CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The following are the Congressional proceedings of yesterday, continued from our Fourth Edition:—

WASHINGTON, February 6.

Senate.

Mr. ROSS, of Kansas, offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not deemed incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence not heretofore communicated with reference to grants to American citizens for railroad and telegraph lines across the territory of the republic of Mexico.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, introduced a bill to amend the act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad and Telegraph from Fort Riley, Kansas, to Fort Smith, Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, introduced a bill fixing the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Courts in the territories at $2500 from April 1, 1867. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with amendments, the bill providing for the appointment of additional commissioners to the Paris Exposition, providing regulations for the government of the Board of Commissioners, and making additional appropriation for the expenses attending the proper representation of the United States at the same.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill fixing the time for choosing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, which provides that hereafter such electors shall be appointed on the second Tuesday of October of the year in which they are to be appointed; but each State may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancy which may occur, when the college meets to give its electoral vote; and when any State shall have an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such manner as the laws of the State shall direct; Provided, That whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith notify the Executive of every State, and also, publish the same in at least one newspaper of each State, specifying that an election for electors shall be held on the second Tuesday of October following; Provided, That two calendar months shall intervene between the date of notification and the said election, but if there be not the space of two months between the notification and the second Tuesday of October following, then if the term of the President and Vice President does not expire on the third day of March succeeding, then the said election shall be held on the second Tuesday of October of the year following. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office. The pending motion was to concur in the amendment made in the House to include Cabinet Ministers among those officers who may not be removed without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, addressed the Senate in favor of the House amendment. He contended that under the Constitution officers of the government could not be removed except upon impeachment. In the course of his remarks he said the only questions that ought to be put to a candidate for office were those touching his capacity for the position.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, asked Mr. Howe if those were the only qualifications put by Mr. Lincoln during his administration.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said they were not. There was another question, and that was whether the applicant was loyal to the flag of his country. (Slight applause in the gallery.)

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, asked Mr. Howe if he wished to be understood as saying that all the men who were turned out of office in the adhering States by Mr. Lincoln were disloyal!

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, could only say in reply, that he knew of no man who, having voted against Mr. Lincoln in the fall, and having upheld the flag when it was threatened in the spring, was turned out of office. There might have been such instances, but he could think of none in the sphere of his acquaintance.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, followed Mr. Howe in opposition to the House amendment, and in advocacy of the right of the President to appoint and remove his Cabinet officers. He predicted that the bill, if passed as proposed, would be repealed by the first Congress after the next Presidential election, if both Houses were friendly to the President-elect.

Mr. DOOLITTLE contended that from the long practice of the government and the opinions of the founders of the Constitution the question was settled in favor of the right of the President to appoint and remove his Cabinet. If there were any mistakes in the administration of Mr. Lincoln, as of Mr. Johnson, they arose, he believed, more from a want of harmony in the Cabinet than from anything else, and the same would be true of other administrations. Unless the President had power to appoint and remove his Cabinet officers, there could be no harmony in the administration, and the consequence must be a repetition of mistakes.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, spoke against the pending amendment of the House, and quoted authority to sustain his position.

Mr. SHERMAN, while admitting the constitutional right of the proposed amendment, doubted its propriety. If this amendment was adopted the President would have to retain in office the Cabinet of his predecessor until the Senate consented to their removal, though they might be politically opposed to him. There were reasons for permitting the President to change his Cabinet which did not apply to minor officers. He did not believe any evil could come from permitting the President to appoint and remove his own Cabinet. If the Senate had no confidence in the men he proposed it could reject them promptly, but no public exigency required such a stringent measure as was proposed in this amendment.

Mr. SAULSBURY said if the President had been true to his real friends he would have removed some of his present Cabinet long since. No President for thirty years had removed so few of his enemies as Mr. Johnson had, but his (Mr. Saulsbury's) principal object in rising was to disclaim any indorsement of the party with which he acted, of the proposition submitted by Mr. Dixon. The intimate relations between that gentleman and the President might create the impression that the proposition was an administrative measure. He hoped no sovereign State would degrade itself by adopting or indorsing such a proposition. He could speak for the Democratic party of Delaware, and say that they scorned such a thing, and he believed he could say the same for the Democratic party of the country.

