and 4-18 P. M.

BUNDAY THAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8-25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Eixton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave plassengers from Baltimore or Washington. passengers from Washington to Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tienets te all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing lickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their

tuce by Graham's Baggage Express.

B. F. KENNEY, Superintendent. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. DENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAHLROAD.—
Winted Arrangement.
The Trains of the Fennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Elsventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.
Mann's Bas gage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention
Thains Likave Deport, Viz.:—

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ. :-

daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without

contract. For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Tict. of Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train rans daily (except Sunday). For
full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
1.15 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 157 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK,—THE CAMDEN AND pany's Lines
FROM PHILADELIFHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Wainur Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:-- At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodafor those gentlemen who remained in the House, 

M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 300
M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation
Emigrant 1st class
M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation
M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation

The 1 P. M. Market Line will have from the control states steret, a part Feiry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE at 11 A. M., 4'80, 6'45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Rensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare \$3'00. The 6'45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays

copted. 35 and 11 A. M., S. 3-30, 4-30, 5, and 6-45 P. M. and Midmight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.; and at 10-15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 730 and 10 15 A. M., 3, 4 30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's at 10 15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.
At 730 and 10 15 A. M., 8, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at S.P. M., for Holmesburg and inter-

Frankford, and at S.P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10:16 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, S. and 12P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delawere River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Suncays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. for Ningara Fails, Buffaio, Dunkirk, Canandaiqua, Elmira, Ilmana, Owege, Rochester, Branhamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 F. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 F. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 0 F. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

January 7, 1867. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADE! PHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN HALLHOAD. On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until fur-FOR GERMANTOWN.

FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphis 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 %, 33, 4, 5, 53, 6 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 73, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 54, 6, 63, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 5 20 down train, and 33, and 5% up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.

stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9-ja A. M., 2, 7, and 10% P. M.

Leave Germantown 8\( \text{a}\), A. M., 1, 6, and 3\( \text{b}\), P. M.

CHESNUT HILL BAILBOAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3%, 5%, 7, 2, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7-10 minutes, 8, 9-40, II-40 A.M., 1-40, 8-40, 5-40, 6-40, 8-40, and 10-40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia P & minutes P. M.

Leave Philadelphia P & minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7-50 minutes A. M., 12-40, 5-40, and

9-25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN, Leave Philadelphia a, 8 25 11 c5, minutes A, M., 134, 2, 434, 534, 634, 6 05 minutes, and 134 P. M. Leave Norristown 5 40, 7, 7 50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 134 434, 634, and 8 P. M. The 534 P. M. train will stop at Falls. School Lane, Wig-The 534 P. M. train will stop at Falls. School Lane, wig-

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wig-sahicken, Manayunk, Spring Milis, and Comhobocken only ON SUNDAYS. Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8½ P. M. FOR MANAYUNK. Leave Philadelphia 6, 8%5, 11%5 minutes A. M., 1 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8%0, and 11½ P. M. Leave Manayunk 6\*10, 7½, 8 20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6‰, 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.

CA P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphin 9 A. M., 2½ and 6% P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7% A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,

Desot NINTH and GREEN Streets RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY BAIL-

ROAD. On and after December 13, 1886, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted from Cooper's Point, Camden, opposite VINE Street Ferry as follows:—
11:30 A. M. Way Freight for all stations; passonger