XXXIXth CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION. Washington, Feb. 17.23 House.—This day was devoted to speech

making.

Mr. Ketchum (N. Y.) presented the remonstrance of P. S. Wynkoop and others, paper and envelope manufacturers and dealers and stationers of Dutchess and Control of the control of lumbia counties, New York, against the passage of the bill to authorize the Postmasfer General to sell stamped envelopes at file value of the stamps thereon. Referred the Committee on Postoffice and Post

Roads.

Mr. Cook(Ill.) said that every individual eitizen of each State had rights in every State derived through the Constitution of the United States, and which no State could impair, and hence no State action could take such State out of the Union. State governments are political corporations and fhe people controlling the political action of a State, with those exercising the functions of the State government, may tion of a State, with those exercising the functions of the State government, may become traitors, in which case the relations of the State with the Union are broken, and there is no State government acting within the Union under the Constitution. The practical question is when the tution. The practical question is when the relations between a State and the Union have been brokdn, how shall such State be restored to its former relations to and power in the Union?

He contended that it could not be by the sole action of the State itself, nor by the sole action of the President, but it must be by the action of Congress, citing and commenting at length upon the case of Luther vs. Bordell, (7 Howard, 42,) which he said decided that the right to decide what government was established in a State was in Congress and the decided and and gress, and that its decision was final and conclusive upon every department of government, and that the President, as Commander-in-chief, has only military power. The governments set up by law were military governments, and the provisional Governors military officers.

He contended that the present governments are contended that the present governments.

ments of those States were military governments; that the acts of commanders, setting aside legislative enactments in South Carolina, Mississippi and Virginia, show that they are governments under the control of the military nowar and the military nowar and the military nowar military power, and the military power itself is under the control of Congress, and so are the military governments. Any State rightfully under amilitary government is rightfully under the control of Congress, or the axioms of the fathers are reversed, and the axioms of the lathers are reverset, and the civil power is subordinated to the military. When military power can safely be withdrawn and these States remain peaceably in the Union of their own accord, and not of force, and Union men and freemen do not require a military force to protect them, the civil government should be recognized, but no military power could set aside the enactments and judicial decisions of States fully in the Union. While these acts were necessary the States should not be recognized.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) offered the following:

Resolved, First, that in the language of the
proclamation of the President of May 22,
1865, "The rebellion which was waged by a
portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been also armed forces are now been also armed forces are now been also are now been also armed forces are now been also a most entirely overcome, has in its revolu-tionary progress deprived the people of most of the States in which it was organized

of all civil government." Second. That whenever the people of any State are thus deprived of all civil govern ment, it becomes the duty of Congress, by appropriate legislation to enable them to organize a State, and in the language of the Constitution, to "guarantee to such a State a republican form of government."

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) offered the fol-

lowing:
Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President in maintaining the suspension of the writ of habeas

Resolved, That it is the deliberate sense of this House that the condition of the rebel States fully justifies the President, in maintaining military possession and control thereof, and that the President is entitled to the thanks of the nation for employing the war power for the protection of Union citizens and the freedmen in those States.

Mr. Lawrence then maintained that the ordinances of secession were void, that no State was ever out of the Union, but that all lawful State governments were destroyed in the rebel States; that when the rebel governments were overthrown the people wer left without any State governments; that i is the duty of Congress to guarantee it, and until this is done there can be no lawful State governments, and no representation

If the people without law may resume State government, traitors will at once content themselves, and the nation could impose no terms, nor even judge when it would be safe to admit representatives. If the President alone may set up a government, without any control by Congre would be a fearful power in hands less trustworthy than those of our respected Chief Magistrate. He demanded, in the name of the Constitution and the people. name of the Constitution and the people, that Congress, as their agent, had a right to guarantee government. The war power had a right to and did set aside rebel State go vernment. If any other State government exist, it must be because either, first, that the original government continued, or, second, that they were suspended and are

restored; or, third, that new governments are lawfully set up.