Mr. CONNESS congratulated the country on the advancement the Senator from Connecticut had made, and he congratulated the Senator, too, on his return to his old faith.

Mr. DIXON—Then I may count on you to vote for that proposition?

Mr. CONNESS—After it shall have been altered somewhat.

Mr. SUMNER—Yes; very much changed indeed.

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, offered the following, which he said he intended to offer as an amendment to Mr. Wade's pending constitutional amendment:

Whereas, At the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the legislatures of the several States, which said amendment has not yet been ratified by the States in which rebellion against the United States recently prevailed; and

Whereas, There is reason to believe that the following amendments to the Constitution of the United States would, if proposed by Congress, be ratified by the legislatures of said States; and

Whereas, There is also reason to believe that the constitutions of said States will soon be amended by the voluntary action of the legislatures and people thereof, by the adoption of an article as follows:

Article. Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of two hundred and fifty dollars worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at any election for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers elected by the people of the State; Provided, that no person, by reason of this article, shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the constitution and laws of the State, or who at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under said constitution and laws; now, therefore, in view of the above considerations, and in the confident hope of an early and fraternal restoration of the Union,

Resolved, &c., That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as a part of said Constitution:

Article —, Section 1. The Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual.

Section 2. The public debt of the United States authorized by law shall ever be held sacred and inviolate; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States.

Section 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside; and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the elective franchise at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature and other officers elective by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation. No State shall require a property qualification for voters more than the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, taxable property, nor, as an educational qualification, more education than enough to enable the voter to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his own name.

Mr. DAVIS took the floor in opposition to the House amendment, and argued against it at some length.

The vote was then taken on the amendment, viz: To strike out the exception of Cabinet Ministers from the officers who may not be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate. Disagreed to—yeas 17, nays 2:

Yeas—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Cresswell, Fogg, Fowler, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Yates—17.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cattell, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Kirkwood, McDougall, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Stewart and Williams—28.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Cragin, Guthrie, Morgan, Ng, Sprague, Van Winkle and Willey—7.

So the Senate refused to concur in the House amendment, and the subject must go to a committee of conference.

At half-past three this afternoon, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER presented Executive documents as follows:

A message from the President in answer to a House resolution of February 2, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State as to the States now represented in Congress which have ratified the constitutional amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. The Secretary reports that an evidence of such ratification has been received at his department from the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, and Missouri, and that a printed copy of a joint resolution ratifying it has been received from New Hampshire, the names of the Governor, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Secretary of State being all printed.

From the Secretary of War, with maps of the harbors of Pentwater and Pere Marquette. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, transmitting a report by the Chief of Engineers, covering General Wilson's report of the survey and improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi. Same reference.

From the Secretary of the Interior, with accounts of Indian Agents and Superintendents. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The House then proceeded, as the regular business in the morning hour, commencing at 2 o'clock, to the consideration of the reports of committees.

The Committee on Military Affairs being the first to be so called, Mr. SCHENCK, from that committee, reported bills, &c., as follows:

In reference to the publication of a work illustrative of the late war. Laid on the table.

House bill to amend the act of July 28, 1866, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States. Laid on the table.

House bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers as a part of the army.

The bill provides that in computing the length of service of any officer in order to determine what allowances of additional or longevity rations he is entitled to, and in fixing relative ranks of officers, there shall be taken into account the time such officer actually served, whether continuously or otherwise, as a commissioned officer, either in the regular army or volunteers, since the 19th of April, 1861.

The bill was explained by Mr. SCHENCK, and was passed.

House bill to extend to general officers and officers on the retired list the benefit of the additional ration for every five years' service. Passed.

House bill to amend the act establishing the national asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, so as to allow directors to retain their positions after being elected members of Congress. Passed.

House joint resolution donating to the State of Ohio the building, sheds, furniture, lumber and other property of Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, to be used in the erection of the State Asylum for the Idiotic. Passed.

House joint resolution for the reduction of the military reservation of Fort Riley, and to grant lands for bridge purposes to the State of Kansas. Passed.

House joint resolution to pay Lieutenant John H. Hamlin, late first lieutenant 7th Michigan cavalry, pay as second lieutenant from July, 1863, to March, 1864. Passed.

