THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH -- PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1807.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

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

WASHINGTON, February 15. Beante.

The Reconstruction bill was again taken up.
Mr. STEWART resumed the floor. He consended that the Blaine amendment was in perfect harmony with the action of Congress at the last session. It was much to be regretted that the south had not ratified the amendment. It was to be regretted that they had not gone farther and included the right of suffrage to all men. There was no justification for the pending bill except immediate and pressing necessity. He would call attention to the severity of its provisions. There was no restraint upon the will of the military commander to be appointed under the bill. The innocent might be punished with the guilty. He would not vote for the bill unless something like the Blaine amendment was put in it. He did not care if he stood alone. He would not vote for the bill unless there was some road open to escape left.

care if he stood alone. He would not vote for the bill unless there was some road open to escape left to the southern people. What more could the Seaste ask than that the south should adopt the amendment! He wanted but one thing more and hat was universal suffrage.

Mr. HOWARD objected to the Blaine amendment, because it recognized the validity of the State government of the rebel States. The amendment was incompatible with the bill. The principle of the bill, asid Mr. Howard, is that the rebel States have been conquered as a result of a war waged against the United States. I hold that, subject to the Constitution of the United States, and the duty of ultimately restoring the rebel States to their former standing under the Constitution, the government of the United States has the same power in reference to these conquered communities as it would have had had they been conquered territory.

Mr. Howard continued his remarks in a similar strain in opposition to the proposed amendment. Mr. Howard continued his remarks in a similar strain in opposition to the proposed amendment. Mr. WILLIAMS repeated the hope that no amendment would be adopted, stating as his rea-sons those given in his first speech this morning. He would prefer such a proposition as that in the Blains amendment to be offered and passed inde-pendently.

Mr. STEWART again took the floor, and depreated the establishment of military powerlin the outh, without such an amendment to the bill as

was now before the Senste.

Mr. MORRILL replied to Mr. Stewart, adverting to the condition of the south and the necessity for military protection to loyal people there. He was for the Military bill, with the amendment or without it, and he was for it at the earliest practicable moment. He was willing to vote for the amendment, for he was willing to indorse its terms. He believed them to be just, but he could not understand how the amendment could be regarded as a sine qua non to voters for the bill. garded as a sine qua non to voters for the bill.

Mr. HENDERSON inquired if the President of
the United States was not Commander-in-chief of

he army? Mr. HOWARD said that was a title conferred on he President.
Mr. HENDERSON asked if Mr. Howard knew whether General Grant would carry out the views of Congress or the views of the President? Mr. HOWARD replied that he had no information on this subject, and could only speak from the record of General Grant. He felt satisfied in be-lieving, however, that U. S. Grant would do his

Mr. HENDERSON said he would like to know what General Grant regarded as his duty in such matters. He would like to know what Gen. Grant hought of this attempt to take the entire control of he army away from the President and give it to

him.
Mr. YATES, of Illinois, spoke in favor of the bill and amendment.
Mr. WILLIAMS, at 4.30, moved a recess until 7
P. M., and gave notice that he would expect the Senate to sit until it passed the bill. The recess

Mr. WILSON introduced the following, which was ordered to be printed:

A bill proposing the conditions upon which the States lately in rebellion may resume their practical relations to the government of the United

States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution having been duty fatified by the Legislatures of the requisite number of States, the same is hereby declared duly ratified and a part of the Constitution of the United States, and valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States, and when say of the States labely in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, and which shall secure equal and impartial suffrage to all the male citizens of the United States that have attained the age of twenty-one, and have resided in the State one year, and in the town, parish, city, district or county three months next preceding the day of election, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be distranchised for participation in the late rebellion, in any and all elections for Presidential electors, Representatives in Congress, and in any and all elections for Governor, and for all State. presentatives in Congress, and in any and all elections for Governor, and for all State, county, district, parish, city and town officers, and has provided by the constitution and linear town. provided by the constitution and laws that all citizens of the United States shall equally possess the right to pursue all lawful associations and busi-mss, to receive the equal benefits of the public schools, and to have the equal protection of all the rights of citizens of the United States in said State, and when said constitution shall have been submitted to the voters of said State as thus defined, for ratification or rejection, and when 'he consti-tution, if ratified by the votes of the people of said State, shall have been submitted to Congress for examination and approval, said State shall, if its constitution be approved by Congress, be declared entitled to representation in Congress, and Senators and Representatives shall be admitted therefrom on their taking the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. WILSON submitted a bill to facilitate the

estilement of accounts of disbursing officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to take up the Recontruction bill.
Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, called for a ceant-at-Arms was instructed to request the at-endance of absent Senators. Several Senators

Mr. JOHNSON stated the reasons which had influenced him in offering the Blaine amendment. He believed that the States lately in rebellion were States yet, and were entitled to representation. The only authority of the government for carrying on the late war was derived from its right to sup-press insurrection. The moment the insurrection was suppressed the States resumed their places in the government. The existence of these States had the government. The existence or tasse states and been repeatedly recognized in the appointment of marshals, judges, tax gatherers and postmasters. It had been recognized in the Supreme Court. He could not vote for any bill proposing to place any State at the present time under military power.

Mr. WILLIAMS asked Mr. Johnson if the government had not the right to interpose to protect the lives of loyal men in the south, and save them

the lives of loyal men in the south, and save them from murder by the rebels?

Mr. JOHNSON said the government had that right under the Constitution already. He did not believe the reports of cruelties to Union men in the south. Here and there throughout the south there might be outrages upon Union men, but they were not general. He (Mr. Johnson) then gave his reasons for supporting the amendment. If it was the duty of Congress to institute a despotism, it was its duty also to state when it should cease, and not leave it to be determined by some future Congress. It was a provision similar to that reported from the Committee on Reconstruction last summer, in the shape of a bill in which the existence of the south-

Committee on Reconstruction last summer, in the shape of a bill in which the existence of the southern States was distinctly recognized.

Mr. BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, stated the reasons why he should vote against the amendment. He was opposed to the admission of any state upon the basis of universal seffrage. It was in direct violation of the principles advocated by the minority in this body. He would not vote to degrade soffrage and pollute and corrupt the foundations of political power in this country. He should resist it, and if overborne he should submit to the will of the majority, it aving the vindication of his course to a future time. He then stated his objections to the bill itself.

Mr. through of Sew Bampahire, spoke in support of the amendment. He did not see how any man who voted for the pending constitutional amendment could vote against this properition. It would not increase the representation of the robel States in the fortieth Congreen, as Mr. Howard said.

Mr. HENDERIUS of Tediana, spoke against the

the representation of the robel States in the fortieth congress, as Mr. Boward said.

Mr. HENDRIGES, of Indiana, spoke against the bill as a military usurpation, and an insidious and cowardly attack upon liberty. He danied the fact asserted in the preamble of the bill, that the State governments of the south were pretended governments, and were set up without legal authority. Congress had too often recognized them as states to warrant the majority in making this assertion now. He would like some one on the other side to tell when they cessed to be States? The second assertion of the preample, that there was no adequate protection to life and property, it true, did not confer upon Congress the right to strap the States of their reserved rights under the Constitution. He denied the fact itself. There was no such state of society in the south. It was not true that they encouraged lawlessness and crime. He had information to the contrary. He then reviewed the bill by sections, stating the grounds of his opposition to such.

e each.
At midnight Mr. WILSON suggested that an arangement be made to take a vote to-morrow night. say at 10 o'clock.

Mr. HENDERSON moved an amendment to the Blaine amendment, which was adopted, as follows:

To strike out the words "all male cit zens of the

United States twenty-one years and npwards, without regard to race, clior or previous condition of servitude, except such as may be distranghised for participating in the late rebellion or for fellony at common law," and to insert in lieu thereof the following: "All male citizens of the United States, of whatever color, race or condition, twenty-one years old and unwards, who may have been residents of the State for twelve months previous to the election, except such as may be disqualified by the rebellion, felony at common law, idlecy or invanity."

be disqualified by the rebellion, felony at common law, idicey or insanity."

Mr. FBELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey, moved to amend by inserting a provision that the constitutions of the States shall be tramed by a convention of delegates elected by the persons who may vote upon the ablegation of the constitution as hereinafter provided. This amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUNNEB moved to smend by providing that the pending constitutional awendment shall be valid when ratified by three fourths of the Legislatures of the States now represented in Congress.

Mr. SAULSBUEY, of Delaware, spoke against the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, at 1.30 A. M., moved HENDRICKS wished to make an agreement to take a vote at 10 °clock to-morrow.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, was unwilling to agree to that hour, and the Senate refused to adjourn—yeas 9, nays 25.

At 2 18 A. M. Mr. WILBON endeavored to effect a compromise to get a vote b) 8 o'clock to-night (Satur-

DOOLITTLE said he would agree to 8, but not fir. DOOLITTLE said he would agree to 8, but not to 10 o'clock.

The question was taken at 2.55 on Mr. SUMNER'S ameadment, declaring that the 14th amendment shall be adopted when ratified by three-fourths of the States represented in Congress, and it was disagreed to—yeas 7. hays 25, as follows:
Yeas—Measrs. Howard, Lane, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Wade and Yates—7.
Nays—Measrs, Enckalew, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Orceswell, Doolittle, "Fogg Frelinghuysen, Henderson, Hendricks, Eirkwood, McDougall, Morrill, Fatterson, Ramsey, Ross, Sanisbury Stewart, Van Winkle, Willey, Willisms and Wison—25.

Mr. BENDERSON, at 3 A. M. offered the Louisiana bill in a modified form as a substitute for the pending bill, and it was read at length.

There is no prospect of a vote before 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

There is no prospect of a vote before 10 o'clock on Saturday night.

House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER presented joint resolutions of the New York Legislature raitiying the proposed constitutional amendment. Laid on the table.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennaylvania, presented petitions signed by over one hundred prominent merchants, underwriters, shipmasters and pilots of the city of Philadelphia, praying that a permanent light-house may be erected on Cross Ledge Shoals, as the light-boat is removed from that place during the winter season, rendesing navigation exceedingly hazardous; that the ice harbor at Ready Island be extended for the accommodation of the large class of vessels now trading at Philadelphia, and that the piers there be repaired. Also, that another harbor for winter protection be made at Liston's Tree Point, in the Delaware Bay.

Petition of George B. Wood and John H. Packard, officers of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, asking that the importation of books and magazines for libraries, colleges, and other literary institutions be continued free of duty. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

magazines for libraries, colleges, and other literary institutions be continued free of duty. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. MORRIS, of New York, presented the petition of N. Metcaif, Esq., and many others, of Ontario county, New York, praying that the present Congress may pass a tariff bill substantially retaining that portion of the House bill No. 718 which relates to wool and woollens, which passed the House at its last seasion. Four like petitions, largely signed, from the town of York, Livingstone county, New York, were presented.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Bounty bill.

the Bouty bill.

Mr. SOHENCK, of Ohio, chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, which reported the bill, explained its provisions. It was the same, he said, as had passed the House last session, but not acted on by the Senate, with two differences—one providing for cases of lost discharges, and one made made under the act of July 28, 1866. This bill proposed to a certain extent to equalize the bountes, whereas the act of July 28, 1866, only gave additional bounties to all soldiers.

Mr. DAVIS inquired of Mr. Schenck the amount

which would have to be paid under this bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was very difficult to say. mr. SOHENCK said it was very difficult to say. Some of the accounting officers estimated it at \$600,000,000, some at \$400,000,000, and some at \$250,000,000. The committee was satisfied that, under the deductions provided in the bill, the aggregate would not exceed between seventy-five and one hundred millions.

Mr. MARSTON, of New Hampshire, asked Mr. Schenck to state the estimate of the War Department.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that, if the local bounties were not deducted, the lowest calculation of what would be required under this bill was four

what would be required under this bill was four hundred millions.

Mr. BLAINE corrected Mr. Schenck, and said four hundred and eighty-five millions.

Mr. BANKS—Suppose it is \$485,000,000.

Mr. SCHENCK—But making the deductions provided in the bill, the aggregate will be reduced to between seventy-five and eighty millions.

Mr. BANKS said that the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Schenck, could propose nothing for the soldier which he (Mr. Banks) would not sustain. He cared nothing whether this bill would require cared nothing whether this bill would require \$450,000,000 or \$550,000,000, the soldier's claim was the bottom claim. There was none stronger, deep-er or juster. The State of Massachusetts had paid liberal bounties to her soldiers, and so had New York and Pennsylvania, and yet they were now to be called upon to pay the soldiers of other States. New York would have to pay one-twelfth of all the bounties that would have to be paid un-

der this bill.

The smendment offered by Mr. Benjamin was agreed to without a division.
The amendment offered by Mr. Rollins was rejected—yeas 74, nays 85, the vote being sectional, not political, the western members voting solidly against it, and the eastern men generally for it.

Mr. STEVENS.withdrew his amendment.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, moved an amendment adding a clause to the last section in

reference to applications for bounty. Adopted.
The question recurred on the passage of the bill, and resulted—yeas 95, nays 68, as follows:

and resulted—yeas 95, nays 69, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Anderson, Arneil, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Beaman, Benjsmin, Bidwell, Binsham, Blow, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Campbell, Clarke of Chio, Clark of Kaness, Cobb. Cock, Cooper, Culiom, Darlieg, Defrees, Delano, Donnelly, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Favquhar, Ferry, Finck, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hawkins, Hayes. Henderson, Higby, Hill, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphreys, Hunter, Ingersoll Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Biond, Leftwich, Loan, Longy ear, Marshall, Maynard, McCliurg, McCullough, McIndoe, McKee, Morris, Moulion, Niblack, Noell, Orth, Paine, Flants, Price, Randail of Kentucky, Ross, Boussean, Sawyer, Schenck, theliabarger, Spalding, Stillwell, Stokes, Taylor of Tennessee, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Thornton, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward of New York, Welker, Wentworth, Whaley, Wilson of Iowa, and Windom—32.

Nays—Messra, Alley, Ames, Ancona, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Rayter, Barker, Elseine, Bontwell.

Weiner, Weinworth, Whatey, Witson of Iowa, and Windom-92.

Nays-Messrs. Alley, Ames. Ancona, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Berger. Biaine, Boutwell, Boyer, Broomsil, Chanler, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Deming, Dodge. Milot, Glossbrenner, Goodysar, Griswold. Harding of Kentucky, Hart, Hise, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of New York, Rubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of New York, Hubbard, Kelley, Ketchan, Lafin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lynch, Marvin, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, Nicholson, O'Neill, Patterson, Perham: Pike, Raudall of Pennsylvania, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of New York, Thayer, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New York, Ward of Kentucky, Warner, Washburn of Massachusetts, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Winfield and Woodbridge-69 So the bill was passed. The following are its provisions:

son of Pennsylvania, Winfield and Woodbridge -69
So the bill was passed. The following are its provisions:

A bill to equalize the bountles of soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the late war for the Union. He it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That instead of any grant of land or other bounty, there shall be allowed and paid to each and every soldier, sailor and marine who faithfully served as such in the army, navy ar marine corps of the United States, inclinding those recognized by Congress in an act entitled "Anact making appropriations for completing the defences of Washington and for other purposes." approved February 3, 1862, and including those borne on the rolls as slaves, and who have been or who may hereafter be honorably discharged from such service, the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month, or at the rate of one hundred dollars per year, as hereinafter provided, for all the time during which such soldier, sailor or marine actually so served between the 12th day of April, 1861, and the 19th day of April, 1866; and in the case of any such soldier, sailor or marine discharged from the service on account of wounds received in battle or while engaged in the line of his duty, the said allowance of bounty shall be computed and paid up to the end of the term of service for which his calistment was made; and in case of the death of any such soldier, sailor or marine while in the service, or in case of his death after the discharge and before the end of his term of enistment, if discharged on account of being wounded, as provided, the allowance and payment shall be made to his widow, if she has not been remarried; or if there be no widow, then to the minor child or children of the decased who may be under sixten years of ase.

Better of the term be it further enacted. That in com-

married; or if there be no widow, then to the minor child or children of the deceased who may be under sixteen years of age.

Section 2. And be it further enacted. That in computing and ascertaining the bounty to be paid to any soldier, sallor, or marine, or his proper representative under the provisions of this act, there shall be deducted therefrom any and all bounties already paid, or payable under existing isws by the United States, or by any-State, county, city, town or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association, to that in no case shall the aggregate amount of bounty allowed and paid from all sources exceed eight and one-third dollars for each month of seems faithful service, or at the rate of one hundred dollers per year, and in the case of any sallor or marine to whom prize money has been paid or is payable, the amount of such prize money shall also be deducted, and only such amount of bounty paid as shall, together with such prize money and any other bounty said or payable by the United States, or by any State, county, city, town or other municipal organization, or by any voluntary association, amount in the aggregate to the sum allowed by this act.

Section 5. And be it further enacted. That no bounty under the provisions of this act shall be paid to or on account of any soldier, sailor or marine who served as a substitute in either the army or navy, or who was a captured prisoner of war at the time of his callistment, nor to any one who was discharged on his own application or request prior to the light day of April. 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion in the military or naval service of the United States, or to be transferred from one branch of the military service to another, and such person did actually so re-enlist or accept promotion, or was so transferred; and no bounty shell be paid to any soldier, sailor or marine discharged on the application or at the request of parents, guardians or other persons, or on the ground of minority.

section 4. And be it further enacted, That every pe

minority.

Fection 4. And be it further enacted, That every petiticn or application for bounty made under the p ovisions of this act shall disclose and state specificially, under ceth, and under the pains and penaltics of porjury, what amount of bounty, either from the United States or from any other source, and what amount of prize money, if any, has been paid or is payable to the soldier, sailor or marine by whom or by whose representatives the claim is made.

Ecction 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever application shall be made by any claimant through any attorney or agent, the post-office address of the claim and shall be furnished, giving the name of the county and State in which it is situated, and the amount of commission or fee which the attorney or agent is to receive for his services in the sattement of the claim, which charges in no case shall exceed the sum of five dollars; and every such application shall be accompanied by the written amidavit of the attorney or agent that he has not charged nor agreed for, and will not accept, more than such sum of five dollars for his services in the case. The Paymaster General or proper accounting officer of the Treasury, upon ascertaining the amount, shall cause to be transmitted to such aful on the same to the stronger of the autorney or agent, which fee shall be paid to the said attorney or agent, which fee shall be paid to the said attorney or agent, may direct.

trensmitted to such address as the attorney may direct.

Section 6. And be it forther enacted, That any atterney or agent who shall receive from any claimant a sum greater than five dollars for the prosecution of suy claim under the provisions of this act, upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not to exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term not less than one year, or both, as the Court or jury may adjudge, and shall be forever thereafter excluded from prosecuting claims of any nature whatever against the government of the United States.

Exciton 7. and be it further enacted. That in case the payment shall be made in the form of a check, order or draft upon any paymaster, national bank or government depository in or near the district wherein the claimant may reside, it shall be necessary for the claimant to establish by the smalavits of two credible witnesses that he is the identical person named therein; but in no case shall such checks, orders or drafts be made negotiable until after such identification.

Section 8. And be it further enacted. That it shall

witnesses that he is the identical person named therein; but in no case shall such checks, orders or draits be made negotiable until after such identification.

Section 8. And be it further enacted. That it shall not be lawful for any soldier, sallor or marine to transfer, assign, barter or sell his discharge, final statement, descriptive list or other papers, for the purpose of transferring, assigning, bartering or solling any interest in any bounty under the provisions of this act, and all such transfers, assignments, barters or sales heretofore made are hereby declared null and void, as to any rights intended so to be convoyed by any such soldier, sallor or marine.

Section 9. And be it further enacted. That in any case where a person entitled to receivs payment of bounty under the provisions of this bill shall make application therefor, or where such application shall be made by the proper representatives of such person has teen lost, it shall be competent for the accounting officers to receive, in lieu of the actual production of such discharge, proof of the identity of the claimant or person deceased, under such rules defining the character and form of the evidence as the Paymaster General shall prescribe.

Féction 10. And be it further enacted, That no adjustment or payment of any claim of any soldier, sallor or marine, or of his proper representatives, under the provisions of this act, shall be made in the same manner as now provided by law.

Lection 11. And be it further enacted. That soctions 12 13 14 15 and 16 of "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 39, 1867, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1866, are hereby repealed, but if any money shall have been paid to any person under the provisions of this act, shall be acted on, and payment

uniform system of Dankruptcy throughout the States.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay the amendments on the table. Rejected—year 65, nry 65.

The House at a quarter before five o'clock took a recess till half past seven, when the Bankruptcy bill came up as unfinished business.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

The House resumed its session at 7% o'clock.

The SPEARER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with the preliminary report of J. W. Taylor, Special Commissioner for the collection of statistics on the gold and sliver mines and mining east of the Bocky mountains, including the Aleigheny gold districts of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Alabama. Beferred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

ted.

The Senate amendment to the Bankrupt bill came up for action, when, at the suggestion of Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, who said there was no chance of the House agreeing to the amendments, Mr. JENOKES, of Rhode Island, moved that the House non-concur and ask for a Committee of Conference.

The House ordered the main question on that motion. Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, renewed the motion to lay the amendments on the table, which would have the effect of isying the bill on the table.

The vote was taken by year and nays, and resulted in year 55, nays 60. The amendments were then non-concurred in.

