#### THEIDAILY EVENING BULLETIN: PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1866.

## XXXIXth Congress-First Session.

#### [CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.-At the expiration of the morning hour the joint resolution to ame stitution on the subject of representation was taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) addressed the Senate in opposition to it. He took the most extreme ground, maintaining that there was no republic on this continent, the spirit of republicanism having been killed by faction and fanatieism. He endorsed Mr. Cowan's speech on the amendment.

At the conclusion of Mr. Saulsbury's speech, Mr. Summer (Mass.) rose and said he desired to address the Senate on that subject, but was not prepared to do so now. He moved the postgonement of the further con-sideration of the pending proposition unti one o'clock to-morrow, and it was so ordered. A very lengthy message from the Presi dent, in response to Mr. Sumner's resolution of inquiry in regard to the organization of governments in the lately rebellious States. was received and ordered to be printed Also, the report of operations of the Freed-men's Bureau, both of which were referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Clark (N. H.) called up the joint reso-

lution to give the consent of Congress to the annexation of the counties of Berkely and Jefferson, belonging to Virginia, to the State of West Virginia. Mr. Riddle (Del.) moved to amend by adding the proviso that the question be

termined by a vote of the people of the coun-

Mr. Clark said the people of the countie had already voted in favor of the annexa tion.

Mr. Riddle said that out of sixteen hun dred voters in one of the counties only thirty voted. There were thirteen hundred voter in the county now, and out of these twelve hundred and fifty were in favor of the proposition which he (Riddle) had presented. Mr. Clark said it did not appear that there were any means adopted to prevent a full vote being taken when it was taken. The were absent in the rebel army ought not to have an opportunity to vot Mr. Riddle said a great many who went

into the rebel army from these counties were forced there. Mr. Clark said if that were so he was anx-

ious to put them into a State from which they would be less apt to be forced into the rebel army hereafter. Rebels ought to be thankful enough to be allowed to live under the government, without attempting to con-

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) asked Mr. Riddle if he would accept as an amendment to his proviso, that it be submitted to the people without distinction of color. [Laughter.] Mr. Riddle said he would not.

Mr. Riddle's proviso was not adopted. The joint resolution was then passed Yeas 32, nays 5. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Davis, Guthrie McDougall, Riddle and Saulsbury. At four o'clock the Senate, on motion of

Mr. Grimes, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House .- Mr. Blaine's amendment to the military bill being under consideration. Mr. Schenck replied that as to the charge of this being a narrow-minded and illiberal proposition, he could not stop to bandy epithets. He had but this to say: his amendment warned the President and Secretary of War not to violate the law: they wer simply expected to conform to it. He knew that appointments to the academy had been irregularly made, but that irregu-larity was stopped. Most of such appoint-ments were those of Northern young men who had served in the army, and who, ing in Alahama, Tennessee or other Southern States, got their appointments as if from those States. His amendment did not interfere with any appointment already made, but simply laid down the rule that in future no appointment should be made from any State that has been in rebellion until such State is regularly rehabilitated by act of

knew that some members were opposed to it, but he supposed that she would rally certain privileges. If this shall not be met by a corresponding liberality sufficiently indicated in the conditions embodied in the ough friends of the President to bring he bill, we have the right, and it will be our duty, to change the terms of the present bill for such as will be most advantageous to us, The question was taken on Mr. Schenck' amendment, Mr. Blaine's substitute no regardless of the interests of others. being able to be offered, and it was adopted Mr. Pike (Mo.) said he would proceed to

stead of a treaty. A treaty was found to be objectionable for this, among other reasons,

hat it was not to be interfered with du-

ring its term of existence. and that no

change in it which might appear necessary

could be made. The government was obliged to await the slow rolling years to

bring around in their good time a termi-

nation of the treaty. The government did so wait, and now we had come to that point.

