CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.] CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Board

of School Control met yesterday afternoon. Mr. Shippen, President, in the Chair.

From the first section was received a communication asking for the setting apart from the million loan of \$17,500 for a new schoolhouse in Twelfth street, above bitzwater.

Also, a request to the Board to withhold from the contractors for the Morris and Tasker schoolhouses warrants for the payment for the work until the buildings are placed in a safe condition.

antil the buildings are placed in a safe condit. From the sixth section, requesting an additional division in the Union Boys' secondary School.

From the eighth section, recommending that the new school building in Locust street, west of Broad, be named the Hollingsworth Schoolhouse From the pinth section, asking for \$40,000 for a new schoolhouse. new schoolhouse.

From the eleventh section, demanding immediate inquiry into the dangerous condition of the school building in Brook street, below Brown. school building in Brook street, below Brown.

From the twelfth section, a resolution approving of the plan of the new Schoolhouse at Dillwyn and Callowhill streets, provided its cost be not over \$12,690, and the cost of the Maria street Primary School shall not exceed \$11,500.

From the nineteenth section, asking for \$25,000, for a new schoolhouse.

for a new achoolhouse.

From the twenty-third section, stating the elec-

tion of James Emery Byram to the charge of the Montgomery Consolidated School, Holmesburg.

From the twenty-fourth section, a petition to change the location of the proposed school-house from Wyoming avenue and Venango street to Forty-first street and Oregon avenue.

From the twenty-style section constitutions From the twenty-sixth section came inquiries why the contractor for the erection of the Landreth Schoolhouse did not erect the fence and put in the

Also to locate a new division in the Point Breeze Schoolhouse.
Also a request for \$14,000 for a new two-storied.

schoolhouse at Seventeenth and Christian streets, of ten divisions, five on each floor.

Also from Mr. Charles Bowman, principal of of the Southeast Grammar School, asking that teachers receiving over \$1200 per annum be paid The election of Mr. Byram was unanimously onfirmed. All other communications were re-

confirmed. All other communications were re-ferred to the regular committees.

The Committee on Supplies recommend the fol-lowing apportionments of books and stationery for

Boys' Grammar School, \$2 17x 6.042 6.365 809s' Consolidated School, 1 64x 8.0 Girls 1 60x 779 Boys' Unclassified 1 1 60x 3.667 Girls' 92x 3.042 80ys' Secondary 92x 7.875 Girls' 87x 7.925 Boys' Primary 63x 19.783 Girls' 64x 20,005 \$18,111 11,711 1,312 t 1,225 0 3,657 0 2,798 6 7,441 25 6,893 01 12,463 29 10,892 70 Councils appropriated 80,600. Of this balance,

\$8,146 34, \$2000 will be exhausted by the High Schools. The remainder, \$6,540 34, will be held in reserve to meet any contingencies, such as the organization of new schools or additional divisions The report of the Committee was approved and a resolution directing teachers not to draw for supplies oftener than once a month.

The Committee on Accounts reported bills amounting to \$2,618 63, which were ordered to be The Committee on Property reported Mr. Lewis

M. Eeler as Superintendentiof schoolhouses under erection. Approved. Mr. Freeborn, Chairman of Committee on Boys' High School, reported a resolution abolishing the French professorship at that institution and sub-stituting a professorship of physical geography

stituting a professorship of physical geography and civil engineering.

Mr. Freeman, from the Committee on Expense, reported the appointment of Mr. Morris Hansel, assistant clerk. The appointment was confirmed. The Committee on Property, through Mr. Haines chairman, reported that, in accordance with a resolution of the Board directing a valuation of the school property, they had appointed Mr. Wm. M. Leyick to make the valuation, which was submitted. There are

school properties, valued at \$2,013.810
"furniture, "197,610
The report was approved.
The same committee reported that they had advertised for proposals for the erection of a school-

ionse at the northeast corner of Seventeenth and house at the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Pine streets, and awarded the contract to H. O. Ma-dara on September 21, 1866, for \$43,480, but he has not yet signed the contract. The committee there-fore offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the contract so awarded to H. O. Madara be rescinded, the City Solicitor be directed to sue out his bond for \$500, filled in the Control-ler's office for the performance of the contract, and

the Committee on Property authorized to readver-tise for proposals for the erection of the school-Mr. Freeborn asked whether the committee did

only a foreman for Mr. Little, Councilman from the Seventh word!

Mr. Haines said he did not know it.