He proved that the original State governments were abandoned, on the authority of the Constitution, of the laws of nations, of Madison and the Supreme Court, of Lincoln and President Lobreon. He quoted many and President Johnson. He quoted many authorities to support this position. The original governments could not be resumed without the authority of Congress, for no State constitution provided a mode of doing

The nation has a right to live, and the inride nation has a right to live, and the in-cidental force to set up new State govern-ments, when destroyed, is a means of con tinuing the national life. The President sustained this view by calling conventions in the rebel States to set up new govern-ments, prescribing qualifications of electors and requiring, torms, and he could not do and requiring terms, and he could not do this if the original State governments con-tinued. Messrs. Raymond and Hubbell, in their speeches, conceded this. The Presi-dent declared his reconstruction policy an experiment, and would abandon it, if neces-sary.

Mr. Lawrence said, in the course of his remarks, it would depend upon the people of the rebel States when reconstruction can be completed. When loyalty returns, when government is so far practicable as to secure obedience to law with security for the future assured, then can reconstruction be com-plete. He would welcome representatives with guarantees of peace and security and

In the work of suppressing the rebellion and saving the Union, and giving freedom to a race, he was proud to follow the faithful Andrew Johnson. Let each department perform its functions now, and follow the policy marked out by the people, and the triumphs of peace will be as signal as the victories of war. The power of Congress to decide when representatives should be admitted could never be surrendered.

It is the right of Congress to submit to the people constitutional amendments for their approval or rejection, for thus can terms of reconstruction and peace be made enduring. Let us close forever the ap-proaches of internal feud, and so return to he ancient concord of national prosperity. And when we have done this, let us, here in this temple, forever preserve honorable peace with all the world, and eternal brotherhood with each other. It so assay we tall

Mr. Cullom (III.) said the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Harding) had, on a former occasion, remarked that it was time there should be a little posting of the books. While rasking this declaration, the gentleman seemed willing to pass silently over the record of himself and party. His zeal was only equalled by his bitterness against the Union party, which he and his party had opposed for the last five years. The Union party were willing at all times, when called upon to exhibit the balance sheet, so that the loyal people of the country may see

upon to exhibit the balance sheet, so that the loyal people of the country may see how the matter stands.

He then proceeded to look at the debtor side. The gentleman's party had long been in power, and when Mr. Lincoln succeeded to the Presidency he found the country divided and a Southern confederacy existing. When the Union party took possession of the government, treason, avowed and secret, infested all high places, and scattered its deadly poison among the people until Union and liberty had almost perished.

It was then that we heard all around us

the cry, that to attempt to relieve the starving garrison at Fort Sumter would be useless, and would only excite the Southern beart. In the Legislature, in the White House—almost everywhere, it was urged by the Democratic party that it was unconstitutional to wage war, to put down the rebellion, because President Buchanan had aid that States could not be coerced; meanwhile the people of the South, in every capacity in which they lived, moved and had their being, were organizing first to cperate against the national government. The people saw the hollowness and rottenness of these threats; and the Union party declared that thay could not permit treason and secession to triumph, and that all atand secession to triumph, and that all attempts to overthrow the government should be visited with all its power. The Urion party, with their Executive, declared that the country could not and should not be divided. The war began, and he needed not to say what has been the result. Disunion, which was organized in South Carolina in 1831 and 1832, though put down by the heaving legison was nurtured by Pierce the neroic Jackson, was nurtured by Pierce and Buchanan and the Democratic party. The secessionists of 1861 sought to divide the country and erect on a part of the ruins a new confederacy, having for its corner-stone the divine institution of slavery. In stone the divine institution of slavery. In reviewing the acts of the Union party, he said that peace has been conquered, slavery forever prohibited, and other acts of public benefit and private justice performed; and he mentioned the repeated instances in which the Democratic party had opposed all the measures called for by the public safety and benefit.