The treaty would terminate on the seven-

teenth of March. The bill was objectiona

It did not in terms form a compact, but

It did not in terms form a compact, but still there was a kind of implied agree-ment that so long as the provinces did the part assigned to them in the bill, so long should the legislation of Congress continue. For one, he notified the provinces that so far as he knew there was no design of the

kind in the bill, but Congress would at its

proximate somewhat to the general average on dutiable articles, which average was

Mr. Pike (Me.) made an argument to

show that the duty on dried fish proposed

in this bill was too low. Mr. Shellabarger (Ohio) inquired of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and

Means whether it was the purpose of that

the Committee of Ways and Means to report

wool, but it is proposed first to act on the

sume we shall be able to adopt that scale o

duties, whatever it may be. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) did not propose to

hearty approbation; that was the prohibition abolishing fishing bounties. The Com

cisely similar provision. He desired to pu

something in relation to these fishing boun

interest once gets foisted on the country, it

holds on to it. He had a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing that the

total amount for fishing bounties since the

Mr. Pike (Me.)-Not one-fourth of that

which the grant to the Illinois Central Rail-

Mr. Washburne (Ill.)-I do not know

on record, for the benefit of all future ages.

n wool.

le, as the treaty was objectionable in this.

-yeas 89, nays 39. The bill was then passed. detail some of the benefits which the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty would confer upon us. With the objects of this bill, generally, he accorded. He understeed that there The House proceeded, as the busines next in order on the morning hour, to call committees, for reports, beginning the call with the Committee for, the District of Cowere three leading objects in it; first, to give protection to our own pursuits which lumbia. came in competion with Canada; second, to Mr. Ingersoll, for this committee reported obtain revenue from articles imported from substitute for a bill to establish a com the province, and third, to get from the plete and uniform system of sewerage in the advantages, which it was supposed could be obtained from reciprocal legislation in-

city of Washington, and to provide for such improvement and regulation of the tide water front of said city, and of the canals and tidewaters courses passing through the same, as may be necessary to the public health of said city, and the general interests thereof. The bill and substitute were ordered to be

printed and recommitted. Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) in order to prevent it being brought back, moved to reconsider the order of reference, and to lay the motion

to reconsider on the table; which, after a considerable struggle, he succeeded inyeas 70, nays 53. Mr. Ingersoll also reported a bill con-cerning the Fire Department of Washing-

in in spite of them.

ton city, which was passed over informally. Mr. Ingersoll also reported an act to ex-tend the charter of the President and Directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Washington City and Georgetown, which

Mr. Mercur (Pa.) reported back from same committee the House bill to amend an act to incorporate the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the District of Co lnmbia

The House was engaged in its consideration, when the Speaker stated that the merning hour had expired, and the bill accordingly went over till to-morrow.

The Speaker presented a report from the President of the United States, in reference to the distribution of the rewards offered for the arrest of the assassins of the late Presi-dent Lincoln, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Also, a letter from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the House in relation to Provisional Governors of States, Also, a re port from the State Department as to the cost of printing and advertising for that De

partment for 1865. Mr. Morrill (Vt.) moved to postpone special orders in order to take up the House bill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces. The motion

was agreed to. House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Raymond in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill regulating trade with the British North American Posses sions. [A synopsis of this bill was published Mr. Morrill addressed the committee in

support of the bill. It had become necessahe said, in consequence of the termina tion of the reciprocity treaty on the 17th of the present month. That treaty had been an ill-omened one from the start. It had been first extorted from the United States by the armed raid made upon our fisher-men in 1852 by the combined armaments of the provinces, led on by the imperial government, and then won from us by the usion that favors would beget fraternity We were too old to be again deluded, and being quite able to withstand a bite, were unlikely to yield to a growl. Henceforth we should treat the provinces as friends, unless they entitled themselves to be treated as favorites or as enemies.