Mr. Freeborn said that such was Mr. Madara's standing toward the Board.

The sellowing was agreed to.

The following was agreed to.

Resolved, That all bills for teachers and janitors' salaries shall be made out upon the basis of the salaries as they stood last year, and that the same bill shall also embrace a separate item for increase of salary in accordance with the increase recently granted by Councils, viz: twenty per cent. upon all teachers' salaries of \$450 and under, and ten per cent. upon all salaries over that, and twenty per cent. upon all salaries of housekeepers.

Mr. Freeborn then offered resolutions directing

the inaurance of all new school buildings.

Also, providing that only practical master builders shall be awarded contracts for schoolhouses to be hereafter erected.

These were agreed to. Adjourned.

THE COTTON AND WOOLLEN MANUPACTURERS. -The cotton and woollen manufacturers of the city yesterday afternoon held an adjourned meeting at the rooms of the Board of Trade. Mr. William Devine was in the chair; Mr. George Bullock, Secretary.
Mr. Samuel Cattell, chairman of the Com-

mittee to prepare By-laws, submitted the following articles of organization, which were agreed to:- Whereas, The manufacturing of cotton and woollen goods constitutes an important branch

of national industry, largely involving the labor and capital of the country; and Whereas, Its future growth and permanent success require greater co-operation on the part of those engaged in it than has heretofore

Therefore, we, the subscribers, for the pur-

pose of promoting more effectually, by all appropriate means, the advancement and prosperity of this interest, and for our own mutual protection, agree to associate ourselves together under the name of 'The Cotton and Woollen Goods Manufacturers," and be governed by such rules and by-laws as the association may from time to time adopt.

The by-laws submitted—providing for a presi-

dent and two vice-presidents of the association, treasurer, corresponding secretary, standing committees, etc. - were adopted.

Until April matters will remain as they now are. In that month the organization will be perfected, and manufacturers who desire to unite in the membership must come by regular course of ballot.

At the close of the preliminary organization, Mr. Garsed addressed the meeting and said:— We, the manufacturers, wished to be placed properly before the country. It seems to be conceded that American manufacturers need protection; then why neutralize the custom duties by internal taxation? This is not the course of England, our great competitor. She nses all her energies to procure cheap material, by stocking the plains of Australia with sheep, in order that her manufacturers may get cheap wool; and again, by bridging the rivers and tunnelling the mountains of India, to get cheap cotton, drugs, and dye stuffs, in order that no country can get cheaper material than her manufacturers. To accomplish this she has spent millions of dollars. This tax is destroying our manufactures: we are paying the value of our machinery and mills twice over each year, or ten per cent, to the Government per annum

on our entire investments.

General Pattersons said the manufacturers have lost as much in one year as they made the two previous years. He contended that there was no more reason in taxing the manufacturers than there is in taxing the farmers. If the tax is continued, the mills must stop, unless run at great loss. We are taxed first three cents on the bound of cotten, which cost at the place of production about twenty-five cents per pound, and when to this is added the cost of transportation and the five per cent. tax, it brings the cost at from thirty to forty cents. There was no object of seven hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

tion to the three cents per pound if the cotton went abroad, but it was rulpons to make the manufacturers at home pay this.

Mr. Cattell submitted the following resolu-

tion, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That we, the cotton and woollen manufacturers of Philadelphia, do hereby respectfully but earnestly protest against the re-tention of the five per cent, tax upon our manufactures, as reported in the public papers of this day; and we ask our representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to have the same repealed, believing as we do that our Government can be maintained without this tax upon our industry, unjust, oppressive, and unequal. Adjourned.

CAPTURE OF A NOTED "CRACKSMAN."-The first airest under the new order to arrest all cracksmen found abroad under suspicious circumstances, occurred last evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock. Whilst Officer Warnick, of the Fourth Police District, was walking his beat, he noticed a notorious burglar named George Mason, and another man, supposed to be his "pal," passing along Market street, between Second and Third. He followed them down Market street, until after they had crossed Second street; there he came across Officer Corvell. He told him that he was after those fellows, pointing towards Mason, who was going towards the ferry.
Officer Warnick then quickened his step, and

soon came up to the men. When he had got within a few feet of them, Mason suddenly wheeled around and drew a blackjack, striking Warnick a powerful blow upon the head, momentarily stunning him. Officer Coryell immediately started towards the other man, who started and ran. In his flight, he threw a package into the street. In the meantime Officer Warnick had seized Mason and backed him up against an awning post. The latter made every effort to escape, and plied the billy upon the person of the officer. The latter, finding that he could not hold on to his prisoner

