SENATE. - Mr. Brown (Mo.) reported without amendment, the bill to reimburse the State of Missouri for moneys expended for the United States in enrolling, equipping and provisioning militia forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner to ascertain the amount so expended since August 24, 1861. It contemplates the payment of troops called out by the Government at the request, order, consent, or con-currence of the department commander. It proposes a reduction of the direct tax sed upon the State from the aggregate The Commissioner is required to report to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall issue a warrant for such amount as may be due. It appropriates \$6,775,000 for

Mr. Pomeroy (Kan.) introduced a bill to revive and extend the provisions of an act granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Arkansas and Missouri to aid in the construction of a railroad from a point upon the Ohio river, opposite its mouth, by way of Little Rock, the Texas boundary near Fulton in Arkansas with branches to Fort Smith and the Mississippi river. Such an enactment was made in 1853, and this bill proposes to extend the provisions of that act for tea years, and reserves the public lands so granted. It also reserves all lands hereto-fore granted to the Etate of Arkansas for railroad purposes or other internal improvements which may remain unsold. It was referred to the Committee on Public

Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented the joint re-solution of the Ohio Legislature against the assumption by the general government of the war debts of the several States, which was referred to the Committee on Recon-

Mr. Wade (Ohio) presented a petition from colored people of Arkansas, asking for political equality with the white race. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruc-

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) presented the peti-tion of manufacturers of agricultural implements, asking for a reduction of excise duties. Referred to the Committee on Fi-Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the memo-

rial of the colored delegation that recently waited on the President, protesting against the passage of the pending constitutional amendment in relation to the representation. Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) presented a petition for equal rights and the abolition of distinction on account of color among soldiers of the United States army.

Mr. Nesmith offered a petition for an in-

crease of the pay of military officers, which was referred to the military Committee. Mr. Ramsay (Minn.) from the Committee on Post offices and Post roads, reported a bill for the erection of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis.

Wilson (Mass.) asked leave to call up the bill to fix the military peace estab-lishment of the United States. Mr. Stewart (Nevada) asked leave to call

up the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. Conness (Cal,) hoped the latter bill would be taken up. He thought the Army bill could be postponed for the present. Mr. Wilson (Mass.) said there was pressing need for action on the Military bill

ere were many regiments of troops in the service who were entitled to their dis charge, and ought to be discharged, but could not well be dispensed with until the regular army was increased.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) was sure the Colorado bill could not be dispose of in the

morning hour. It would certainly lead to Mr. Stewart thought it was due to the Senators and Representatives elect from

Colorado to dispose of this bill as soon as possible.
Mr. Lane (Kansas) appealed to Mr. Wilson to let the Colorado bill come up.
Mr. Wilson said from what he had

learned he knew the Colorado bill would lead to a fight. Mr. Lane said the only question in the Colorado bill was the admission of a hundred negroes to the right of suffrage.

Mr. Sumner said it was a great question whether a hundred persons should be shut out from the right of suffrage on account of color. It was not a little question, as inti-mated by Mr. Lane. It might be little to him, but it was a great principle to the country. It was also a question whether Colorado had a population to warrant the admission of two Senators here to put her on an equality with New York and Penn-

sylvania.
Mr. Lane (Kansas) said it does not come with very good grace from the Senator from Massachusetts to say to me that I regard this as a little question. One who has devoted eleven years of his life to the cause of freedmen ought to be secure from such an imputation as that. Mr. Sumner-I only used the Senator's

Mr. Lane (Kansas)-I used no such lan-Mr. Sumner-Then I misunderstood the

Senator.

Mr. Lane (Kansas)-I only said that the quettion was as to granting suffrage to a hundred blacks in Colorado, and that question was being discussed day by day upon this question pending before this Senate. Let me say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the question of negro suffrage is as important to me as to him. It occupies and absorbs me as much as him. It has occupied me for eleven long years. We may differ, and I presume we will, as to the manner of granting that right, and as to the time of granting it. But as to the great question of giving to any man, over twenty-one years of age, the right of suf-frage in this Union, that question is as important to me as to him.