By the present bill certain privileges were granted, provided ample equivalents were obtained; but, in the meantime, the object was increased revenue. To show that the Reciprocity treaty was not advantageous to us was testified to by the fisherman of Maine, the lumbermen of New York, Penn-sylvania, Michigan and Maine; the wool growers of Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania.

than the duty paid by them on the salt use

per ton; while from all other place

Mr. Washburne-Yes, the amount of mopey paid for that interest. Mr. Banks—I want to say to him, not that my reply will extend to future ages, that what has been given as fishing bounties has been given for the benefit of the coun-

ing to put it on record for the benefit of fn-

try, and has been as wisely expended and as fairly received and bestowed as any favor ever received by any other. portion of the people from the Government. As we have progressed in civilization and prosperity we have been able to dispense with it. I do not suppose that that portion of the country which I in part represent would again press the representatives of the Western or Cent-al portions of the Union against the discontinuance of this bounty.

Mr. Alley (Mass.) stated that he was not surprised to see the gentleman from Illinois assailing this interest, as he assailed every interest that favored New England on every opportunity. Every occasion was seized by him with avidity to censure the action of New England and to go against her interest. There was no necessity for him now to have nade such an attack upon the fishing ties. It had been the policy of all other maritime nations to favor the fisheries. England had spent in doing so ten dollars to the one spent in the United States. So has France, Spain and Portugal. Once in her history Portugal had even regarded that as one of the most important of her material interests. Mr. Washburne-The gentleman has ac-

cused me of acting and voting against New England measures. I would like to know what particular measure I, have voted against which he has not also voted against imself

next session, or any subsequent session, feel itself entirely at liberty to change the same and that thereafter the interests of this Mr. Alley-Any gentleman who has been here for any length of time will bear me wirness when I say that the gentleman from government should be alone consulted in Illinois has on all occasions acted against forming a tariff. He proposed to move a the proper time an amendment in regard to the tariff on fish, so that it would ap-New England.

Mr. Washburne-Can the gentleman state any one occasion, instead of making that general statement? There was, I recollect, one interest to which I was opposed, that was the interest of the gentleman—when he undertook to get an amendment to reduce the duty on leather, on deacon skins.

committee to bring in a general tariff bill at linois whether the benefit of fifteen millions Western members had been very largely bounty paid to fishermen did not fully go in reality to the consumers petitioned in favor of an increased protection Mr. Morrill (Me.)—It is the purpose of

light Mr. Grinnell (Iowa) addressed the coma tariff bill which shall include the duties on mittee in an hour's speech, taking strong grounds, and spoke against the theory of grain-growing for export and in favor of Internal Revenue bill, so as to be guided in fixing tariff rates: I understand that a comdiversified industry to give a good market for the Northwestern States. He said we mittee of wool growers from various parts of the country have had a meeting and a conference with the manufacturers, and have agreed upon a scale of duties, which imported twenty-seven millions of pounds of shodd ythe last four years, which was a disgrace to the country and a fraud on our soldiers and the supposed wearers of the they will recommend to Congress. I prewool. He stated that our sheep, the merino. were the best in the world, and our pasture the widest and the sweetest; our water power and coal deposits exceeding those of speak now on the general question, but there was one provision in it which had his any other country, and our bread the cheapest; yet we imported the past four mittee on Commerce had reported a pre-

dollars He held up the regard of England and France as our example in regard for the

sheep, and spoke in favor of protection to domestic manufacture and interests generally, and especially in favor of to the wool-growing interest of the West, supporting his views by statistical and historical data of great interest and value. He gave notice that he would, at the proper time, offer the following amendment to the On wool, ten cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; on cleansed wool