Mr. Cullom said he was willing to rest

Mr. Cullom said he was willing to rest the whole matter in the hands of the loyal people to decide. They would be slow to believe that the Union party was false and hypocritical in the shaping of its policy and in announcing the declaration of its principles. The nation has been vindicated and the problem solved. Nullification and secession have been trampled in the dust, and Congress was now charged with greater re-sponsibilities than ever before since the formation of the government. The Democratic party was a negative party rather than of affirmative principles, and, in ad-dition to their opposition to other beneficent measures, they say there is no power under

the Constitution to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. Cullom took it for granted the President would sign it. He spoke in relation to the question of reconstruction, alleging that the Congress of the United States has full power to recognize the rebellious States, and to admit them to representation, when, in the judgment of the national government, through its Congress, it shall be deemed safe so to do, looking to the loyalty of the people and the guarantees which are demanded to secure to all that equal and exact justice which is so imperiously demanded. It was which is so imperiously definanced. It was not pleasant for him to look upon the dark side of the picture, and recount the many acts of treason and fiendish barbarity which had characterized the rebellious people of the last four years, but he could not forget the dreadful struggle through which we had presend and the winter quarters of a million passed, and the winter quarters of a million of brave men who had been slain in the terrible contest for national existence. He could not forget that dreadful night in April last, when that great man, so fitly styled the saviour of his country, was stricken down as with the bloody dagger of a brute; and as we proceed in the discharge of our responsible duties, let us stand by that old

maxim, "Let justice be done, through the heavens fall." The House then adjourned.

The Rio Grande.

New Orleans, Feb. 17.—The Times'
Brownsville letter reports a fight between Canales and Cortinas, in which the latter was worsted. Murder and robbery are the order of the day on the Rio Grande, and much terror prevails.

All persons now cross from Matamoras to Brownsyille without rasses. Sergt. Na-thaniel Winslow, of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, was murdered below Brownsyille while carrying despatches about the Bagdad affair from General Wright to Clarksville.

Mr. H. J. F. Burglester, of Hamburg, book-keeper of the firm of De Roger Attlen & Co., of Matamoras, was murdered below Brownsville while on his way to Clarksville to testify in the Bagdad investigation. He

was lassoed and beaten to death. Escobado has not taken Monterey, but Escobado has not taken Monterey, but hovers around it, capturing and robbing all traveilers. There are no French troops in Monterey, they having left because of the jealousy of the Mexican Imperial troops. General Negrete is still at Brownsville. Manuel Ruezi, one of Juarez's ministers, has given in his adhesion to Maximilian, and depowerse lugrez as a number.

and denounces Juarez as a usurper A proposition has been made to Maximilian to build a railroad on the Isthmus o Tehuantepec.

The Rebellion in New Zealand.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Advices from
New Zealand to the 20th of January have been received. Sixteen murderers had been sentenced to

be executed. The Maori war continued. The native forces were defeated by the English, with heavy loss, on the 30th of November, at Poverty Bay.

Koohan had been evacuated by the rebels,

after a severe engagement. They fought with the greatest desperation, but were obliged to leave 120 guns behind them. The loss of the English was very heavy. The Koohan insurgents, after their defeat, made overtures for peace, which were rejected. jected.
The advices from Australia were unim-

Mining stocks are weaker.

Heavy Robbery in St. Louis. St. Louis, Feb. 17.—A messenger of the United States Express Company, while delivering a package in the upper part of a building on Thiru street, about ten o'clock to-day, was robbed of \$40,000, nearly all the contents of his satchel. From the fact that a package, which the messenger went to deliver, and which was left by the robbers, contained counterfeit money, and other sus-picious circumstances, it was evident that the robbery was previously planned.

From Alabama.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17th.—Governor Patton, of Alabama, has proclaimed an amnesty and pardons to all persons liable to be indicted or prosecuted for offences against the laws of the State, the crimes of Table and murder excepted. rape and murder excepted, between the commencement of hostilities and the resto ration of civil government.

CAPTAIN James Maxwell, late of Bridges' Battery, committed suicide at St. Louis, on the 4th instant.

Suppression of Disloyal Papers. The following circular letter to command

ers of military departments was issued to-day by General Grant:
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1866. YOU will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyelty and hostility its the timents of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only. By order of Lieutenant General Grant.

T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE Lowell Citizen says that, on Wed nesday, five bales of cotton were opened on the premises of the Suffolk Manufacturing Company, and were found to contain nin-hundred and eighty-seven pounds of sand nundred and eighty seven pounds of sand which, at forty-seven cents a pound, would cost \$463 89, rather a high price for that commodity. The sand, which must have been put in when the cotton was baled on the plantation, was inclosed in bags.