much longer, called for help.
Officer Gouldey responded, and came to Warnick's assistance. Mason tried his best to hit Gouldey, but the latter, in order to master him, struck him two or three blown upon the head with a club, making the blood flow pretty freely. Finding that, there was no prospect of escaping. Mason quietly succumbed, and accompanied the officers to the Station House. He was searched, and upon his person several burglarious implements were found, consisting of powder, fuse, screw-driver, gimlets, and punches. His wounds were properly dressed,

and he was locked up to await a hearing.
Officer Coryell pursued Mason's accomplice down Second street to Black Horse alley, where Officer Taylor joined in the chase. The fellow drew a pistol and pointed it towards the policemen, who were fast gaining upon him. Unfortunately Officer Coryell slipped and fell upon the ce, and before Mr. Taylor could come up with the fugitive he managed to out-distance him and succeeded in making his escape.

The bundle thrown away by Mason's "pal" in his flight was picked up and taken to the Station House, where it was opened. It was found to contain a complete set of costly and finely-made burglars' tools for forcing open fire-proof safes, consisting of an ingeniously constructed boring machine, bits made from old files, a large jimmy, a variety of gimlets, screw-drivers, etc. Mason has a hearing before Alderman Beitler at the Central Station, this afternoon.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE FIRE DEPART-MENT.—The Committee of Fire and Trust of Councils, last evening, met, by special appointment, the delegates from the Board of Fire Diment, the delegates from the Board of Fire Directors, to confer upon the proposed reorganization of the Fire Department. Jos. B. Hancock, of Common Council, the Chairman of the Committee, presided. The delegates presented a memorial from their Board. This proposes to reorganize the Department by appointing a board of five commissioners, consisting of a chief commissioner and assistants, chosen by the firemen. The Directors desire a chief elected for a long term, and ineligible for two successive terms, with seven asineligible for two successive terms, with seven as-

The memortal also proposes a change in the mode of sending companies to fires. In the judgment of experienced firement, six steamers are sufficient at any fire. Now the directors propose to divide the boxes, and allow only specified boxes to be rung in case of fires, except for a general alarm. Another provision recommended is the appointment of a director for each company, to have charge of the apparatus while absent from the house. As a final clause, the fremen petition for an increase of appropriation, to enable them to pay their expenses without the present over-tried resort to halls and excursions. and excursi-

These recommendations were considered in de-ail. The specification of boxes met general approval in the committee. A sub-committee of Messrs. Van Cleve, Shermer and Marcus, of Select Council, and Smith and Barnes, of Common, was appointed to frame an ordinance carrying the re-commendations into effect. The subject will be agitated again before finally acted upon.

HOSPITAL CASES .- Thomas McPastland, nineteen years old, residing at No. 2039 Filbert street, had an arm broken yesterday by being caught between two freight cars on Market

Robert Paul, residing in Federal street, above Front, while digging yesterday in a sandbank, at Second and Morris streets, had a thigh broken by the falling of a portion of the bank on bim. Both of the above unfortunate persons were

removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

A man named James Dunn had his leg broken last evening at an early hour, during a fight at the corner of Emory and Salmon streets. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.—Mr. Daniel Keim, formerly engaged in the hardware business in Market street, and more recently holding a position in the Custom House, yesterday at his residence, in Bristol, Pa. Kelm was about 60 years old. He was a gentle-man noted for amiability and intelligence, and was much respected.

CAMBEN AFFAIRS.

A LARK, AND THE RESULT .- Last evening a party of five men were perambulating the singing and cutting up. They stopped at a lager beer saloon corner of Fourth and Federal streets, kept by John Pfeiffer, called for drinks, and sat down and commenced playing cards. They ordered a bottle of wine, but refused to pay for it. The proprietor ordered them out, as he wanted to shut up shop. They refused. He then attempted to put them out, when one of them threw a tumbler at him, striking him just below the right temple. Pfeiffer immediately pulled out a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in the celling.