twenty-five cents per pound, and on shoddy or mungo, fitty cents per pound. Mr. Francis Thomas (Md.) addressed the about that. I am not here to discuss that. about that. I am not here to discuss that. I am discussing fishing bounties, and I am happy to say that my friend from Maine (Mr. Pike) has the magnanimity to come out now and agree to that portion of the bill. Mr. Pike-I have always maintained the doctrine which I stated to-day. committee in opposition to the feature of ionth and Sonthweet the bill admitting coal from the provinces at fifty cents per ton. He had not been ware till vesterday that such a bill would be under consideration. He had listened to day with great attention to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in ELPHIA. SAILS POSITIVELY on SATURDAY, March 10th, hones he would show why and wherefor this tariff measure was to be considered solely with a view to its effect on revenue He well remembered that last Congress the same gentleman (Mr. Morrill) reported a bill wherein the object was secondary to its Mr. Hooper (Mass.) remarked that the main object, which was avowedly, openly and unreservedly protection to American industry. Why was this wonderful distinction made now? He had hoped that when we were Cabin Passage.. once rid of the reciprocity treaty, the coal interest would be considered and treated as part of our domestic industry, just as woolen manufactures and option manufactures and iron manufactures were treated Lynchburg, Bristol, Endy and a same above Market strea be Southwest. Steamers leave First Wharf above Market strea prery Wednesday and Sannday at 12 M. For freight apply to the agents. W. P. CLYDE & OO. 14 North Wharves. He had expected to hear to-day from the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means some reason given why the interests of manufactures in the States of the North should be protected, and why that which was the primordial substance of those manufactures should be neglected altogether-he meant the great coal mines on the Atlantic. If they were not encouraged, of what avail would be the prosperous condition of the country in other respects? What would become of their steam marine in the event Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. ROBINSON'S CALIFORNIA CLIPPER LINE SAILING REGULARLY AS ADVERTISED. Freicht for this Line sein to New York by Swin-trea Line at reduced rates. The spiendid Al extreme clipper ship CARLYLE, . L. Hopkin. Commander. Is now rapidly loading at pier 11 East River. This beauting vessel is one of the sharpest and ber carky on board with large engagements, will have quick despatch. For freicht, apply to BISHOP, SON & CO., Ja2511 IS ADVENDED MARK of a foreign war if they had to depend on coal from Nova Scotia to put their machinery in motion? What would be come of their vast system of railroads if they did not have at hand the bituminous coal in the mountains to put their locome tives in motion? Why should not that vast industry be protected? It would seem to him that the Committee on Ways and Means must not have been sensible how vast that BISHOP, SON & CO., 105 Arch street. FOR BOSTON. Mass.—Express Line.—The fine schooner E. H. FURBER, Cobb, master, is now loading at Willow street whart. and will have prompt despatch. For freight, apply to DAVID COOPER, 18 North Wharves. FOR PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Express Line.— The fine schooner FLIGHT, Kelly, master, is now loading for the above port at first wharf below Callowhill street, and will have prompt despatch. For freight, apply to DAVID COOPER, 18 North Wharves. What Wharves. Nor coal interest was. He would not speak now of coal deposits of Pennsylvania or Virginia, but only of the condition of affairs in his own mountain home in the Alleghe-Thirty millions of dollars had been nies. buried in the Allegheny mountains in fruitless efforts to establish a great coal trade; eighteen millions had been expended by the state of Maryland in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from tide water to the coal regions in Allegheny county, and from twelve to fifteen millions in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the same object. Were these vast domestic interests entitled to no fostering care at the hands of the Government The coal region which he represented could supply ten millions of tons of bituminous coal annually for a thousand years to come, to the seaboard, and now avenues of communication could be opened to bring into market as much as there was a demand for but instead of encouraging this vast field of domestic industry, Congress was now required to re-enact the Reciprocity treaty. That was the amount of far as that branch of the object was con-cerned. He asked, on behalf of his constiadvantage from it? It was the foundation of our commerce. But for the prosperity which it had initiated and upheld, there would hardly be to-day a constituency in the State of Illinois. It had enabled the ments, that this branch of domestic industry should receive the same consideration sother branches. Pictou coal could now be brought to Boston for four dollars a ton less than a like art cle from the Allegheny mountains. He did not ask that a duty of four dollars a ton should be imposed on the Picton coal, but he did ask that Con gress should omit altogether to legislate or the subject. He proposed to move to strike from the bill everything in relation to bitu minous coal and anthracite coal and coke leaving it as it now is under the provisions of the law of 1864, by which a duty of one dollar and twenty-five cents is imposed on bituminous coal; forty cents on anthracite, and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem on coke. This would not amount to anything like a tax of eight per cent. ad valorem, whereas on railroad, and hammered iron and on woolen and cotton manufacturers going to open the door, and if Tenpessee In conclusion he said that making no did not come in she might stay out. He compact we yet tender a law conceding taunt, and the gentleman stated he was go- ninety per cent, ad valorem. Age by Cl. Berggible は「1世紀の新聞の1913 「1913」の「1月」(1914) and not still be report

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) suggested that the gentleman from Maryland should submit his amendment now.

