

# Bedford Courier

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor.

BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1865.

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## The Bedford Inquirer

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- ESPY M. ALSIP,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. specially collected.  
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mendel House.  
April 1, 1864.—If.
- J. R. DURBORROW,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Office one door south of the "Mendel House."  
I intend promptly to attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Collections made on the shortest notice.  
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds, Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.  
Bedford, Apr. 8, 1864.—If.
- ALEX. KING,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana street, Bedford, Pa.  
April 1, 1864.—If.
- KIMMEL & LINGENFELTER,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mendel House.  
April 1, 1864.—If.
- JOHN MAJOR,**  
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.  
Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to with care. Will also attend to the sale of real estate, Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.  
April 1, 1864.—If.
- JNO. HOWEL,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Bedford, Pa.  
April 1, 1864.—If.
- JOSEPH W. TATE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Will promptly attend to collections and all business pertaining to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments. Notes and other claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tataville, and St. Joseph, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.  
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell, apr. 15, 1864.—10 m.
- JOHN LUTZ,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Bedford, Pa.  
Regularly licensed agent for the collection of Government claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounties, &c. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office with J. R. Durborrow, Esq., on Juliana street, Bedford, Pa.  
August 10th, 1864.—If.
- M. A. POINTS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.  
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mendel House."  
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.—If.

## BRITISH PERIODICALS,

VIZ:  
The London Quarterly Review (Conservative).  
The Edinburgh Review (Whig).  
The Westminster Review (Radical).  
The North British Review (Free Church).  
AND  
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

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The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FIVE CENTS.  
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....\$10 00  
Including postage by the morning edition, \$12.  
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.....\$3 00  
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One copy 1 year.....\$1 00  
Three copies 1 year.....\$3 00

## DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR

OF THE  
**HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY,**  
Capital—\$200,000. Shares—200,000. Par Value,\$1.00.  
Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.  
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.  
DIRECTORS:  
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JOHN ROWE, Greensburg, Pa.  
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J. C. EVERARD, Martinsburg, Pa.  
JOHN J. SCHELL, Somerset, Pa.  
C. P. RAMSDELL, Oil City, Pa.

## SLAVERY TO BE ABOLISHED.

### The Amendment to the Constitution Passed.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

##### MAINTAINING THE UNION.

Mr. FERNANDO Wood asked leave to offer the following resolution:  
**Resolved,** That it is the duty of the President to maintain, in every constitutional and legal manner, the integrity of the American Union as formed by the Fathers of the Republic, and in no event and under no circumstances to proffer or accept negotiations which shall admit, by the remotest implication the existence of any other Federal or Confederate Government within the territory of the United States.  
Mr. FERNANDO Wood of Illinois objected to the reception of the resolution.  
Mr. FERNANDO WOOD gave notice that he would next Monday move a suspension of the rules to introduce the resolution.

##### NOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania, Mr. Washburne of Illinois, Mr. Mallory of Kentucky, Mr. Davis of Maryland, and Mr. Cox of Ohio, as a Committee on the part of the House to examine and count the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, on the second Wednesday of February.

##### THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed consideration of the Senate joint resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.  
Mr. McALLISTER said when this subject was before the House on a former occasion, I voted against the measure. I have been in favor of exhausting all the means of conciliation to restore the Union as our fathers made it. I am for the Union and utterly opposed to secession or dissolution in any way or shape. The result of all the peace missions, and especially that of Mr. Blair has satisfied me that nothing short of recognition of their independence will satisfy the Southern Confederacy. It must therefore be destroyed, and in voting for the present measure, I cast my vote against the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy; and declare eternal war against the enemies of my country.

Mr. CORYTON addressed the House in favor of the amendment, not however, speaking for or against Slavery. He argued the power of Congress to submit the amendment to the Legislatures of the states; that the South could defeat the amendment; that it must be submitted to the seceded States or it would be recognizing their independence; that if this was done, it would apply only to those which adopted it. He also argued that the South would not remain in the Union under the Constitution as it now is, and they would not come back after four years' fighting. All relating to Slavery should be stricken from our State books, and then when the people of the South were tired and sick of their barbarous and inhuman war, and demand a cessation of hostilities until it be ascertained if peace cannot be obtained, there will be no obstacles in the way of giving new guarantees to every person who shelters himself under the American Constitution. He also argued that Slavery was the fruitful theme for the opponents of the Democracy. It breathed life and existence into fanaticism, and unless that which sustained and fed fanaticism be removed from the political arena, the country would be entirely destroyed. He was in favor of removing it, and then the people would place in power the democracy. He gave this vote after much consideration and as a Democrat, and would consistently stand by the organization of his party. No power on earth should prevent him from voting for the candidates of his party. His desire was the triumph of the party which has made this country great.