By this time Officers Gaul and Johnson arrived and nabbed one of them, named John Clark-the rest of the party ran. Officer Gilbert started after one down Plum street, and after a long chase captured him. He gave the name of Nicholas Brown. The others escaped, but as they are known, will be captured to-day. Both of the prisoners were taken to the Station House and searched. In one of the pockets of Brown a small glass tumbler was found, which the proprietor of the saloon recognized as his property. Both will have a hearing before

Mayor Budd to-day. MISDEMEANOR .- Anna Souders was arrested yesterday for disturbing the congregation of Roy. Mr. Fletcher's Church, Broadway and Kaighn's Point avenue. It seems Anna is one of those young ladies who are so tull of merriment that the least little thing will cause them to give vent to their pent-up feelings in violent fits of laughter. Such was the case yesterday. She commenced giggling, and giggled to such an extent that the congregation were very much snnoyed, and it was thought necessary to cal in Officer Gilbert, and baye the glagler removed. Anna was taken before Justice Toram, and fined. The money being paid, she was released, with the injunction to hereafter conduct herself according to the company she is in.

LECTURE. John Tomlinson, Esq., will de-liver a lecture, entitled "Protestanism, its Mission and Necessity," this evening, at Morgan Hall, the proceeds for the benefit of Star of Bethlehem Lodge, A. P. A., No. 12.

—Lieutenant Brand, of the British navy, who wrote to Mr. Buxton in defense of the Jamaica massacre, is retired from service on a pension

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

WASHINGTON, February 12. Sexate. The Bankrupt bill was then taken up, the vote

by which it was rejected having been reconsidered, and the question was, shall the bill pass? Mr. SUMNER said he wished to offer a couple f amendments.

Mr. WADE—They have sirendy been rejected.

Mr. SUMNER—So has the bill, for that matter.

The CHAIR—The bill is not amendable unless

he vote ordering it to a third reading is recon-Mr. SUMNER stated that one of the amendments he wished adopted was that preventing re-bels from becoming voluntary bankrupts. He deemed this of vital importance. The hour had not come for any such amnesty. He protested

against any such concession.

Mr. DIXON said the report of the conduct of the late rebels of the south, and their treatment of Unionists, were greatly exaggerated. He believed they were stupendous galeshoods. He had doubt that in some parts of the south the negro were badly treated, but he utterly denied that such

treatment was general, or anything like it.
Mr. YATES replied to Mr. Dixon, alleging his belief that Union men were persecuted in the south. He had advices to this effect from loyal Mr. DIXON resumed the floor, repeating the

views he had already expressed.

Mr. HOWARD believed, from sources of information entitled to credit, that there was nothing like adequate protection to Unionists in the south, and especially to black Unionists. He had heard rom a gentleman from Texas that not less than fifteen hundred Unionists, black and white, had been murdered by the rebels in that State within the last year, and not one of the murderers had been brought to justice. He held it to be the duty of the government to see that protection was afforded to

oyal men in the south. Mr. SUMNER, in the course of further remarks, said he was constantly receiving letters from the south, giving accounts of the persecution and marder of Union men. He could not give the names of the writers, because to do so would be endangering their lives. If Senators would vote down his amendment, well and good, he had been voted down before; he had been voted down when he brought in the bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave

Mr. CONNESS said he was tired of the whip of the leader in this Senate; he was tired hearing Mr. Sumner accuse the Senate of cowardios. He had tried to do his duty here, and he was determined so longer to submit to Mr. Sumner's lash. He thought it unbecoming and indecent in Mr. Sam-ner to accuse him and others of dereliction of duty. Mr. WILSON referred to the testimony of Federal generals on the subject of the treatment of Unionists in the south, in proof that commonly believed reports on the subject were not exag-

Mr. LANE, of Indiana, stated his objections to the Bankrupt bill, believing it to be in direct con-tradiction of the whole English system of bank-ruptcy. He objected to it because it was prospecbecause of its voluntary provisions; because it was not uniform in its operations, and because its effect would be in favor of fraudulent debtors

and against honest men.
After further debate, the vote was called for and taken on the passage of the bill, and the bill was

inken on the passage of the bill, and the bill was passed, as follows:
Yeas-Messrs. Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cresswell, Dixon. Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Fre'inghuysen, Harris. Howard, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Norton. Poland, Pomeroy, Bamsey, Ross, Stewart, Van Winkle and Wilson-22.
Nays-Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cragin, Davis, Fogg, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Nesmith, Patterson, "aulsbury, Sprague, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams and Yates-20.
Atsent or not voting-Messrs, Anthony, Cowan, Edmunds, Fowler, Guthrie, Howe, Nye, Riddie, Sherman and Sumner-10.

man and Sumner-10.