Messrs. Sprague and Grimes spoke of the bill for the increase of the regular army as of more importance to the country than the Mr. Stewart demanded the yeas and navs

on the question of taking up the Military bill, but afterwards withdrew the demand, and the Senate voted to take it up.

The bill to establish and fix the military

rne bill to establish and fix the military peace establishment of the United States, as reported by the Military Committee on Tuesday last, was taken up and read. The morning hour having expired, the pending amendment to the Constitution on the subject of representation was taken up. Mr. Williams (Oregon) took the floor. He did not believe the Southern States were in the Union in the sense that New York is

in the Union in the sense that New York is in it, nor out of it in the sense that Canada and Mexico are out of it. The relations which ought to subsist between the govergment and the States had been disturbed as regards the Southern States. He did not say as a matter of fact that all the people of say as a matter of fact that all the people of South Carolina were traitors; but a majority of them did seize upon the State go vernment and make it the mere incorporation of the individual traitors of the State. There were two kinds of treason—political and legal. When Satan was overthrown by force, he attempted to accomplish his object by guile and deceit; and it seemed to him the rebels of the South, having been over-thrown in the field of war, were following the example of their great prototype, Satan. They were seeking to accomplish under amnesty oaths what they could not do under arms in the field. These States, he said, whether in or out of the Union, were not entitled to the rights and privileges of other States.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) asked him if he thought the State of Tennessee ought to be ncluded among the States that had forfeited their rights.

Whether constitutional or not, they were operative, and had the same effect as it constitutional. A parallel case was the legal tender law. The constitutionality of that law has been questioned, but still it had furnished means for carrying on the war, just as if there had been no question as to its legality. So with the ordinances of secession. Whether valid or not, they severed for a time the connection between the Government and the States. They were practically operative in these States, and, pursuant to them, State governments were organized in eleven States, which organized a war that made the nation tremble from its centre to its circumference. Mr. Williams next discussed the alleged obligation of the Government to pay the rebel debt. He denied any such obligation, saying that there was no precedent for it, and there would be no justice in it. Commenting on the speeches of Messrs. Johnson and Doolittle, he said the lately rebellious States were in the hands of Congress to do just what it thought best for the welfare of the couniry. He denied that the apportionment of taxes among the Southern States committed Congress to the recognition of the State Governments. Congress had a perfect right to legislate for the suppression of the rebelion and to collect taxes for that purpose The apportionment bill proved nothing. If it proved that the Southern States have a right to representation now, it proved that they had it then. The Senate, he said, had repeatedly committed itself against this loctrine.

Speaking of the President's policy, he said that, from the first, President Johnson's ction showed that he regarded the Southern States as out of the proper relation to the Federal Government. He did not wish to censure or to criticise the President, though he doubted his power to re-organize State governments as Commander-in-Chief of the irmy. He thought there was too much impatience in the public mind on the subjec of reconstruction. Time had a great deal to accomplish, which time alone could do. It took seven years after the last British fleg went down before the Government was formed, and Congress was now being de-nounced for not admitting the conspirators in the late wer to seats in Congress. It is due, he said, to the magnitude of the subject proceed cautiously in this great work He cordially endorsed the prevailing senti-ments of Mr. Sumner's speech, but he did not believe Mr. Sumner's proposition was racticable at the present time.

He believed if the negroes were admitted to vote immediately they would be controlled by the rebels. He did not believe the negroes of the South were fit to vote now. They must have time to learn. But he honed the day was not for distant when he hoped the day was not far distant when every man born on American soil would be endowed with the elective franchise. He objected to Mr. Henderson's amendment because it would prevent States from excluding Indians from the right of suffrage. Mr. Henderson said Mr. Williams mistaken. Indians were not citizens of the United States, and therefore could not vote. They were especially declared not citizens

by a law recently passed.