Mr. MILLER (Pa.) said he owed it to himself and his constituents to reply to the sentiments of his colleague, just uttered on the floor. He wishes to so act that when he returned home he would not be found derelict to the duty which he had been entrusted, having taken an oath to protect, defend and preserve the Constitution of the United States. Long as the matter had been discussed here, it was very strange that no man had answered the question what was to be done with the freed-people, should such an amendment to the Constitution prove effective. Gentlemen on the other side had failed to make out a case. During this administration the Constitution had been violated in all its important features.  
Mr. HERRICK, in the course of his speech, said it was inconsistent to remain stationary when all the rest of the world is moving—change is the universal law of nature. What he had heretofore regarded as impolitic had ceased to operate. Having at the last session voted against the proposed Constitutional amendment, he would now vote for it. He had no doubt of the power to make the amendment in the manner proposed. In amending it three-fourths of the States represent the whole. The time has arrived to exercise the power. He believed that if democratic policy and measures had been adopted, we should not now be engaged in war; but in the late presidential election the people had indorsed the anti-Slavery issue. He was prepared to follow it. The question had been settled by the verdict of the people, and so far as the National Government was concerned, it was not now a political issue. The adoption of the amendment would tend to restore all that is desirable to the prosperity of the country. He believed the best good of the Democratic party would be enhanced by the passage of the proposition, and it will open up a way to its triumph in the future.  
Mr. BROWN (Wis.) spoke of the dangerous abuse of the power of the amendment. He had never thought that it would be a permanent institution. If he lived in Missouri or Kentucky he should vote for the abolition of Slavery therein; but as to Congressional action on that subject it might be different. The question of Slavery under the Constitution was reserved to the States respectively, wherein it exists. In conclusion he caused to be read a substitute which he desired to submit, providing that hereafter every sale and transfer of slaves shall be void and the slaves shall become free, and from and after 1880, Slavery shall cease, and Congress shall give compensation for the actual damage and loss suffered by loyal citizens of the United States.

Mr. HARDING said truth and principle never change, but men change, and from time to time adopt opinions just as readily as they change their garments. But he would rather hold on to the Constitution, which was the only ark of safety. He denied that there was any Constitutional power to deprive any State in the Union of its local self-government. Kentucky had been treated in bad faith. Not one of the pledges made to her had been fulfilled. She had been betrayed, and now it was sought suddenly to emancipate all her slaves. The policy would result in the destruction of the slaves, and the men who proposed to carry it out had no more love for the slaves than Satan has for sinners.

Mr. KALEPHEISSER opposed the proposition. He maintained that all our political misfortunes are attributable to a disregard of the Constitution. He had not learned his Democracy from his inveterate enemies, and he would not be instructed by them now. This amendment, he continued, if adopted, would stand in the way of peace negotiations and a reconstruction of the Union. He said he should strive to uphold and carry out the pledges which he had made to protect and defend the Constitution. Apart from the question of power this was not the time to attempt an amendment of the Constitution in the manner proposed. He denied that the result of the Presidential election was in favor of abolishing Slavery everywhere. No such issue was made up in New-York.  
The debate having closed, Mr. ASHLEY, who had charge of the subject throughout, demanded the previous question, which was on the motion heretofore made by the gentleman, to reconsider the vote of last session, by which the constitutional amendment was lost for want of the requisite two-thirds majority.