SMOKE issuing from the National Bank chimney at Litchfield the other day, caused the report that a fire occasioned by the cigar of the President had burned up \$105,000 worth of the bank bills. A delegation waited on the President to remonstrate. When they found the bills were old ones, they waited

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.—It is ascer tained from a gentleman editorially con-nected with the Richmond Examiner that the late military order suppressing that paper has been revoked, and that its publi-cation will be immediately resumed.— Washington Dispatch.

THE FINE ARTS ROBINSON

910 CHESTNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES. PAINTINGS,

Engravings and Photographs.

Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames.

Carved Walnut and Ebony Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER, LUMBER.

500,000 FEET SPRUCE JUST. 5-4 Yellow Pine Flooring, Panel Plank. And a general assortment of BUILDING LUMBER

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IT WILL PAY TO ADVERTISE IN COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS!

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MALTSTERS, HOUSES IN PHILA: Thompson street above Ninth. Pear street above Dock,

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TIN SIFTER

For Sifting Flour, Meal. Buckwheat Sauce and al-other articles requiring a seite. State and County RIGHTS FOR SALE.

It is one of the most useful inventions for domestine ever offered to the public. The flour is sifted in one-quarter the time (and much better than by any other process) by putting the flour in the top of the Sifter, then, by turning the crank, the filour passes through the sleve with great rapidity. Clean, very fine and light. This Sifter has no India rubber rollers to grind up the dirt. such as busy, worms, files, &c., but sifts all articles and leaves the dirt remaining in the sleve; the Sifter is made of tin, is very neat and easy to keep clean. It is the only Sifter now in us that gives SATISFACTION. Every Sifter is warranted. Be sure and ask for Spencer's Patent Tin Sifter.

**Wholesale trade supplied on reasonable terms Samples sent to any address on receipt of \$100.

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And 141 DOCK STREET.

Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly as inded to. ENTATE OF JAMEN POLLETT, DECHASED,
LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of
JAMES POLLETT late of Philadelphia, deceased
having been granted to the undersigned, all persons
indebted to said estate are requested to make pay
ment, and those having claims to present them, with
out delay, to JOHN TOLBERT, No. 189 Church street,
Frankford; THOMAS T. HOLME, No. 310 Main
treet, Frankroad, Twenty-third Ward Executors.

Testantial of the City of Philadelphia, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on the suove Estate having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia; all persons indebted to said Es ate will please make payment and those having legal claims against the same are requested to present them to

EDWARD M. PAXSON, Executor, jasi-weil 1881-881.

JaSI-W6t2 266 South Third street.

I ETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the Estate of L. Dr. WILLIAM M. UHLER decased, having been granted to the subsciber, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to MARTHA UHLER, Executrix. School House Lane, Twent-first Ward, Or to her Alterney, J. K. FOLWELL, No. 309 (North Statest, 1917-W6t4). Street. Jal7-wet*

JSTATE OF JANE EVANS, Deceased.—Letters

L'estamentary having been grauted to the subscriber
upon the Estate of JANE EVANS, deceased, all
persons ind-bted to the same will make payment and
those having claims present them to MARY B.
EVANS, JOHN E. LATTA, Executors, No, 128 South
SIXTH Street.

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SIXTH Street. 1825 th-6t*

NEW RAISINS.—500 b oxes Bunch and Layer Raisin
N 500 boxes Valencia Raisins, 100 mats. Seedless
Raisins for sale by JOS, B. BUSSIER & CO., 118 South
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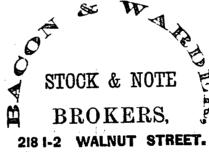
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FANCY GOODS. PAPIER MACHE GOODS PAPIER MACHE GOODS. TARTAN GOODS, . .

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS A fine assortment of Papler Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, &c., will be

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We have now open a choice assortment of SPRING SILKS. Of every variety and quality, in CHOICE SHADES AND COLORS. BLACK GROS GRAINS, TAFFETAS PARISIENNES, BONNET TAFFETAS, DRAP DE FRANCE,

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Cotton Goods at Low Prices.

FAST COLOR PRINTS, 20c. FAST COLOE PRINTS, 22C.
MERRIMACK PRINTS, 25C.
BEST YARD WIDE CHINTZES, 25c. BLEACHED MUSLINS, 25, 28, 31c. 44 HOPE, JAMES and WHITNEY, 27/46. WILLIAMSVILLE, WAMSUTTA, NEW YORK MILLS UNBLEACHED MUSLINS at low prices. WINTER DRESS GOODS
Of every variety and quality,
CLOSING OUT BELOW COST.

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828 Arch Street. Just opened, direct from Europe, the following BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS

Heavy Table Linen, unbleached, at 75c, per yard.
Extra heavy Power-loom do., yarn bleached, \$1 per yd.
Extra qualities and widths do. do., \$1 12½@1 25.
New styles bleached Damasks, from \$1 25 up to \$3.
Extra qualities and widths, for large extension tables.
Real Barnsley Double Damasks, very scarce,
Heavy Scotch Damasks, in great variety.
Fine Irish Damasks, in great variety.

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Every size, from 1½ yards up to 7 yards long, Some beautiful Table Cloths, just/opened. Napkins and Doylies in great variety, from the lowest up to the finest productions of the Damask loom, TOWELS, NEW STYLES.

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Heavy Huck Towels, wide red ends, at 7%c.
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Fine Damask Towels, 57%; 81 25.
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RED. WHITE AND BLUE. A very handsome Huck Towel, with the Matienal colors introduced in stripes in the border, not to be found in any other store in the city. 87%c., \$1, and \$1 25.

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LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linea Hdkfs., in every style, at Importer's prices. NURSERY AND BIRD-EYE DIAPERS

A full assortment of all the widths in Nursery Dis-pers. These Liapers will be found heaver and better than usual for the prices.

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Has Just opened, \$1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, H In PLAIN, FANCY STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambries, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Muli and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited as they are of freed at a large REDUCTION from last SEA.

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Superior Black French Cloths.

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Mixed and Plain Cassimeres.

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Fancy Cassimvres, of every description.

Scotch and Shepherd's Plaid Cassimeres.

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With a large assortment of Tailors' Trimmings,

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STAPLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
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GOOD MUSLINS, BY THE PIECE,
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GOOD TABLE LINENS,
GOOD FINE BLANKERS,
GOOD FINE BLANKERS,
GOOD FINE BLANKERS,
BUFF MARSKILLES QUILTS,
PINE MARSKILLES QUILTS,
PINE MARSKILLES QUILTS,
FINEST AND LARGEST WHITE DO'
RISHS BIRD EYE AND SCOTCH TOWELINGS,
NEW LOT OF BRILLIANTS, MARSEILLES, &c.
SPRING STYLE CHINTZES, PERCALES, &c. 50-CENT BLACK ALPACAS.

51-O CENT BLACK ALPACAS.

51-O Wide Black Wool Dellaines.

51-00 Wide Black Wool Dellaines.

51-00 For finest 52 wide Black Cashmeres.

51-12 for new Spring Shades Wide Wool Delaines.

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

Heavy Nursery Diapers, some extra wide goods,

Fine Towels: 40-cent Towels-a bargain,

33 and 45 Napkins are much under value.

Richardson's Heavy thirling and fine Fronting

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Table Damasks under rket price, COUPER & CONARD,
S. E. corper Ninth and Market streets

S. E. corner Ninth and Market streets,

L WIN HALL & CO., 26 South Second street, would
invite the attention of the Ladies to their stock of
SILKS, and recommend them purchasing now, as we
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Celored Moire Antiques,
Black Moire Antiques,
Colored Corded Silks,
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Elack Gros Graines,
Black Taffetas,
Black Taffetas,
Black Gros de Rhines,
N. B.—A fine stock of Evening Silks on hand,

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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY MUSLINS AND CALICOES.
Good Unbleached Muslin, at 22 cents, Excellent Unbleached Muslin, at 35.
Bleached Muslins, yard-wide, at 34.
Bleached Muslin, very fine, at 37.
New York Mills, Wamsutta, 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 Silks finish, just adapted for Evening Dresses.
44 White Alpacas,
White Frish Poplins,
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