Mr. Williams said the law referred to was so meant, but that might be repealed at any time; whereas this was a constitutional amendment, designed to be perpetual. Mr. Williams then endorsed the proposition of the Committee on Reconstruction as the best measure before the Senate.

In conclusion he referred to the President's policy. He gave great credit for pure and patriotic motives, but without violating any rule of propriety, he thought he might be allowed to entertain the opinion that the President had made a mistake in the unlimited exercise of the pardoning power. The South had not acted in good faith. It had shown hatred and malice and contempt and defiance. It seemed as if there was nothing that would touch the hearts of the Southern people except the irresistible power of the Government. It might be well, he said, to make an experiment with Tennessee, and allow her to be represented in Congress, and see whether loyal men would control the State, and whether the white people would treat negroes properly. He was very sorry, he said, to have heard the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Guthrie) say, the other day, that that Freedmen's Bureau bill would lead to a dissolution of the Union This was the gentleman who had reported

in the Chicago Convention a resolution de-claring the war a failure.

Mr. Guthrie said Mr. Williams had misunderstood his remarks. He had said that the Freedmen's Bureau bill and the Civil Rights bill were being used to accomplish what the rebels failed to do, as the Chicago Convention resolution here referred to had only declared the war a failure up to that

Mr. Williams concluded his remarks.
Mr. Hendricks (Mo.) took the floor, but said he was not prepared to speak to-day. and the further consideration of the subject

was postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Clarke (N. H.) called up the bill to prevent and panish kidnapping, which was passed. It provides that if any person shall kidnap or carry away any negro or mulatto, with the intent that he or she shall be sold into slavery; or if any person shall knowingly entice any person to go on board any vessel or any place, with the intent that he or she shall be sold into slavery, the person so offending shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding five years, or

imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. The second section punishes the master of any yessel transporting such kidnapped person and forfeits the vessel.

Mr. Harris (N. Y.) called up a bill to relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands within the city limits of San Francisco, which was passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported vesterday from eration of the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, providing that the Postmaster General may, whenever in his opinion the pub lic service shall require, until June 30th 1868, deposit postage stamps and stamped envelopes with such persons as he may select, for sale. The persons with whom stamps and stamped

envelopes are so deposited shall engage to sell and circulate the same under the instructions of the Postmaster General, and give bond in such sum as the Postmaster General may direct, with one or more secu-rities conditioned for the faithful keeping of the stamps and stamped envelopes so intrusted to them, and for the payment to the Post Office Department in such manner as directed by the Postmaster General of the moneys arising from the sale thereof.

The second section provides that the Postmaster General may allow to such depositaries a commission not exceeding five per centum on all sales of stamps and stamped envelopes. Such persons are to be deemed receivers and custodians of public money. They shall not sell stamps or stamped envelopes on credit, but shall sell them invariably for coin or United States treasury notes at a price not exceeding the price fixed by law. They shall be ing the price fixed by law. They shall be subject to all the pains, penalties, fines and forfeitures now provided in cases of receivers and custodians of public money, and of postmasters and other persons to whom the selections of the persons to whom the sale of stamps and stamped envelopes is in-

Mr. Kasson moved to strike out the second section of the bill. The first section, he said, would accomplish all that was desirable, as there were storekeepers and others would be glad to make their places of busi-ness depositories in view of attracting an

do no harm to any individual or section of country. The bill was a measure for the inthe immediate admission of the regresentatives elect from the rebellious States, asfreedom and humanity. If it were otherwise, he would not advocate it. No man appreciated more than himself the danger of any legislation which would bring back into this hall men who have never acknowleged their allegiance to the government, for he held that no men who stood in that position should be intrusted with the power conferred by their admission. But he was in favor of granting all facilities necessary to promote the interest of the people of the South. He felt no hostility to the as a body. They suffered everything a peo-ple ought to suffer for their transgressions, and while he had nothing but sympathy for these people, as he had pity for all man-kind, he felt that those who sent the people into rebellion—the leaders—deserve a ought to receive all the torments of the damned.