House joint resolution to extend jurisdiction of court claims to the cases of claims for quartermaster stores and subsistence supplies actually furnished to the troops under Major General Lewis Wallace's command, during the Morgan raid in Indiana and Ohio in the summer of 1863. Passed.

House joint resolution for payment to officers or enlisted men attached to General Ullman's brigade, who were not actually mustered into service on account of capture or otherwise. Passed.

House bill to pay Oliver Lumfrey, First Lieutenant 1st New York Cavalry, from 30th March, 1865, to 13th June, 1865. Passed.

Mr. SITGREAVES, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1849, providing for the payment of horses lost in the service, so as to include horses lost by drowning, &c., in transportation. Passed.

Mr. MARSTON, from the same committee, reported a bill recognizing the organization of Captain David Beatty's company of scouts, in Tennessee, as if they had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States. Passed.

Also, a bill for the payment of bounties to the soldiers of the 186th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Laid on the table.

Also, a bill to repeal the twelfth section of the act of July 17, 1862, to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, &c. Passed.

Also, a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to adjust the claim of D. Randolph Martin, assignee of the Washington, Alabama and Georgetown Railroad Company, for the use and occupation of the road by the United States from January, 1862, till August, 1865. Passed.

Mr. ANCONA, from the same committee, reported a bill amendatory of the bounty act of July 28, 1866, so as to allow soldiers who had lost their discharges to make proof of service, etc., to the Second Auditor's Bureau. Passed.

Also, a bill authorizing the purchase from the San Franciscan Society of the ground adjoining the Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with a spring thereon, at the cost of $3500. Passed.

Also, a bill to pay to the soldiers and non-commissioned officers of the 21st N. York cavalry their travelling expenses, to the amount of $250 each, from Colorado territory, where they were mustered out of service, to the place of enlistment. Passed.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, from same committee, reported the joint resolution to increase the pay of clerks at the Springfield armory from $800 to $1200 per annum. Passed.

Mr. DEMING, of Connecticut, from same committee, reported a joint resolution to refund $935 to Charles B. Wilder, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster. Passed.

Mr. ROUSSEAU, of Kentucky, from the same committee, reported the bill to pay to Walter C. Whittaker, his allowances as Colonel of the 6th Kentucky volunteer infantry, from September, 1864, to January, 1865. Passed.

Mr. DONNELLY, of Minnesota, introduced a bill allowing transportation and bounty to soldiers who were discharged for the purpose of accepting civil service under the government. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Senate bill for the relief of the Mercantile Insurance Company of New York was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to Committee on Claims.

On motion of Mr. HIGBEE, of California, the Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire into the propriety of printing ten thousand additional copies of the report of J. Ross Browne on the mineral resources of the country.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, gave notice that he would, at the earliest opportunity, call up the House bill to pay the loyal States for troops furnished to the army of the United States.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, introduced a bill to amend the act establishing the Newsboys' Home of the District of Columbia. Referred to District Committee.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, of Ohio, the Senate amendments to the House bill declaring the sense of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and providing for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores, &c., were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, the Senate amendment to the House bill regulating the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for the organization of the House, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, from the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, to regulate the civil service of the United States and promote the efficiency thereof.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, who was entitled to the floor, yielded ten minutes to Mr. HUBBARD, of Connecticut, who spoke in support of the bill. He afterwards yielded a portion of his time to Mr. WOODBRIDGE, of Vermont, who opposed the bill as one that could have no practical utility in improving any department of the government. Such legislation, he thought, would be, as it always had been, a failure. He objected to the bill as anti-democratic. It might do in Belgium, France, Prussia or England, where men were mere machines, but it would never work in free America. He drew a ludicrous picture of commissioners travelling about the country and opening schools to examine candidates for office.

Mr. JENCKES took the floor, and answered all the objections made by Mr. Woodbridge.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, submitted some remarks in support of the measure.

Mr. SCHENCK resumed the floor, and occupied the remainder of his time in rebutting the argument made by Mr. Woodbridge and in advocating the passage of the bill.

Mr. McKEE, of Kentucky, moved an amendment to the tenth section, so as to render ineligible to office those who have voluntarily aided or encouraged any insurrection or rebellion against the government of the United States.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, called for the yeas and nays on this amendment. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JENCKES appealed to Mr. McKee to withdraw the amendment, stating that the matter was already provided for.