Mr. STILES moved that the motion to consider be laid on the table.  
This was decided in the negative—yeas 57; nays 111.  
The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 112; nays 57.  
Mr. MALLORY raised the question that a vote of two thirds was requisite to reconsider, but the Speaker overruled the point, saying all motions of this kind were governed by the rules.  
Mr. MALLORY suggested a postponement of the vote until to-morrow, saying that several gentlemen who wished to record their names were absent. Let the time for taking the question be fixed so that all could have a fair warning.  
Mr. ASHLEY replied that it had been universally understood that the question was to be taken to-day. He had consented to the extension of the debate even against the protest of his friends. It came with a very bad grace to ask for postponement of the vote, considering the courtesy he had extended to the other side and the fair notice given.  
Mr. BROWN (Wis.) asked the gentleman to give way that he might offer a substitute.  
Mr. ASHLEY said he had one himself, which he preferred to the Senate's proposition now before the House.  
Mr. ELDRIDGE—Why do you not offer it?  
Mr. ASHLEY—Because I will not protract the proceedings.  
The question was then taken on the adoption of the following Senate joint resolution, submitting to the Legislatures of the several States, proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.  
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the said Constitution, namely:

SECTION I. NEITHER SLAVERY NOR INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE EXCEPT AS A PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME, WHEREOF THE PARTY SHALL HAVE BEEN DULY CONVICTED, SHALL EXIST WITHIN THE UNITED STATES OR ANY PLACE SUBJECT TO THEIR JURISDICTION.  
SECTION II. CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.  
There was much confusion throughout the proceedings, amid which the Clerk proceeded to call the roll on the passage of the joint resolution.  
The Speaker said "Call my name as a member of this House."  
The name was accordingly called.  
When the Speaker answered to the name of SCHUYLER COLfax, applause followed his response, and also burst out at other parts of the proceedings, which, however, the Speaker checked, and calling the House to order, said he hoped a better example would be set to preserve the decorum of the House.  
Several members on the Democratic side of the House said those on the other side were as noisy as the persons in the galleries.  
Mr. GANSON, who voted "no" on the question of reconsidering the vote by which the joint resolution was heretofore lost, now voted "aye," and Messrs. Radford and Steele, of New-York, changed their votes in the same manner. These changes gave rise to applause, which was promptly checked.  
The utmost interest was manifested throughout the calling of the roll, and there was strict attention on the part of the members to their responses; for on the previous vote to reconsider two-thirds of the members present had not voted in the affirmative, but a large majority of the members present carried that question. It was therefore somewhat doubtful whether the pending joint resolution would be passed.  
The votes of Mr. Baldwin (Mich.) and the gentleman above mentioned, however, gave additional hopes to the friends of the measure.  
When the calling of the roll was completed, the Clerk proceeded to read the names, first of those who voted in the affirmative, and next of those who had voted in the negative. The House was now comparatively silent. The result of the vote was noted on a piece of paper and handed by the Clerk to the Speaker, who then announced the passage of the joint resolution by a vote of 119 yeas against 56 nays.  
Thereupon rose a general shout of applause. The members on the floor huzzed in chorus with deafening and equally emphatic cheers of the throng in the galleries. The ladies in the dense assemblage waved their handkerchiefs, and again and again their applause was repeated, intermingled with clapping of hands and exclamations of "Hurrah for Freedom!" "Glory enough for one day!" &c. &c. The audience were wildly excited, and the friends of the measure jubilant. Never was a scene of such a character before witnessed in the House of Representatives; certainly not within the last quarter of a century.  
There was extensive hand-shaking and congratulation in every direction. The proceedings had attracted thousands of persons of both sexes, and having been brought to a close those on the floor, who had been admitted by the favor of the members, and the occupants of the galleries, hastily departed.

#### THE VOTE.

We give the complete names, States and Districts of the members on this all-important division.  
YEAS—119.—(Democrats 16, in Italic.)

## THE TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON.

The Washington Chronicle furnishes a full account of the homicide of Andrew J. Burroughs, a clerk in the Treasury Department, on Monday afternoon, the 30th ult., by Mary Harris. The jury having been empanelled, consisting of James Lan-renson, foreman; W. G. Finney, Edward G. Handy, Jas. Croggon, Rosewell Woodward, Han. C. Addison, Samuel Cornelius, Joseph E. Davis, Nelson Tinker, G. E. W. Sharratts, Edward W. Hale and Charles H. Bissell, the case was proceeded with. The Chronicle says:

Mr. Burroughs, for eighteen months past, has held the position of a clerk in the office of Comptroller of the Currency, and, at the time of his death, was receiving a salary of \$1,600. He was a man of remarkably fine form, and bore every appearance of correct habits and exemplary deportment.  
The evidence adduced showed that Mr. Burroughs occupied a desk in a room on the west range of the Treasury Department, and near the hall or principal passage on the second floor. About midway in this passage, and by the side of one of the room doors, there is a clock fixed. During several hours of the fatal day, a young female, somewhat prepossessing in figure and general appearance, was noticed sauntering about the hall, but for what purpose, of course, none could surmise. The hour of four arrived, at which time the clerks close their duties for the day, and in a few minutes thereafter the passage referred to became thronged with the retiring employees. The female stranger then took position in the doorway next to the clock.