So the bill was passed by the Senate, and now goes back to the House for concurrence in amend-Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a substitute for the House bill for the organization of land districts in the territories of Arizona, Idaho, Utah and Montana, which substitute creates the office of Surveyor General in the territory of Montana, and establishes a land office in the territories of Montana and Arizona.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the safety of lives of passengers on board of steam vessels, &c., which amends a section of said act, so that it provides that all vessels navigating all bays, rivers, &c., of that all vessels navigating all bays, rivers, &c., of the United States, except vessels subject to foreign jurisdiction and engaged in foreign trade, and not owned in whole or in part by citizens of the United States, shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States, and all rules consistent therewith, established for the government of steam vessels, in the twenty-ninth section of an act approved August 30, 1852. The bill also requires that all vessels subject to such navigation laws shall, when under way, except upon the high seas, be under the control of licensed pilots; provided, that nothing in this act shall conflict with any State law requiring vessels entering ports in such State to take a pilot duly licensed by such State. Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to regulate the disposition of an irregular fund in the custody of the Freedmen's Bureau, which provides that the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be

the lawful custodian of a certain retained bouncy fund, derived from a portion of the State bounties of colored soldiers enlisted in the States of Vir-ginia and North Carolina during 1864 and 1865, the parties to whom the same belongs being dead, or cannot be found; this fund to be invested, and to await the claim of the said soldiers or their legal representatives. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. WILSON reported from the Military Com-

mittee, in a new draft, a bill to provide for the tem-porary increase of the pay of army officers, and for other purposes. Section 1 gives all officers below major general 33½ per cent increase on pay proper, for two years from July 1, 1867, and gives all other mounted

officers cavalry pay.

Section 2 continues the present pay of enlisted men three years from August 20, 1866. Section 3 allows commutation of rations to pri-soners of war who died in prison or subsequent to

Section 4 repeals the act authorizing brigade bands, but leaves the bands at the Military Academy as now authorized. Section 5 abolishes the office of Assistant Secre-

Section 6 amends the act of July 28th, 1866, so that surgeons of volunteers in the regular army can be promoted to captains after three years' service in the volunteers.

Section 7 authorizes credits to paymasters of er-

roneous payments made in good faith, and not the result of negligence or in violation of orders. Section 8 strikes the word white from all militia Section 9 places the ten judge advocates on the same footing as to tenure or office, &c., as other of-

ficers of the army.
Section 10 authorizes the Secretary of War to sell all property of the United States at Harper's

Ferry.
Section 11 makes it the duty of army and navy officers to prevent whipping and maining of the person for any crime or misdemeanor, by any prended civil authority in any State, until such State shall have been restored and recognized by Con

Section 12 abolishes and forever prohibits peonage in New Mexico and elsewhere, and declares pull and void all laws, resolutions and regulations which have maintained or enforced the same and provides penalties for violation of this section Section 13 makes it the duty of all persons, civil or military, to aid in enforcing the foregoing section: any person obstructing, or attempting to ob struct the same, to be liable to the penalties of the foregoing section, and any officers so offending, to be tried by court-martial, and on conviction dismissed, and to be forever ineligible to any office of

Section 14 directs the immediate disbandment of all militia forces now organized or in service in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, and prohibits the further organization, arming or calling into service of said militia until

arming or calling into service of said milita until authorized by Congress, and makes it the duty of department commanders to enforce the same.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, introduced the following joint resolution: To facilitate the settlement of claims for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies farnished by loyal persons to the army of the United States in the late rebellion. the army of the United States in the late rebellion. Resolved, etc., That the following persons be ap-pointed committees to examine all claims for the payment for quartermaster's and subsistence sup-plies furnished the army of the United States durplies farmished the army of the United States during the late rebellion, in and for the place bereinafter specified, viz.: Maryland and West Virginia—Major General Francis Fessenden, of Maine; Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Tompkins, of the Quariermaster's Department, and Major General James S. Negley, of Pennsylvania. Virginia—Major General Charles Devens, of Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel James A. Ekin. of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major General Samuel O. Duncan, of New Hampshire. North Carolina—Brig General Gilman Marston,