Mr. McKEE declined to withdraw it.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted yeas 72, nays 66.

Mr. JENCKES changed his vote to aye, so as to have the right to move to reconsider the vote laying the bill on the table, which motion he thereupon made.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Ancona, Baker, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blow, Buckland, Campbell, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Dawson, Defrees, Delano, Denison, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farquhar, Ferry, Finck, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grinnell, Harding of Kentucky, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Henderson, Hill, Hise, Hubbell of New York, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Loan, Longyear, Marshall, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, Morris, Newell, Niblack, Orth, Perham, Price, Radford, Ritter, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanklin, Stevens, Stokes, Taber, Trimble, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of Kentucky, Ward of New York, Wilson of Iowa, Windom, Winfield, Woodbridge—72.

Nays—Messrs. Alley, Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Ohio, Baldwin, Banks, Berger, Bidwell, Bingham, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Bundy, Cooper, Cullom, Darling, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Dodge, Donnelly, Eckley, Eliot, Griswold, Hayes, Higby, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hulburd of New York, Humphrey, Hunter, Julian, Kelley, Koontz, Laflin, Leftwich, Marston, McBuer, Miller, Myers, Nicholson, Noell, O'Neill, Paine, Patterson, Plants, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Raymond, Rollins, Ross, Schenck, Shellabarger, Starr, Taylor of New York, Thayer, Thornton, Trowbridge, Van Horn of New York, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Welker, Wentworth, Williams and Wright—66.

Mr. JENCKES withdrew the motion to reconsider so as to allow other business to be transacted, and the Speaker thereupon recognized Mr. Stevens.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then moved to reconsider the vote laying the Civil Service bill on the table, and moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The SPEAKER said the motions would be entered, but that the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) having been recognized before Mr Eldridge, he was entitled to the floor.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Mr. LE BLOND inquired whether it was the intention of Mr. Stevens to put the bill on its passage to-day.

Mr. STEVENS replied that if there were any objections to the bill (laughter) he would not press it to a vote to-day.

Mr. LE BLOND intimated that there would probably be objection to it. (Laughter.)

The bill was read in detail, and is as follows:

A bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States.

Whereas, The pretended State governments of the late so-called confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress and without the sanction of the people; and

Whereas, These so pretended governments afford no adequate protection for life or property, but countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime; and

Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the said so-called States, until loyal and republican State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the so-called States shall be divided into military districts, and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the first district; North Carolina and South Carolina the second district; Georgia, Alabama, and Florida the third district; Mississippi and Arkansas the fourth district, and Louisiana and Texas the fifth district.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the general of the army to assign to the command of each of the said districts an officer of the regular army, not below the rank of brigadier general, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties, and enforce his authority in the district to which he is assigned.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders; or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the constitution and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding; and all legislative or judicial proceedings or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State governments with the exercise of military authority under this act, shall be void and of no effect.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That courts and judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, unless some commissioned officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall indorse upon said petition a statement, certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful, and further that he believes that the indorsed petition is preferred in good faith and in furtherance of justice, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment shall be inflicted.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the superior officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions.

The bill having been read, Mr. STEVENS inquired of the Speaker what would be the effect of the House adjourning now.

The SPEAKER replied that if the House adjourned now the bill just reported would be the first business in order to-morrow after the reading of the journal, and would continue before the House until disposed of.

The bill was read twice, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, asked Mr. Stevens to allow him to submit an amendment to the preamble and an amendment to the fourth section.

Mr. STEVENS, not yielding for that purpose, moved to recommit the bill, so as to keep control of it.

Mr. LE BLOND, of Ohio, inquired of Mr. Stevens whether he proposed to put the bill on its passage soon.

Mr. STEVENS intimated that he thought he would ask for a vote on it to-morrow.

Mr. LE BLOND—Without permitting any debate on it?

Mr. STEVENS intimated that the columns of the Globe showed that there had been a long debate on it already.

Mr. LE BLOND asked whether it was right or proper to put such an important bill on its passage without even half an hour's debate upon it—a bill establishing military jurisdiction over all the southern States?

Mr. STEVENS remarked that he would allow the gentleman (Mr. Le Blond) half an hour for debate.