Mr. Burroughs, apparently full of life and hope, not more than thirty-five years of age, left his room, and when he had passed the clock but two or three feet, the sharp crack of a pistol was heard; he looked around; discovered a female form, exclaimed "Oh!" and quickened his pace towards the staircase; but, in less than ten seconds, a second report announced another fire, and another wound. He reached the baluster and reclined against it, when one of his comrades retiring from below and ignorant of all that had transpired, supposed he was fainting, inquired "What is the matter?" to which the sinking man replied, "I don't know." He was conveyed to a room nearby, and expired in about fifteen minutes.

The young woman, who gave her name as Mary Harris, and whose age is supposed to be about twenty-two years, having fired twice, and appearing confident that the work of death was accomplished, remained, amid evincing no excited feelings, slowly put her pistol in her pocket, and awaited further developments.  
To Hugh McCullough, Esq., chief of the Currency Bureau, she stated that the deceased had violated his marriage engagement with her. He had done her no harm, but was engaged to her for many years, even from her childhood, and had continued a correspondence until within a month of his marriage. He had not seduced her; and she added, "He seduced me." Miss Harris was about leaving the department, when Mr. Stengstack, the doorkeeper, desired her to remain awhile, which she readily consented to do; and then Justice Handy came up, arrested her, and committed her to jail for investigation. She told the justice that she had killed Burroughs; and then, taking the pistol out of her pocket, handed it to him. It was a small Sharps's patent, four barrels, two of which were yet loaded, the other two discharged.

Officer George H. Walker conveyed her to the jail in a carriage. On the way she told him that she asked no sympathy for herself. All the sorrow to be felt was for her aged parents. She charged that the deceased had betrayed her, taken her from home and friends, and placed her in a house of ill fame in Chicago, and that therefore she had determined upon this deed. For this purpose she had purchased the pistol in Chicago, and had arrived here on the morning of yesterday. She gave officer Walker an address asking him to telegraph the fact to Louis A. Devin, Janesville, Wisconsin, which he did. She also added that her father resided in Burlington Iowa.  
One of the clerks testified that sometime during the last summer, a young woman, resembling Miss Harris, called at the room of Mr. Burroughs and inquired for him, when she was informed that he was spending that day in Baltimore with his wife. The person expressed great disappointment at not seeing him, and intimated that she was poor and did not know where she could remain during that night.  
Another clerk had a recollection of a similar inquiry at a more subsequent period, when the person calling again failed in seeing Mr. B.

#### THE JURY RETURNED.

That the said deceased left his room in the Treasury building about 4 o'clock P. M., on the 30th day of January, 1865; and that, while on his way through the hall, he came to his death by a ball fired from a pistol in the hands of a woman said to be named Mary Harris, said ball taking effect about two inches to the left of the spine, in the region of the fifth rib.  
It appears that Mr. Burroughs was married, less than a year ago, to an interesting young lady.  
It is said that the deceased was at one time a member of the Presbyterian church in Chicago. He had not united with the church since his removal to Washington.  
The correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer telegraphs:

Miss Harris is very young and handsome, with long black curly hair, and of a very prepossessing appearance.  
There are many conflicting rumors as to the cause of shooting, but all agree as to the point of his having been very intimate with Miss Harris, and having promised her marriage, she visited him once while in prison, but he postponed the marriage, and finally married another. She says he refused her the position she had a right to, and but one thing remained for her.  
Burroughs has been here about three years, coming from Illinois, and was a very efficient officer in the currency department.  
An "intelligent Frenchman" is about to open a cooking academy in New-York, where a course of twenty lessons will turn out professional cooks armed with diplomas, to bake, boil, roast and stew.

As some workmen were engaged on Friday in the old Indian Queen Hotel, on First street, south Boston, the full skeleton of a man was found seated in a paneled closet. The Indian Queen was formerly a celebrated place for fish suppers in the summer time.