of New Hampshire; Lieutenant Colonel John C. McFerron, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Brigadier General Edward Harland, of Connecticut. South Carolina—Major General Rufus Saxton, of the Quartermaster's Department: Brigadier General Henry Baxter, of Michigan, and Brigadier General Wm. Wells, of Vermout. Georgia and Florida—Colonel James J. Dana, of the Quartermaster's Department; Major General D. N. Couch, of Massachusetts, Brigadier General R. A. Alger, of Michigan. Kentucky—Major General Jas. S. Brisbin, of the army, and Brig. Gen. F. C. Wickler, of Wisconsin. Tennessee—Maj. Gen. S. A. Huribut, of Illinois; Captain Asher R. E'tdy, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Major Gen. Stephen J. Burbridge, of Kentucky—Missouri and Arkansas—Major General John W. Spragae, of Ohio; Lieutenant Colonel Marcus D. L. Simpson, of the Subsistence Department, and Major General J. A. Williamson, of Iowa. Louisiana and Mississippi—Major General George F. Shepley, of Maine; Major Thomas J. Haines, of the Subsistence Department, and Brigadier General Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. Alabama—Major General O. O. Andrews, of Minnesots; Lieutenant Colonel Samuel B. Holdbird, of the Quartermaster's Department, and Col. John S. Coven, of Missouri.

Section 2 prescribes a compensation of twelve dollars for each day's service of the members of

Section 2 prescribes a compensation of twelve dollars for each day's service of the members of said committees, and ten cents per mile for travelling expenses. Officers of the army to deduct their pay from said compensation while so employed; gives the said committees power to appoint the necessary clerks and buy stationery, all which expenses and the compensation provided to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the requisition and certificate of the Armeddian Compensation of the Compensation of th and certificate of the presiding officer of each of the committees, out of any money not otherwise

Section 3 requires all such claims now in the Section I requires all such claims now in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to be turned over to the said committees, who shall proceed to the several districts named, give public notice of strival, hear and determine upon all evidence of loyalty in support of claims, and report to Congress what amount, if any, should, in their judgment, be allowed; said report to include copy of the record and proofs of loyalty, and the oath persinafter prescribed.

hereinafter prescribed. * Section 4 requires the said committees to demand satisfactory proof that each claimant has faithfully maintained adherence and allegiance to the government of the United States through the war against the so-called confederate States, and to take and subscribe to an oath setting forth that he or she has never sought nor accepted, nor at-tempted to exercise functions of any office under authority hostile or inimical to the United States; that they have always endeavored to uphold the authority of the United States, and always desired the success of its arms over the insurgents and the re-establishment of their authority, and that they take the obligation freely and without mental

reservation or evasion.

Section 5 prohibits any payment of such claims until authorized by Congress upon the reports of said committees, and the reception of any claim unless presented within six months from date of organization of committees, and accompanied by the prescribed cath, and repeals all laws incon-sistent herewith. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER moved to take up the Niagara Ship Canal bill. Disagreed to.

The bill to authorize the acceptance of League Island as a naval depot was taken up.
Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment as a sub-

stitute, providing for the appointment of a com-mission, consisting of Admiral Farragut, General Sherman, and Mr. J. T. Hillgard, to examine and select the best site for a naval depot; provided it shall be given as a free gift to the government; the Secretary to go forward in the report of the Commission, and make the necessary expenditures to complete the work.

After debate by Messrs. HENDRICKS, GRIMES, SUMNER, and FOSTER,
The Senate at 4.40 took a recess till 7 P. M.

Evening Session.

The Senate met at 7 P. M.
Mr. SUMNER moved to take up the joint resoution for the relief of Admiral Paulding. Mr. Sumner called for the yeas and nays. Less than a quorum of members being present, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

Evening Session.

The House resuwed its session at 7.30 P. M., there being a full attendance of members, and the galleries being filled with spectators.

On motion of Mr. STARR, of New Jersey, the Committee on Banking and Currency was instructed to inquire into the expediency of preventing by law the sale of gold by the Secretary of the Treasury and by the rational banks, and also of exempting from State or other local taxation that portion of the capital of national banks invested in United States loans.

On motion of Mr. DARLING the Committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the propriety of changing the name of the territory of New Mexico into that of Lincoln.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Stevens from the Committee on Reconstruction, to establish military governments in the south

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Fonse in advocacy of the bill, and expressed his hope that it would be passed without amendment. It might not meet the views of all the members of the ma-

RIT. RELLERY, of Fennsylvania, addressed his hope fones in advocacy of the bill, and expressed his hope that it would be passed without amendment. It might not meet the views of all the members of the majority; but no bill could be framed that would do so. He regarded the bill as a mere police bill. The necessity for it arcse from the periddy of the President of the United States. Had he been true to the duties of his high office and his own reiterated pledges, there would have been no necessity for the law. It but required the General of the army to execute the dying purpose of Abraham Lincoln and the early Presidential promises of Andrew Johnson; that was, to administer, under the military power of the government, such laws as would give security to persons and life and property in territory the civil government of which had been everthrown.