[Several cries of "Amen."] This bill, he repeated, was framed only in the interests of the government, and which granted additional mail facilities to

all the people of the South.

Mr. Kasson said his proposed amendment metall objects in the South and elsewhere, while it saved the government the expense of paying five per centum for the sale of stamps.

Mr. Alley said the people of the North

were supplied now.

Mr. Washburne (III.) wished to know whether it was proposed to pay five per centum for the sale of stamps. Mr. Alley replied in the affirmative, but

that the sale was to be confined to such localities as might be designated by the Postmaster General. Mr. Stevens inquired whether it was not intended to give men of the South who can-not take the oath required of postmasters, an opportunity to sell these stamps, and get five per cent, for doing so.

Mr. Alley replied that the whole object of the bill was to give the people of the South the mail facilities they do not now nossess and cannot have for the reason assigned by the gentleman from Pennsylva nia. There was no disguise about the bill It was not intended to provide for the sale of stamps outside of the rebel States. Mr. Hooper (Mass.) asked why the South was not provided with mail facili-

Mr. Alley replied because the Postmaster General could not find persons who can take the oath required of postmasters. He wished the House to understand that it was found impossible to obtain persons to take ome of the small post-offices, which had heretofore been a matter of accommodation

rather than of profit.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) felt it to be his duty to on behalf of the loyal people of the South, that he thought the gentleman from Massachusetts was misinformed. There were loyal men in every district who would take any small office of emolument if the public sentiment around them would per mit, and if the government would protect them in the exercise of their functions; and among them be mentioned a man from North Carolina, who raised the first regi ment in that State, and who called upor him last evening. That soldier fought with

Generals Butler and Banks. Mr. Davis (Mass.) said he was acquainted with the loyal North Carolinian to whom the gentleman alluded. He was chosen by loyal men to represent his district in that State, and after having fought through the war, he came here to find some difference between himself and the rebels at the hands of the loyal men of this Congress. He asked whether the gentleman officially made any distinction between him and the rebels of North Carolina? Mr. Kelley replied he had not made any

distinction to prostitute the Constitution or his office. Mr. Alley said he had received numerous etters from all parts of the South, imploring Congress to take some action in order to

grant mail facilities.

Mr. Kelley said he wanted to vindicate loyal men of the South against aspersion.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) moved to lay the bill on the table, which was disagreed to-yeas 30, nays 108.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks. Mr. Alley, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads, reported a bill to amend the postal laws, which authorizes the Postmaster General to sell postage stamped envelopes for newspapers or letters at the value of the stamps impressed upon them, and allows dead letters to be returned free of postage, and prepaid letters to be forwarded at the request of the person addressed to another post-office without additional charge, and also letters endorsed to be returned to the writer shall be free of postage on their return. It also authorizes the transportation of mails by sailing vessels to and from foreign ports, at a cost

not exceeding sea postage.

The mode of advertising letters is left with the Postmaster General. The money-order fees are made ten cents on thirty dollars, twenty-five on forty dollars and thirty on fifty dollars, The order shall be good for one year. The consideration of this bill was postponed for two weeks.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) in the chair, nd proceeded to the consideration of the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill. This measure failed to become a law during the last session of Congress.

The Clerk having read the clause appro-priating forty-six thousand dollars to enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to properly furnish and repair the President's house,
Mr. Stevens explained that heretofore be-

fore the incoming of the new administration a certain sum was appropriated for a similar purpose. An item was inserted in the miscellaneous bill, which all know failed to become a law owing to an amend-ment made to the bill on the motion of Mr. Davis (Md). During the period between Mr. Lincoln's death and the leav-ing of the White House by Mrs. Lincoln, who was detained there by sickness, the building was left a prey to comers, and when President Johnson took possession there was scarcely anything left. Spoons, linen, bedding and other articles were taken away, the house having been open to every body. The steward was responsible, but had failed in his duty. The President's family had tried to get along with economy. Some fifteen thousand dollars of the former appropriations of thirty thousand dollars was anticipated. The snm now proposed was necessary for the purpose indicated.