Ashley, James M.....Ohio.....10  
Bailey, Joseph.....Pennsylvania.....15  
Baldwin, Augustus C.....Michigan.....5  
Baldwin, John D.....Massachusetts.....8  
Baxter, Portus.....Vermont.....3  
Beecher, Fernando C.....Michigan.....1  
Blaine, James G.....Maine.....3  
Blair, Jacob B.....West Virginia.....1  
Blount, James.....Alabama.....2  
Boutwell, George S.....Massachusetts.....7  
Boyd, Samuel H.....Missouri.....5  
Brandegee, Augustus.....Connecticut.....3  
Broomall, John M.....Pennsylvania.....7  
Brown, William G.....West Virginia.....7  
Clark, Ambrose W.....New-York.....20  
Clark, Freeman.....New-York.....28  
Cobb, Amasa.....Wisconsin.....3  
Coffroth, Alex. H.....Pennsylvania.....16  
Cole, Cornelius.....California.....1  
Confax, Schuyler.....Indiana.....9  
Cresswell, John A. J.....Maryland.....1  
Davis, Henry Winter.....Maryland.....3  
Davis, Thomas T.....New-York.....23  
Dawes, Henry L.....Massachusetts.....10  
Deming, Henry C.....Connecticut.....1  
Dennis, John.....New-York.....1  
Donnelly, Ignatius.....Minnesota.....2  
Driggs, John F.....Michigan.....6  
Lumont, Ebenezer.....Indiana.....6  
Eckley, Ephraim R.....Ohio.....17  
Eliot, Thomas D.....Massachusetts.....1  
English, James.....Connecticut.....2  
Farnsworth, John F.....Illinois.....2  
Frank, Augustus.....New-York.....29  
Garfield, James A.....Ohio.....19  
Gocho, Daniel W.....Massachusetts.....6  
Grinnell, J. B.....New-York.....1  
Grissold, John A.....New-York.....15  
Hale, James T.....Pennsylvania.....18  
Herrick, Amos.....New-York.....9  
Higby, William.....California.....7  
Hooper, Samuel.....Massachusetts.....20  
Horsfield, John W.....New-York.....26  
Hubbard, A. W.....Iowa.....6  
Hubbard, John H.....Connecticut.....4  
Hubbard, Calvin T.....New-York.....17  
Hutchinson, Wells A.....Ohio.....11  
Jorgensen, Elton C.....Illinois.....5  
Kane, Thomas A.....Iowa Island.....1  
Julian, George W.....Indiana.....5  
Kasson, John A.....Iowa.....5  
Kellog, Francis W.....Michigan.....4  
Kellogg, Orlando.....New-York.....16  
Kiley, Wm. D.....Pennsylvania.....16  
Kings, Frederick A.....New-York.....6  
Knox, Samuel.....Missouri.....1  
Littlejohn, Dewitt C.....New-York.....22  
Loan, Benjamin F.....Missouri.....7  
Longyear, John W.....Michigan.....3  
McAlister, Archibald.....Pennsylvania.....17  
McKride, John B.....Oregon.....4  
McClurg, Joseph W.....Missouri.....4  
McClure, Walter D.....Wisconsin.....6  
Marvin, James F.....New-York.....18  
Miller, Samuel P.....New-York.....19  
Morrison, Charles.....Pennsylvania.....2  
Morrill, Justin S.....Vermont.....2  
Morris, Daniel S.....New-York.....25  
Myers, Amos.....Pennsylvania.....20  
Myers, Leoard.....Pennsylvania.....3  
Nelson, Homer J.....New-York.....12  
Nelson, Thomas O.....Illinois.....7  
Oehl, John B.....New-York.....3  
O'Neil, Charles.....Pennsylvania.....2  
Orth, Godlove S.....Indiana.....8  
Patterson, James W.....New-Hampshire.....3  
Perham, Sidney.....Maine.....2  
Perry, Frederick A.....New-York.....19  
Pomeroy, Theodore M.....New-York.....24  
Price, Hiram.....Iowa.....2  
Radford, William.....New-York.....10  
Ragsdale, William H.....New-York.....3  
Rice, Alexander H.....Massachusetts.....3  
Rice, John H.....Maine.....4  
Rollins, Edward H.....New-Hampshire.....2  
Rohlfus, James S.....Missouri.....9  
Scheneck, Robert C.....Ohio.....19  
Schafer, Glenn W.....New-York.....19  
Shannon, Thomas B.....California.....1  
Sloan, Ichabod C.....Wisconsin.....2  
Smith, Green Clay.....Kentucky.....5  
Smithers, Nathaniel B.....Delaware.....1  
Spaulding, Rufus P.....Ohio.....18  
Steele, John B.....New-York.....13  
Stevens, Thaddeus.....Pennsylvania.....9  
Thayer, M. Russell.....Pennsylvania.....5  
Thomas, Francis.....Maryland.....4  
Tracy, Henry M.....Pennsylvania.....18  
Washburne, John D.....New-York.....12  
Van Valkenburg, R. B.....New-York.....27  
Washburn, Elisha B.....Illinois.....3  
Washburn, William B.....Massachusetts.....9  
Webster, Edwin H.....Maryland.....2  
Whaley, Killian V.....West Virginia.....3  
Whitely, Charles S.....Wisconsin.....2  
Wilder, A. Carter.....Kansas.....2  
Williams, Thomas.....Pennsylvania.....23  
Wilson, James F.....Iowa.....1  
Windom, William.....Minnesota.....1  
Woodbridge, Fred E.....Vermont.....1  
NORTHING, Henry G.....Nevada.....1  
Yeamans, George H.....Kentucky.....2