Mr. Francis Thomas offered to do so, but was informed by the Chairman that no amendment was in order at this stage of the bill. It had not yet been read by sections for amendment. Mr. Kelley (Pa.) obtained the floor. The

Committee rose. Mr. Morrill moved to close all general de

bate in one hour after it should be resumed in Committee, but several members remon strating, he withdrew the motion.

Mr. Price (Iowa), from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, made a report in reply to a resolution adopted by the House last week, in regard to the Committee clerks. stating that that Committee had no clerk; but needed one very much, and he submit-ted a resolution authorizing it to employ

one for ninety days. Mr. Thayer (Pa.) made the point of order that the resolution only applied to commit-tees that have clerks, and that the gentleman from Iowa had no right to make such

a report. The Speaker sustained the point of order, and the House then adjourned

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REAL ESTATE.

**BEAL ESTATE:** PUBLIC SALE—THOMAS & SONS. Auction eers.—VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT. 4% AUCAS, Germantown and Perklomen Turnpike Hideburn, Eso, dec'd. On TUESDAY, March 20th, 1866, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be soid at public sale, at the Philadeiphia Exchange, all that elegant country set, late the property of Sam'l Hildeburn Esq. dec'd. Situate on the southwest aid of the Germantown and perklomen Turnpike. Beiween Hildeburn and Sunset were, Chestruct Hill. The lot containing in front maniform ave. 66 ft., and extending in depth along the depth as the set of the Germantown and perklomen ave. 66 ft., and extending in depth along the depth as the set of the depth along the mansion was built of the late owner in a very sup-part residence. Has large Hall in the centre, about partors, with sliding doors, library, dining room, preak fast room and 2 kitchens on the first floor, 9 chambers on the second floor, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking rauge, de... The lawn is beand inter your beant of the floor, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking rauge, de... The lawn is beand interesting the property of the floor, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking rauge, de... The lawn is beand interesting the second floor, and state scenary is neuromassed – overlooks White Marsh Valley and outer beantific scenary. The above is one of the most elegant and beant infolocated country bloors in the vicinity of being.

ay previous to sale. Sor The above is one of the most elegant and beau-fal located country places in the vicinity of Phila-

delphia, fergales, M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, fe23.28,mh3,7,10,17,19 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auconeers, fe23,23,mh8.7,10,17,19 139 and 141 B. Fourth street, FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY BEAT, about 41 miles from the city, on the OLD TORK ROAD, half way between Fisher's lane and Branchtown, containing about five acres. The im-provements consist of a two-story double stone dwel-ling house, rough cast, with plazza on two sides, two parlors. dining room, library and two kitchens on the first floor, four charabers, bath room, water closet on second, and four good chambers in the attic. Spring and bydrant water in the larger kitchen, furnace in the cellar that heats the whole house, and gas in every room evcept two of the attics. The outbuildings consist of a large new carriage house and stable, with stalls for five horses, and plenay of carriage room, a large ice house filled with ice, dc. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and abun-dantly shaded. Apply at 1200 SPRUCE street, mhe difference

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COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO REAL FOR Summer Season or longer. In Montgomery County, 2 miles from Pheenixvie, Mansion House, two Acres of Ground, Track Garden, invileges reserved by owner of the Farm, viz. Keep of Horse and Cow, Carriage-house, &c. For further particulars inquire of CHARLES D. KNIGHT, 23 South Third street.