It did but what Scott did in Mexico, and what Butler and Banks did in Louisiana—protect life and property and machine peace, and await the action of that government, and of that branch of the government which had the right to frame a code of laws. That this bill did. It wiped out of existence the results of executive usurpation, by overturning the governments established by the exercise of a greater power on the part of the Commander in-Ohief than any that was proposed by this bill.

Referring to Mr. Banks, definition of the condition of the southern States, that it was neither peace nor war, but a state of siege, he expressed his wonder whether the people who were shut up in Leyden and Utrechtsupposed that in those sieges there was no war; or whether the women and children, cronching in caves in Vickaburg, when Grant besieged that stronghold, had any doubt that there was a state of war existing.

He spoke of the murder of Union citizens in the

war existing.

He spoke of the murder of Union citizens in the south and said that their murderers, when arrested and convicted, had been, through the machinations of Andrew Johnson, the present leader of the rebellion, turned loose and received a welcome from their fellow-citizens, with an audible "well done, good and faithful servant."

ful servant "
If this be peace, then in God's name let the Union men of the south be armed for war. The atrocities of Fort Pillow were overshadowed by those of New Orleans, and the outrages committed by the English army at the storming of Badajoz were exceeded by those of what had been middly called "the Memphis riots."

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read letters and newspaper extracts illustrating the condition of things at the south. If Congress, he said, had no right to redress such wrongs the bill should fail. But why no? Because they were teld Congress had no right to interiere with States; and these were States. He was not surprised to hear such dogmas from the Democratic side of the Bouse, but when he heard them proclaimed by a son of Massachusetts, (Mr. Banka,) then he felt called upon to raise his protest against them.

He claimed that there were no States in the south. There was territory; but there were no States, and if Congress could protect Union men therein Congress should pass this military bill. He claimed that this had been the view of Abraham Lincoln, who recalled the order issued by General Weitzel for the assembling of the Legislature as soon as he tearned that the members were to meet as legislators and not as private citizens. And it had been the view of Andrew Johnson, expressed to General Gaunt of Arkansas immediately after Whikes Booth had invested him with the Presidential office. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to pass the bill, not as a measure of reconstruction, but as a necessary adjunct to the bill passed by the House to day.

It was required of the manhood of this Congress to save Congress from the scorn and hissing of the Union men of the south. In God's name, then, said he, men of the Thirty-ninth Congress, do not weave ignominiously your names with that of Andrew Johnson in betraying the Union men of the south, and surrendering one third of the country to the rebels whom your arms conquered.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, spoke in support of the thall Congress to mean distant to move for He sent to the Clerk's deak and had read letters and

arms conquered.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, spoke in support of the bill. Congress, he said, had either to move forward or be thrust irrevocably backward. Throughout the unrecenstructed States the spirit of rebellion was as strong to cay as it had been since the day when the first gun flashed against Fort Sumter. Nowhere in the south was loyality the dominant or even a tolerated sentiment. The peace which was in the country now was the peace of Vesuvius at rest—the peace of a slumbering volcano—the caption of war, rather than peace

now was the peace of vashvink at feat—the peace of a siumbering volcano—the caption of war, rather than peace. The rebellion had cost one President his life, and had cost another President something dearer than his life—his reputation. This he said not in reprosch. He did not believe that Mr. Johnson had contemplated the results that had been reached. Ne did not believe that the statesmen whom Mr. Johnson had selected as his agents, in some instances, at least—Gov. Holden, of North Carolina; Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, and Gov. Hamilton, of Texas—would ever have consented to be used as instruments or means of restoring the rebel element to power in their several States. They did not intend it, but it had been accomplished against their wishes and their purposes. He would not use a particle of the national power except what was necessary to protect the national life and interests. He would not do anything for vongeanes. His motto should be charity for all, but not such charity as would ruin the people.

He knew that a military government was not a desirable government; but bad as it was, it was for the Union men of the south better than a robel government. He did not understand the measure to be permanent in its character, but a temporary measure to preserve the peace of the country and protect the rights of the inhabitants until civil governments were established there.