NAYS—56.—ALL DEMOCRATS.  
Allen, James C.....Illinois.....1  
Allen, W. M. J.....Illinois.....13  
Ancona, Sydenham E.....Pennsylvania.....8  
Bliss, George.....Ohio.....14  
Brooks, James.....New-York.....6  
Buckley, James H.....Wisconsin.....2  
Chanler, John W.....New-York.....7  
Cox, Brutus J.....Kentucky.....7  
Cox, Samuel S.....Ohio.....7  
Cravens, James A.....Indiana.....2  
Davison, John L.....Pennsylvania.....12  
Deering, Charles.....Pennsylvania.....12  
Eden, John R.....Illinois.....7  
Edgerton, Joseph K.....Indiana.....10  
Eldridge, Charles A.....Wisconsin.....4  
Finck, William E.....Ohio.....13  
Grier, James.....Kentucky.....1  
Hall, William W.....Missouri.....8  
Harding, Aaron.....Kentucky.....4  
Harrington, Henry W.....Indiana.....3  
Harris, Benjamin G.....Maryland.....5  
Harris, Charles M.....Illinois.....4  
Hollan, William S.....Pennsylvania.....11  
Johnston, Philip.....Pennsylvania.....11  
Johnson, William.....Ohio.....8  
Kalbfleisch, Martin.....New-York.....2  
Kernan, Francis.....New-York.....21  
Knapp, Anthony L.....Illinois.....10  
Krohn, Henry.....Indiana.....6  
Lowe, Alexander.....Ohio.....2  
Mallory, Robert.....Kentucky.....5  
Miller, William H.....Pennsylvania.....14  
Morris, James R.....Ohio.....14  
Morrison, William R.....Illinois.....12  
Noble, Warren P.....Ohio.....3  
O'Neil, John.....Ohio.....13  
Pendleton, George H.....Ohio.....1  
Perry, Hehemiah.....New-Jersey.....5  
Prunty, John V.....New-York.....14  
Rice, Samuel.....Pennsylvania.....2  
Robinson, James C.....Illinois.....11  
Ross, Lewis W.....Illinois.....9  
Scott, John G.....Missouri.....3  
Steele, Wm. G.....New-Jersey.....3  
Stiles, John D.....Pennsylvania.....3  
Stinson, William S.....Pennsylvania.....10  
Stuart, John T.....Illinois.....8  
Sweet, Lorenzo D. M.....Maine.....1  
Townsend, Dwight.....New-York.....9  
Wadsworth, Wm. H.....Kentucky.....9  
Ward, Elijah.....Ohio.....6  
White, Clinton G.....Ohio.....6  
Winfield, Charles H.....New-York.....11  
Wood, Benjamin.....New-York.....4  
Wood, Fernando.....New-York.....3

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING, 8.—ALL DEMOCRATS.  
Lascar, Jesse.....Pennsylvania.....24  
Le Blond, Frank C.....Ohio.....3  
Manly, Daniel.....New-Hampshire.....6  
McDowell, James P.....Indiana.....11  
McKinney, John F.....Ohio.....4  
Middleton, George.....New-Jersey.....2  
Rogers, Andrew J.....New-Jersey.....2  
Vorhees, Daniel W.....Indiana.....2

Immediately after the final vote a motion to adjourn was carried—121 to 24—and the scene was over.