11 desired the entire Farm of 85 acres will be sold on 12 fe28 w-8-42 favoraole terms.

favoraole terms. fe28-w-8-4½ FOR SALE.— "WOODFORD." "Country Seat of the late FRANCIS R. WHARTON. deceased. The fine property on the west side of RIDGE avenue, and north side of Eageley Point lane, at the thir1 mile stone, Twenty-first Ward; containing about 22 acres, with a front on Ridge avenue of 932 feet, intersected by Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fith streets, and Daophin and York streets. Fine large Mansion House, in good repair, tenant house, jasi.w6t, 715 Walnut street

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 ion of the most inproving places in this State.
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mb5 st? No. 802 Chestnut street, Philada. CHESTNUT HILL-FOR SALE-The hand-brary. dining-room and kitchen on the first floor, six (chambers on the second floor, and every city con-venience, situate on the northeasterly corner of Sum-mit street and Prospect avenue, witchin three minutes' wask from the Railroad Depot. Lot is5 feet front by 350 teet deep, handsomely improved with large ahade and everyreen trees. J. M. GUILLEY & SONS, 505 Wainut street.

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Walnut streeL FOR SALE A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE, FOR SALE A NEAT COUNTRY PLACE, consisting of a half acre of ground; good house, containing seven rooms; also, a stable and carriago-house; axcellent shade and handsome front yard. Situated on the Middletown road, two miles from Chester, Price, \$1,\$30. Inquire of LEWIS LADOMUS, mh5sti No. \$02 Chestaut street, Philadelphia.

GERMANTOWN-FOR SALE-A handsome GERMANTOWN-FOR SALE-A handsome bind double pointed Stone Residence, with pointed stone stable and carriage house, ice house and 2½ acres of ground, beautifully located on Thorp's lane, east of Duy's lane, within 7 minutes walk from the Railroad Station. House has every city convenience and is in perfect order. Choice selection of fruit trees, J. M GUMMEY & SONS, 568 Walnut street.

FOR SALE.—The three-story brick RE-I-BENCE, situe NO. 715 South NINTH street; has the modern converiences, and is in good order. Lot 20 feet front by 100 feet deep to Russell street, on which is erected a neat three-story dwelling. Early porsession given. J. M. GUMMEY & SUNS, 508 Walnut street,

WEST SPRUCE STREET.-FOR SALE-A handsome four-story brick Dwelling The handsome four-story brick Dwelling, with three-stery double back buildings, and having every modern convenience, situate on north side of Spruce street, wet of Seventeenth. Lot 20 feet front by 105 feet deep to a 0 free wide street. Early possession given. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 509 Waln's street.

FOR SALE—Two new stone cottages, situate at the corner of Township Line road and Ever-reen avenne, Chestnut Hill, Apply to Mr. MUL-FORD, Chestnut Hill, or at No. 129 Sonth SEVENTH for the start Hill, or at No. 129 Sonth SEVENTH (1995) No. 1513

[Laughter.] Mr. Alley-I never undertook anything that was not just. Mr. Lynch asked the gentleman from Il-

Mr. Washburne could not see it in that

years \_\_ol and woolen goods to the value of two hundred and twenty-five millions of

Congress according o what see the settled policy of Congress, at least on the subject of restoration. The appointments of cadets were appointments inciden tal to representation. Whenever any distal to representation. Whenever any dis-trict in a Southern State should be represented here, then its Representative would have the nomination for that district. It was for Maynard (Tenn.) and Stoke (Tenn.), and other such Representatives, to nominate cadets, and not for the President or Secretary of War to forestall them. Hi amendment did not reflect on either the President or Secretary of War.

Mr. Blaine asked whether his proposed substitute would not prevent the President filling any vacancies except for the ten appointments at large, to which he was entitled ?

Mr. Schenck thought not, and asked wha was its object if it was identified with his own mean and illiberal proposition? Mr. Blaine desired to answerd, but did

not get an opportunity. Mr. Stevens said it was necessary for him

to say a word in consequence of the remarks made by the gentleman from Maine, Mr Before the South turned rebel, th Blaine law had allowed to each congressional dis trict a cadet on the nomination of the Re presentative from that district. Such was the practice now in the loyal States. When the South went out there was nobody to make nominations from Southern districts. It might have been, and was, the misfortune of some loval men to live under a dislova and hostile government; but they took th condition of all men living in the South All loyal men there suffered alike; and although they ought not to be punished in dividually, still their political destinies were tied up with those of the State and of the de facto government under which they lived They were, therefore, alien to all rights Government while they under this that condition. It had been decided that all those rebel States were enemies according to the law of nations, and he objected to the President, or anybody else, going down there, against the law, and selecting individuals there and giving them preference over boys in the North. He knew that the President, and he be-

exp

American.