CHARGE ALMORD DR. WH. CHARLE STREET

LOCKING GLAM WARROOMS,

It was not a matter of detail that was in question. It was whether this government, in all its parts, should be administered by the loyal men of the country or by roless. That was a difficulty which admitted of no p sable adjustment—one side or the other must go down. There was no middle course, no half-way hence. It was not only the duty of the loyal men to maintain control of the government, but it was the cript the wing out of the nature of the conflict-the right flowing out of the nature of the conflict-the right by which General Grant controlled the army of the United States, and by which Schert E. Lee did not control it. The men who attempted the everthrow of the government had no political rights until they were restored to them by law. The Union men. no of the government had no political rights until they were restored to them by law. The Union men. no of the government had no political rights until they were restored to them by law. The Union men. no defart government had no political rights until they were restored to them by law. The Union men. no without medification. The Househad to day proclaimed in the first governments.

Mr. ALISON, of lows, next addressed the House, declaring binnell in favor of this bill, either with or without medification. The Househad to day proclaimed in the loyal people, it would be derelict to its duties and untrue to its pledges. He did not believe that the President would yield one hair's breadth of his position. The Fresident's plan was to place recels in control of those States. If the President, however, did not fully execute the laws, Congress would then, as Mr. Banks lied and the loyal people, without ragn dto race or color, education or property qualification.

The leading Benocratic Journal of the most, the President's plan was to place recels in control of the south, the New York would not to cestroy all the States and there was no way of doing that at present except by the establishment of mile and provided for the people with the first provided the principle

grees and its Representatives and Senators should be admitted to their seats on taking the oath prescribed by law.

A discussion arcse between Messrs. Baymond and Blaine, upon the assertion of the latter that the people had at the polis superadded to the constitutional amendment the requirement of colored a frage.

Mr. RAYMOND denied that, and challenged Mr. Blaine to point to a single State curside of the New England States. He said he doubted whether he could point even to one of them that had distinctly supersided the requirement of universal suffrage to that of the constitutional amendment.

Mr. BLAINE held that all of the loyal States had done so except the State of New York, and he submitted that, great as she was, and overshadowing as were her members, she could not in that respect give law to the great Republican party of the loyal States.

Mr. BLAINE held been admitted into the Union on a telegraphic announcement that she had adopted the constitutional amendment?

Mr. BLAINE admitted that that was so, among a great many other things. (Laughter.) Unless she had adopted the constitutional amendment she would not have been admitted; but that itself would not have been admitted; but that itself would not have been sufficient, and she could not have been admitted.

Mr. RAYMOND naked why then Copgress had wait-

adopted the constitutional amendment she would not have been admitted; but that itself would not have been admitted; but that itself would not have been admitted without other conditions.

Mr. RAYMOND asked why then Congress had waited for the annonneement that Tennessee had adopted the constitutional amendment?

Mr. BLAINE replied that it was because that was the last thing which had been defined.

Mr. ALLISON remarked, in the same connection that the Republican party of the State of Iowa had distinctly announced as one of the planks of its platform a proposition in favor of universal suffrage.

Mr. GAAF IELD said—My remarks in the house on Friday last appear to have made the impression that I declared myself is favor of showing no mercy to the southern people; that while I had hitherto been in favor of a magnammous course, that hereafter the door of mercy should be shut against them. However deeply they have wronged the republic, I would not have any one suppose that I favor a farce and revengeful course towards them.

What I said on that point was wholly in reference to the constitutional amendment, which all the rebel states except Tennessee have now rejected as a basis of restoration. I said, and say again, that I felt myself morally bound, and I believe the Thirty-ninth Congress was morally bound to them if they had adopted it, and p: themselves on the same ground that Tennessee did, Many members know that I have been opposed to taking further decisive action until every rebel state had had full opportunity to act upon the amendment. Now that the, have all rejected it, and considering their action as final, I say, as I said on Friday last, that that offer as a basis of restoration is forever closed, so far as my vote is concerned.

The time has come when we must protect the loyal men of the south. The time has come when fruitless magnanimity to rebels is cruoity to our friends. No other victorious nation has ever so neglected its supporters. For a quarter of a century the British governments can be organi

Mr. NOELL, of Missouri, addressed the House against the bill.
Mr. VAN HORN. of New York, obtained the floor, when the House at 10,45 P. M., adjourned.

LUMBER,

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1867. BUILDING! BUILD
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
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64 CAROLINA FLOORING.
64 DELAWARE FLOORING.
64 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOJ 2DS.
RAIL PLANK.
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1867. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. 1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
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