Mr. Schenck offered an amendment for the removal of the double railing or fence in the old House of Representatives, and after a debate of a humorous character it

was adopted, with an amendment also providing for the removal of the huckster stands in the halls and corridors. The bill makes an appropriation for the coast survey, lighthouse establishment surveys, public buildings, etc., and also thirty thousand dollars for expenses attendthirty thousand dollars for expenses attending the death and funeral of the late President Lincoln.

dent Lincoln.

Mr. Grinnell (Iowa) offered an amendment providing that in future purchases of carpets for government uses they shall be of American manufacture. He said it was time we had become Americanized. Do-mestic carpets were good enough for the servants of the people, and that the mem-bers had a poor illustration of foreign would be glad to make their places of business depositories in view of attracting an increased number of customers.

Mr. Alley (Mass.) did not think the amendment would improve the bill, the object of which was to enable the people of the South to procure postage stamps at the current rates, without being compelled to bers had a poor illustration of foreign carpets under their feet, the purchase of which was a reproach to American industry.

Agreed to—yeas 52, nays 40.

The Committee then rose, when the House took a recess till half-past seven o'clock, for speech-making only.

Mr. Newell (N. J.) commenced a speech

Mr. Williams said he would come to that presently. He proceeded to discuss the validity of the secession ordnances. buy them at great expense. The bill was States, but soon, an account of indisposition, obtained leave to print it, and gave the floor to Mr. Strouse (Pa.), who favored the immediate admission of the regresentasuming that a State like Tennessee, loyal enough to select a President in 1864, was sufficiently loyal now to deserve representation by a Patterson, a Cooper or a May-nard. He complained that the majority in the House had hitherty done nothing to meet the question on its merits, giving its time instead to legislation for negro suffrage and the establishment of a negro almshouse to furnish offices to little brigadiers and small lieutenants. He sustained the President, and declared that the people would support his policy, especially the people of the Middle States, the West and the Border States.

Mr. Defrees (Ind.) argued for the earliest

possible settlement of the reconstruction question. He cared nothing for abstract questions. It mattered not whether the rebellious States were in or out of the Union The interests of the whole country required full restoration of all the States to their per fected rights. Cotton was wanted, and would help to pay the national debt, but its production would be decreased by delay in reconstruction, and internal trade by the same cause. He deemed it right to require the States to adopt the amendment passed by the House relative to the basis of representatives, and perhaps also anothe curing to the citizens of each State the immunities en oyed in the others. Then he would admit Southern Congressmen elect allowing every district to stand upon its own merits, admitting only those who could take the iron-clad oath. He held that Tennessee anatained a different relation, and should be admitted at once in advance of the other States. It had kept a partial delegation in Congress during the war. A new constitution was adopted, which no one could affirm was not republican in form. A State Government was organized. All this was accomplished during the war. He would therefore vote to admit the Tennessee delegation at once, and prove that the majority in Congress was not governed by a captious spirit.

The House then adjourned.

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E. M. NEEDLES Has Just opened,

1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, In PLAIN, FANCY STEIPED, PLAID and To Figured Jaconets, Cambries, Nainsook, Diminion ties, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attending tien of purchasers is solicited as they are of rered at a large Redu CTION from last SEA.

110 pieces SHIPRED MUSLINS for Bodies, O 100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and open free from PC. to \$1.90.

1024 OHESTAUT STREET. THE OLD INTABLISHED CHEAP CLOTH STORE-JAMES & LEE invite the attention of their friends and others to their large stock of seasonable goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced

anie goods, which they are selling at greatly reduced prices.