lieved also the Secretary of War, were under a misapprehension about this matter, and had appointed some seventy or eighty cadets nomination of a few Senators who were in Washington. Some boys in his district had been appointed as if from Southern districts, when there was really no power to do such a thing. It was an abuse of power and the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Schenck) went no further than to put into plain language the duty of the officers of the Government, so that those States still in rebellion should not be en titled to come in and have any of the privileges of this Government .until they were ehabilitated. He could very well under stand how men thinking as he did in regard to this matter should vote that the rebel States were entitled to no privileges till they were declared by Congress to be restored to the Union, and should support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio, and he could not understand how politicians of a mixed character could vote for the substitute of the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Blaine

He (Mr. Stevens) and those who thought like him would be stultifying themselves by voting against the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio. Mr. Blaine asked whether this amend-

ment would not prevent the President giving an appointment to a deserving and povertystricken child of a loyalist in East Ten

Mr. Stevens replied that if the President wished to appoint a son of Semmes or of Jeff. Davis this amendment would not permit him. As Tennessee was about to come

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road is estimated to be worth.

year 1793 was \$15,341,734.

New York and Vermont; the grain growers of all the Western States, and the manufac Mr. Washburne (Ill.) also gave credit to his distinguished colleague on the Com-mittee on Commerce, who represented a turers whose business with the Canadas had large fishing interest. so materially decreased. But when the provincial officials had tacitly confessed to

Mr. Eliot (Mass.)—For all that he also con the prosperous gale they had enjoyed by curred in reporting the bill to repeal fishing the tender of terms less onerouts to us, if not bounties. The highest amount paid in one year was \$464.000

less lucrative to them than those of the treaty, they felt that they could afford to treat us better in regard to the fishing instatement covered 73 years, making an ave-rage of only some \$200,000 a year. Mr. Washburne (Ill.)—The average is terests involved. He remarked that it was true that if Eng-

land desired a conflict with us a pretext might be easily obtained through collisions \$220,329, the average for the last six years is \$399,000.

among eager and exasperated fishermen, touching her absurd headland interposition, Mr. Eliot desired to say that while Mr. Lift desired to say that while it might be true that that sum was paid by the government for fishing bounties, yet it was also true that there was no great mari-time power which had not paid double and but there was no lack of heroic pretext else where, and whenever the conflict came. whatever the alleged provocation might be or by whomsoever precipitated, England treble and quadruple as much, either in the knows that the provinces would be gone forever, hook and line, bob and sinker; but form of direct bounty or in the form of in direct benefits to the cod fishery men be the terias offered in this bill in relation to longing to their nation, for the purpose of the fisheries did not invite a repulse: on the securing that which was intended to be se contrary it was believed, especially from the frank and friendly exchange of views cured in granting these bounties here-that was, a firm, able and skilful body of men, between the Committee of Ways and Means who in time of war could stand up upon our and the Ministers representing the prov decks and quarter-decks and fight our batinces that the terms would be readily ac-cepted by most if not by all the prov-

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said he had not been nces; certainly by those most interested in speaking about what other powers had done, but showing by the official records the The rates of duty proposed in the bill amount of duties paid to this special class would afford revenue, and would not in any case prove prohibitory; in other words, he nterest of New England, amounting to over fifteen millions of dollars. He never could ected to take so much of their timber appreciate all this talk about a nursery o coal, and harley, as heretofore but before eamen any more than he could understand sale could be allowed alongside of American products, the privilege must be bought with paying a bounty on beef and pork as a nurery for soldiers on the prairies of Illinois. Laughter.] He read the statement from price, equal at least to our taxes, and ofter much greater. Even with those terms. the Secretary of the Treasury, in which commission sent to China or Peru would there was an intimation that frauds were disclose no other market so valuable. That part of the bill which gave up the fishing bounties might be looked upon with committed in connection with fishing boun-