Mr. LE BLOND said he did not ask it for himself, but if he had the power he would demand it as a right on behalf of the American people.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that he would hold the matter in consideration until to-morrow, and if he then thought that the American people wished a prolongation of the debate he would accede to that. In the meantime the House might as well adjourn.

Mr. LE BLOND declared for the American people that they did want to be governed by the Constitution and laws, and not by military despotism.

On motion of Mr. DELANO, the proceedings in the Court of Claims in the case of David S. Parker and J. Mathews, in which there was an informality in a name, were legalized.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New York, presented the petition of George H. Hayward and other officers of the customs in New York, praying for an increase of their compensation. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New York, presented the petition of sixty citizens of the town of Alabama, Genesee county, New York, asking the passage of the pending tariff on wool.

The House at 4.40 adjourned.

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AMERICA, Captain Wakeman.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company
WILLIAM H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange Place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West street, corner Warren, N. Y.
THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.
Every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite side-wheel Steamships
SAN JACINTO, Lovelund Commander,
SAN SALVADOR, Atkins Commender.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

STAR LINE FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Mail Steamship Company's line Ocean Steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North river at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows—the
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY,
HAVANA, on SATURDAY,
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY,
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, N. Y.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North river, foot of Canal street, at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:—
December 31—NEW YORK, Capt. W. G. Farber, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Caverly.
January 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. Lapidge.
January 21—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. Harris, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. Watkins.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer Colorado, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong-Kong on April 8, 1867.
One hundred pounds of baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal street, North River, New York.
No. 320 Chesnut street.
F. R. BABY, Agent,
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,

EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE, FOR PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON.
Sailing from each port every Saturday, from second wharf above Vine street, Philadelphia, and Providence and Boston Railroad Wharf Providence, R. I.
The line is composed of the first-class Steamships
HUNTER, M. L. Rogers commander.
CHASE, J. A. Crossman commander.
These superior and well equipped steamships sail regularly as advertised. Freight will be received daily, a steamship being always on the berth to receive cargo.
Freight for Boston, Mass., and all intermediate points on the Boston and Providence or Worcester Railroads, will be received, and the goods delivered in less time and at lower rates than by any other route.
Bills of lading furnished at the office.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
For further information, apply to
LATHBURY, WICKERSHAM & CO., Agents,
No. 12 North Wharves.
Henry Cleaveland, Esq., Agent at Providence, R. I.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).
Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown
The splendid first-class Iron Steamships
LOUISIANA, Captain Harrington.
PENNSYLVANIA, Captain Lewis.
ERIN, Captain Cutting
THE QUEEN, Captain Grogan.
DENMARK, Captain Thomson.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain or on the continent.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30.

Through passage to Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, London, etc at low rates
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35 in currency can be obtained at No 27 BROADWAY.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the Office of the Company, No 57 BROADWAY. For steerage tickets, at the Passage Office of the Company, No. 27 BROADWAY, or
THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 Walnut street.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.
Passage to London, $80, $60, $30, currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60, and $30, gold.
ATALANTA, Captain Pinkham.
BELLONA, Captain Dixon.
CELIA, Captain Gleadel.
WILLIAM PENN, Captain Billings.
The accommodations for passengers on these ships are unsurpassed. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage, apply to CHARLES A. WHITING, No. 26 BROADWAY. For freight, apply at No. 54 SOUTH Street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
H. LEAF, agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
JAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Regular Mail Steamers, sailing on the 22d of every month:—
NORTH AMERICA, Captain L. F. Timmerman.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinkelpaugh.
GUIDING STAR, Captain George B. Slocum.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN Agents,
No 5 Bowling Green, New York.
H. LEAF, Agent, Adams' Express,
No. 320 Chesnut street.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL, calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of
THE ANCHOR LINE
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY FROM PIER 44 NORTH RIVER.
Rates of passage, payable in currency—To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, Cabins, $80 and $70; Steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New York, $35; Havre, Antwerp, etc., $40 and $37.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling Green, New York.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
The Boston and Newport line, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the Old Colony and Newport Railroad.
Leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.
These steamers are fitted up with commodious staterooms, water tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board and on arrival at Newport proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.
A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.
A steamer runs in connection with this line between Newport and Providence daily, Sundays excepted.
Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves Newport every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford,