THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH.-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FABRUARY 21, 1867.

Evening ©elegraph



 THURBDAY, FEBREARY $21,1867$. $\overline{\text { Final Passage of the Mintary Recon- }}$ straction Bill. Coxonsss resumed its consideration of the bill
for the goverument of the Rebel States yestorday., ind finally passed it with amendments.
We have followed the course of this bill We have followed the course of this bill
from its introduction to the present time, but
a brief review of its listory may serve to piva our readers a clearer idea
The bill, as oripinall
The bill, as originally introduced by Mr.
Stevens, was merely a polico bill, dividing the Stevens, was merely a polioo bill, dividing the
Rebel States into five military districts, and Rebel States into five military districts, and
subjecting them to the military authority of subjecting them to the mintary auchory of
the United States. It mase it the duty of the
General of the ammy to assign the commanders to these districts, and restricted dhe power of
the judicial authorities of the United States to grant writs of habeas oorpus in behalif of per-
sons in military custody. In this shape the sons in military custody. In this shape the
bill passed the House of Representatives, Mr.
Blaine having vainly endenvored to nttach to it a scheme of quasi reconstruotion.
The bill, after consideration in The bill, after consideration in the Senate,
was passed by that boyy, with amendments
giving to the President the assigmment of commanders for the Military Districts pro-
vided for in the bill, dropping the section in
regard to the habeas corpus providing that regard to the habeas corpus, providing that
no sentence of death should be executed withno sentence of death shonld be executed with-
out the approval of the President, and adding
a scheme of reconstruction essentially similar to that offered by Mr. Blaine in the Honse.
The bill was now returned to where a motion to concur in the Senate's
amendments was voted down, a mijerity of the amendments was voted down, a majority of the
Repubbicans voting to concur, but being out-
voted by the united votes of the Democrats and of the Republican minority, led ly Mr
Stevens. The House then roted to non-con committee of conference.
The Senate again took up the bill, adhered
to its amendments, and refused a committee of conference.
TTh bill was again returned to the House,
but so much time had now been consumed, that so much fow hourr remained in whisun a bill
could be sent to the President, and not encounter the linbility of being killed by a pocket
veto. The Democrats began to filibuster to
consume these few hours, journed to yesterday. The consideration o
the bill was resumed yesterday, and the Senate amendments were concurred in, with the fol
lowing additional amendent by the House



 toral amendmest".".
The bill, as thus amended, passed the House
by a strict party vote of 125 yeas to 41 nays. ourred in the amendments of the House by
vote of 35 yeas to 7 nayy, Reverdy Johnson,
Maryland, voting for it on the dround thet aw in it a mode of rescuing the country from The bill now goes to the President for hi
action. As there are not ten days, exclusivo of Sundays, between the passage of the bil
and the expiration of the session, ,he can kil
the bill by neglecting tosigu it; or he can vet
$t$ and return it immeditely
 Life Insurance.
Mrss. Warras, in her sensible little book on
housekeeping, whioh has attracted attontion on both sides of the water, enumerates in th
foremost rank of the necessary expenses of
family, a certain aunual sum for a pollicy
Hife insuranes life lisurance. If the necessity of layin
aside for this distinct purpose a fair propo
tion of every man's income could but be in pressed on the head of every family, the dest
tution, abjeet penury, and braakking hea
which are now so commion would be, to a grait extent, avoided. We earmestly wish that
could lend to our readers a part of our cony
tion that it is one of the great doties of a tion that it is one of the great duties of a hin
band and father to see that those dependent
him during life shall not suffer after his deat We do not write in behalf of any company.
We do not advocate any special plan of insu-
rance; but we seelk to rance; but we seek to impress on all who reat
our words that they owe it th their familles to
at exigency, an unespected decease. The Bible
declares that he who neglects to provide for deciares that he who neglects to provide for
his family is worse than the intidiol. We all
finow in what light a man stands who allows Know inina me in want while he hives. The
his fanily to bee
respect of the world is meted out to a eitizen in proportion as he surrounds lis offspring

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| many of the most faithful of our people, men who, during life, would shrink with soorn from the thought of letting their -loved ones | 喃 |
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| ed to their long ac the uncertainty of |  |
| When he leaves his ${ }^{\text {a }}$,he will retuma gain |  |
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| grons negligence of these otherw |  |
| cautious men. Merchants and men of business, who provide continually for the fallure of an enterprise or the occurrence of | Fir fonainc com, vire insurnce compai |
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| an unanticipated event, go through life as though they were immortal, and as though |  |
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| We hold it to be a duty on the part of every man to vet aside part of the receipts of the year to pay for lis policy of insurance. Thepoor man can save but little, and as during |  <br>  |
|  | I. KHUMLBAAR, secretary of we spriag Gurden <br>  |
| man can save but little, and as during fe his family are not accustomed to live |  |
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| ces, at his death, afford the ordinary styles of living for his family when he is goue. A small policy will be as much to them as a |  |
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| larger one to a family acoustomed to all the conveniences of life. Let the rich man also provide according to his menns. While the |  |
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| -r cenot giol to seere mome the |  |
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| me, |  |
| a sudden turn of the wheel of fortune may leave him a beggar and his children penni- |  |
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| stated that many of the companies are bogus, and will defraud those who invest in them. |  |
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| Such may be, and doubtless is, true of some, but |  |
| the very large majority of these institutions are thoroughly reliable. Their repatation depends on their promptly meeting elaims |  |
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| Whose justice even is doubtful, rather than let public confidence be impaired by an exposure. The pioture engraved on the polivies |  |
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| me of the associations, of the agont of an dation paying to the widow and childron |  |
| nds which raise them from penury to is not a fancy sketch. It is a reality which every day, and hundreds of thonsands of |  |
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| occurs every day, and hundreds of thonsands of families rise up and bless the foresight which induced the father to see that they be not left |  |
|  | Win ba beid. GEORGE H. COLSET, Secretary. |
| ced the father to see that they be not 1 tute by his death. The grief at the loss |  |
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|  | No. 1001 T Emiro mivh <br>  |
| withont the additional ngony of boing in doubt as from whence their daily bread will be secured. Let, thon, each of our readors who |  |
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| ter may overtake th |  |
| prepare for a catastrophe, and see that death or failure arrives, those they love than themselves are not left both destiand desolate. | BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |
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| proper punishment wonld not tee metece out to |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { own hands, a } \\ & \text { by another } \end{aligned}$ |  |
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| The trial by peers was doubtless an admirable institution in the days of the Magna Charta, but the peers of gentlemen will not serve on modern juries ; and to-day we would rather have a case decided by a bench, where ignorance certainly does not rule, and where there ean be no greater partiality than is found under the present arrangement. |  |
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| iz has been made responsible for more $s$ than he ever dreamed ot, but if he $11 y$ predicted the present storm, it is evi. that be would be an acquisitios to a her almanac-waker. |  |
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|  Thicketw zonts. Proceeds for tho bene ithor the <br> bath mothon! | PARIS-AC PAGE, No. 16 RUE, VIVIENNE, <br>  WRITEEN AND YERBAL DEEORIP. |
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| GIRARD COLLEGE. $\qquad$ <br> otfce ta hereby given that a vacanoy exista in this titution in the Profeasoratip of <br> "industrlal bcience," <br> ataral Philosophy and Chematary, as applied os- tally to the urts), und that applicallona for the tion will be recelved by the underigned notul the of March next. Bulary, jribu per annam. HBNBY W, ANEY, 15 12tidp <br>  |  |
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