The House continued the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:
The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution to extend the time for codifying the laws relating The Senate amendment to the House joint resolution to extend the time for codifying the laws relating to customs. Concurred in.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to amend the set incorporating the National Soldiers and callors' Orphans' Home. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment striking out the section removing the limitation to the number of notaries public, and vesting their appointment in the Suprems Court of the District, instead of in the President, where the power now is. The amendment was not concurred in—yeas 35, pays 52—and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The Senate amendment to the House bill to regulate the proceedings before justices of peace in the District of Columbia. Concurred in.

The Benate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate joint resolution to suspend temporarily the collection of direct tax in the State of West Virginis. All concurred in but one, and a Committee of Conference ordered on that one.

The Senate amendment to the House bill for the relief of John Grey and Daniel Frederick Bakeman. Concurred in.

1 he Senate amendments to the House bill to establish and protect the national cemeteries. Concurred in.

Fitteen Eenate bills granting pensions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to report back next Wednesday evening.

The Fenate joint resolution to provide for the re-

ree on Invalid Pensions, to report back next Wednesray evening.

The tenate joint resolution to provide for the removel of alcohol from bonded warehouses free of internal tax by sismific institutions, for preserving
specimens of natural history, &c., was taken from the
speaker's table and passed.

The conate bill to authorize the trustees of the Foundery Meschedist Episcopal Church to sell and convey
the square No. 255 in the city of Washington, was
taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House then went into Comm thee of the Whole
on the 'tate of the Union, Mir. Boutwell in the Chair,
and resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the
custing laws respecting the internal revenue, the
question being on Mr. Myers' amendment to the paragraph relating to cigarettes, &c., which proposed to
make the paragraph read: "On eigarett-s, cigars and
characts of all descriptions, made of tobacco or of any
substitute therefor, five dollars per thousand."

Mr. Kablon moved to amend the amendment, by
making the tax 510 a thousand. He subsequently
withdrew it.

making the tax \$10 a thousand. He subsequently withdrew it.
The paragraph and amendments elicited a long discussion, participated in by Messrs. Paine. Darling, Kassen, Fawes, Harper. Schenck, Ingersoll, Myers, Fogan, Bandall of Pennsylvania, Davis, Eggleston, Washburn of Massachusetts, and Clarke of Ohio.
Mr. HASSON was in favor of a specific tax.
Mr. ECHENCH against it, as making a discrimination against the lower class articles.
Mr. HOGAN was in layor of the ad valorem principle of taxation.

Mr. HOGAN was in layor of the ad valorem principle of taxation.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, was in favor of the discrimination between high price and low pricacigars, \$5 per thousand being too high for low-priced cigars.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, showed that with a specific duty of \$5 a thousand, it was not true it at the low-priced segars paid the same tax as the high-priced segars, because the Hayara tobacco, out of which the latter are made, pays \$0 cents a pound duty; and as it takes 25 pounds of tobacco to make a thousand segars, that makes \$13 in gold paid on the high priced segars. That reduced to currency, makes say \$18 a thousand, and the \$5 specific duty added to that makes \$23 a thousand and the \$5 specific duty added to that makes \$23 a thousand on the subject the debate was closed and the committee was brought to a vote on the various propositions.

The amendment of Mr. Myers making the tax charges at \$5 per thousand was voted them, and had a majority in its favor, but no quorum voting the committee tose, leaving the question undecided, and he House, at 10 P. Ma, adjourned.

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T WENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICES: Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

JANUARY 1, 1867.

Amount of Assets, January 1, 1866,.....\$4,881,919.70 Amount of Premiums re-....\$2,736,062-43

3,088,804.47 87,970,724-17 DISBURSEMENTS. Paid losses by death.......... \$480,197-33 Paid on account of Deposit

surrendered and can-celled Policies..... 327,838-12 280,796-95 38,616.62

> - 1,242,907-52 \$6,727,816-65

venue Stamps, and Law Expenses...... ASSETS. 2,399,591.24 Stocks, cost.....(Market value.\$2,523,753-25.) Invested in New York City Bank Stocks, cost... (Market value, \$57,518.) Invested in New York State 791.486.54 Invested in other Stocks,

(Market value, \$80,000.) oans on demand, secured by United States and Market value, \$381,526.) 402,450.00

Quarterly and semi-annual 54.246.25

The Trustees have declared a Return Premium

as follows:-A Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT, upon all participating premiums on existing Policies, which were issued twelve months; prior to January 1, 1867, and the Redemption of the Dividends declared in 1865. Certificates will be redeemed in Cash, on and after the first Monday in March next, on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to Notes will be credited with the Redemption on the settlement of next premium.

By order of the Board. WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary. During the year 7296 new Policies were issued,

insuring \$22,784,308. Balance Sheet of the Company, January 1, 1867.

Reserved for Reported Losses, awaiting proofs, 40,000.00 Reserved for Special Deposit surance on all existing policies (valuations at per cent. interest, net pre-...4,979,867-99 Return Premium, declared prior to 1864, payable on

Return Premium, 1865 (now Return Premium, 1867 (pre-sent value) -\$6,727,816-65

TRUSTEES:

Morris Franklin, President of the New York
Life Insurance Company.
John M. Nixon (Doremus & Nixon, Dry Goods),
No. 45 Warren street.
David Dows (David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants), No. 20 South street.
Isaac C. Kendall, Union Buildings, corner of
William and Pine streets. William and Pine streets. DANIEL S. MILLER (late Dater, Miller & Co., WILLIAM C. DUSENBERRY (Real Estate Broker). RY K. Bogert (Bogert & Kneeland), No. 49 William street.
John L. Rogens (late Wyeth, Rogers & Co., Importers), No. 54 William street.
John Mairs (Merchant), No. 20 South street.
DUDLEY B. FULLER (Fuller, Lord & Co.), No. 139 Green wich street, DIN E. WILLIAMS, President of the Metropolitan Bank. WILLIAM H. APPLETON (Appleton & Co., Publishers), Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway. ROBERT B. COLLINS (Collins & Brothers, Stationers), No. St Leonard street, WILLIAM BARTON (William Barton & Son), No. 62 Wall street, VILLIAM A. BOOTH (Booth & Edgar), No. 95 William A. Booth (Booth & Edgar), No. 95
Front street.

Sanford Cobb, President Eagle Fire Insurance
Company, No. 71 Wall street.

Grorge A. Osgood, Banker (Van Schaick, Massett & Co.), No. 19 William street.

HENRY BOWERS (Bowers, Beeckman & Bradford,
Jr., Dry Goods), No. 59 Leonard street.

CHABLES L. ANTHONY (Anthony & Hall, Dry
Goods), No. 66 Leonard street.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President. ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President. WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary, THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier. MEDICAL EXAMINERS. CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D. ASSISTANT MEDICAL EXAMINER, CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D.

application at the BRANCH OFFICE, No. 428 WALNUT Street,

PENN BUILDINGS. A. C. SECKEL, GENERAL AGENT. 2 12 tuths4t

Any information desired will be furnished on

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSU-RANUE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legis-Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets

Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river; canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1895, \$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871, 120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 8114,000100 120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan
1881
200,000 United States 7 2-10 Per Cent.
Loan, Treasury Notes.
125,000 City of Philadeipha Six Per Cent.
Loan (exempts)
54,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per
Cent. Loan.
66,000 State of Pennsylvania Five Per
Cent. Loan.
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per
Cent. Loan.
20,000 Pennsylvania Bailroad, 1st
Moutgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Pennsylvania Bailroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds.
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad
Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees).
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent.
Loan.
7,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. 136,500,00 **B11.550*50** 54,700:00

7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent.

\$1,045,000 par.

Real Festate. 28,030,352'05. Bills receivable for insurances made.

\$1,407,021.5 *This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington,

*This being a new or as the market value.
Themas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwis,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel. H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seai.
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig.
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel.
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Johna B. McFarland,
Johna P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
L. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger,
D. T. Morapa,
George W. Bernardou,
THOMAS C. HAND, President.

TIVERPOOL AND LONDON

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY Capital and Assets, \$16,000,000.

Invested in United States, \$1,500,000. Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, \$4,947,175. Total Losses Paid in 1865, \$4,018,250 All Losses promptly adjusted without reference t

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange PHILADELPHIA. NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. Annual Policies Issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from \$100 to \$10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole pre-Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of \$500, or giving \$16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 183 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphis, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

General Office, or of any of the numerised Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.

JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer,

HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.

JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Raliroad Com-

pany.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Paimer, Cashler of Com. National Bank.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Cohrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. 927 Market street. Enoch Lewis, late Gen, Superintendent Penna, R.R. Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Wal nul streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penns, R. B. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 3036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 25 8
Third street.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. Il South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, \$160.000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or to year Premiums, Non-torfeiture.
Engowments, payable at a fature age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.
Annullies granted on favorable terms.
Term Folicies. Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capitat, will divide the entire profits of the 1-life business among its Policy holders.
Meneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignes or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, ander appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any perso or persons, or bodies politic or corrporate.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, HENRY HAINES, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, RICHARD CADBURY. WH.L.IAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, ROWLAND PARRY, President.

THOMAS, WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, 727

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE FIRE INSURANCE FACTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY-Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, permanently or for a limited time. Also, on iberal stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to affer to the insured an undoubted security in

the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Harlehurst.
Thomas Robbins:
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Daniel, Smith, Jr., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWKLL, Secretary

3 201

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1884—CHARTER PERPETUAL, No.224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange. In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company losures from loss or damage by ANCE, this Company losures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid, been promptly adjusted and paid.

John L. Hodge. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.

John L. Hodge,
M. R. Mabony
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Blobert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Bamuel Wilcox,
JOHN WUCHERER, President,
Secretary.

1 Lawrence Lewin, Jr.
David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Louis C. Norris,
JOHN WUCHERER, President,
41 SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866.

62,596,831.96. Premiums 1,101.305 at UNSETTLED GLAIMS, INCOME FOR 1804, \$11,467-53. LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER 85,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms DIRECTORS. Edward C. Dale, Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,

Lance Lea,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,

Lower M. Company Company Company Company

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President,

Lower McCall,

JAS. W. MCALLISTER, Secretary protem. [18]

NSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA. OFFICE, NO. 252 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA INCOMPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, 8500,00

Assets, January 8, 1867, \$1,763,267:33. INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISES

DIRECTORS. Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Laylor, Ambrose Whita, Richard D. Wood, William Weish, B. Morris Wain, John Mason, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alired B. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C Madeira ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary. WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

SHIPPING.

steam to Liverpool.—Calling
semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
City of Balt imore. Saturday, February 16
KANGARGO Wednesday, February 26
City of Washilsgton Saturday, February 26
City of New York. Saturday, March 2
City of New York. Saturday, March 2
and each succeeding saturday and Wednesday, at neon,
from Fier Ko. 48 North river.

Ratten of Passage
By the mail steamer sating every Saturday
Yayable in Gola Payable in Currence.
First Cabin. S98 Steerage. S98
To Paris. 15 To Paris. 15
To Paris. 15
Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First cabin.
810: steerage, 330. Payable in United States currency
Passengers also forwarded to mavre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, 837,
currency Tickets can be bought here by persons songing for their filends.
For nurher information apply at the Company's

ing for their filends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

878
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK,—PHILADEL, delphia Steam Propelier Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, vis Delaware and Raritan Casal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 F. M., counecting with all morthers and Eastern lines, For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 1 1 5 No. 152 S. DELAWARE Avenue. TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS,

The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, best to inform his friends
and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with
increased inculities to accommodate those having vessels
to be taised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenier and caulker, will give persenal attention to the
vessels entrasted to him for repairs

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinista
taving vessels to repair, ale solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt a
Fatent Metails Composition" for Copper paint, for the
preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,

Kensington Screw Dock,

115 DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1867. AND PLANK. CHOICE PANEL AND ISL COMMON, 18 feet long.
44,5-4,6-4,2,25,3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANE.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867. BUILDING! BUILDING! 7. BUILDING: BUILDING:
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
44 CAROLINA FLOORING.
54 CAROLINA FLOORING.
64 DELAWARE FLOORING.
64 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
8TEP BO! ADS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867. CEDAR AND CYPRESS - CEDAR AND CYPRE
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
NE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867. -LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.

BEASONED WALNUT.

BEASONED WALNUT.

DEY POFLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.

OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.

MAHOGANY.

ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS. 1867. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 25 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 25 FEET LONG.
SUBERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO...
11 22 cmrp
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to R. Clark, Jr., NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS

To clo the estate of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY.

Importer and Dealer in HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET. Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. Thu stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-criered household:—Plais The Ware, Branches, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plaisd Ware Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utenshia of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. cic., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms GEAULINE ARCTIO REFHIGHEATORS and WATER COOLERS A fine assertment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

A fine assertment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in
Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to
their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Rote.—Our friends in the country may order by mail,
and prempt attention will be given.

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