Superior Black French Cloths,
Superior Colored French Cloths,
Overcoat Ciotha, all qualities,
Black French Doeskins,
Black French Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres, of every description,
Scotch and Shepherd's Plaid Cassimeres,
Cords, Eavertieens and Satinetts,
Plain and Neat Figured Silk Vestings,
Black Satins and Fancy Vestings,
With a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings;
Boys' wear, &c., for sale, wholesale or retail, by
JAMOS & LEE,
No. 11 North Second St., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

No. 11 North Second st., Sign of the Golden Lamb.

TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have
just repletished their assortment of
STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
And are now fully prepared to supply families with
GOOD MUSILINS, BY THE PIECE,
900D SHIRTING LINENS,
GOOD BEHTITING LINENS,
GOOD BEHTITING LINENS,
GOOD WHITE FLANNELS,
GOOD FINE BLANKETS,
GOOD DAMASE NAPKINS,
BUFF MARSFILLES QUILTS,
PINE MARSFILLES QUILTS,
PINE MARSFILLES QUILTS,
FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DOT
IRISH BIRD EV FAND SCOTEH TOWELINGS,
NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, &c.
SPRING STYLE CHINIZES, PERCALES, &c.

50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS,

21, 75 and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ superior alpacas,

21 to Wide Black Wool Delaines,

21 to for new Spring Sbades Wide Wool Delaines,

New White Piques, Brilliantes, Cambrics, Plaids, &c.;

Heavy Nursery Biapers, some extra wide goods,

Fine Towe s: 40-cent Towels-a bargain,

to and \$5 Nankins are much under value.

Richardson's Heavy hirting and fine Fronting Liaens.
Table Damasks under rket price.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets

S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets,

Thwin Hall & Co., 28 South Second street, would
invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of
SILES, and recommend them purchasing now, as we
have no doubt of their having to pay a much advanced
price for them next month and the coming spring.

Colored Moire Antiques,
Black Moire Antiques,
Colored Cordec Silks,
Colored Foult de Soles,
Black Corded Silks,
Black Gros Greines,
Black Tafletas,
Black Gros de Rhines,

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS AND CALICOES,
Good Ut bleached Muslin, at 25 cents,
Excellent Unbleached Muslin, at 35. Good Ur bleached Mushin, at 35.
Excellent Unbleached Mushin, at 35.
Bleached Mushins, yard-wite, at 34.
Bleached Mrelin, very fine, at 37.
New York Mills, Wamsatus, and all the best makes of Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, at the lowest market prices, at

JOHN H. STOKES'S,
702 Arch street.

8-4 PURE WHITE MOHAIR GLACE, with a Silk finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.
44 White Alpacas.
White Irish Poplins,
White Wool Poplins,
Pearl Color I: ish Poplins,
White Obera Cloths,
White Cloths, with Spots,
Scarlet Cloths.
EDWIN HALL & CO.. 26 South Second st.

FANCY GOODS.

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS, PAPIER MACHE GOODS. TARTAN GOODS,

Writing Deaks, Inkstands and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, &c., will be wel blos.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables,

ISAAC TOWNSEND, House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MUR-

922 CHESTAUT STREET, Below Tenth street,

STATIONERY. -LIPMAN MANUFACTURING CO.-

H. L. LIPMAN, Agt. MANUFACTURING AND IMPORTING STATIONER, 51 South Fourth Street, 2d Story, Offices at wholesales
LIPHAN'S IMPROVED EVELET MACHINE, Lipman's Tri-Patent Byelet Machine, Lipman's PAT. PENCIL & ERASER, LIPMAN'S ERASING PERCILS, JACKSON'S LEAD PENCILS, MEARS' PROPELLING LEADS, LIPMAN'S ANTI-BLOTTING RULER.

Lipman Manufacturing Co.'s SUPERIOR LEAD PENCILS. ROBBINS EYELET MACHINES. STATIONERY IMPORTED TO ORDER. -LIPBAN MANUFACTURING 60