Mr. Blaine (Me.) remarked bat the late more distrust than anything else proposed war had progressed three years before any The pittance was small-not much more bounties were paid to men who went into the naval service, and who had been brought in curing these fish-and yet the determinaup in these fisheries and in the commercia tion in some quarters to regard that as a New England question, and not a national one, had constrained even New England marine, which is supplied from them, and that if they had been paid the average bounties paid to soldiers the amount would have men to repudiate the measure as obnoxious more than doubled the entire fishing bounbecause it had been misrepresented. Here ties paid in seventy-three years.

after our seamen, unlooked after, must be Mr. Banks did not doubt that there had entirely self-educated and self-reliant. He been many frauds connected with the fishprayed that we might never have reason to reproach ourselves that we have ignored and deserted a class whose vocation was one of continuous toil and danger; who furing bounties, but frauds were inseparable rom all matters connected with government; and if any tax or revenue or system nish more widows and orphans than any f favor were to be abolished on account o frauds, we should have no government at all. The gentleman from Illinois must see that in the reasoning which the Secretary of other class of equal numbers, and whose conspicuous bravery, whenever their country demanded a sacrifice, challenged the pride and affection of every true born the Treasury presented, he would destroy every means which the Government had t support itself. He did not doubt that it had Such articles as the committee proposed to place on the free list were those which they would deem it wise to place there at any time, unless the emergencies of the Treasury imperiously demanded larger cost something to maintain the fishing in-terest; but had not the country derived grea

supplies. It was proposed to admit bitu-minous coal from the British provinces, in consideration of certain privileges to be ex-tended to the United States, at fifty cents capitalists of the country to expend eleven hundred millions in building railroads under eight hundred millions of which had been existing laws, it will be charged \$1 25. It expended within the last ten years, and i might be hoped that the present internal duty of six cents per ton, and the two and a would enable the country to spend, eight hundred millions more within the next ten half per cent. on the gross receipts of rail-roads for freight, would be removed at an years, principally in the West. It was therefore, not exactly liberal nor just early day. There were hardly more reasons for a tax on coal than for a tax on fire-wood. the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Washburne) to taunt the East with the receipt of Besides, our own coal fields were unsura bounty which had been expended to build passed in extent and quality by any in the up the prosperity of hisown section of counvorld. Our exports of coal to the provinces from Ohio, Virginia and Pennsylvania,

promised to equal in amount our imports of nature of a faunt. I only stated a fact. I coal from the provinces; so that here was am not in the habit of taunting New Enone article which approached the idea of gland.

STEAMSHIP HARLAN FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., DIREOT FROM PHILA-

0 A. M. o Freight received after FRIDAY EVENING, stb inst. The new Iron U. S. Mail Steamship HARLAN, Forbes, master, 1.500 tons register, 18 now rapidly loading at the Steamship Wharf at Vine street, and having nearly all of her cargo engaged, or going on For freight or passage, having splendid state-room accommodations, apply to

EISHOP, SON & CO., 165 Arch street.

terior or Teras. mh6-tf MEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX ANDRIA, Georgetown and Washington via thesaneake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria, Va., form the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knorville, Nashville, Dalton and

14 North Wharves, J. B. Davidson, Agent at Georgetown: M. Eldridge & N., Agents at Alexandria

18 North Wharves. mb7 mb7 FOR CARDESAS.—the A1 fast sailing brig KA: AHDIN, Sunders, master, having most above positively on Tuesday, 1sth inst. For balance of freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock street whart.

wharf. mh7-6t WANTED.-Vessel about 300 tons capacity to tona coal for Charleston, S. C. Another about 200 tons capacity for a voyage to st. Mary's. Ga., and back. Apply to EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., Dock street wharf. mh3-5t 

Co., Dock attreet what: Difference of the set of the s

NOTICE - All perions are hereby cantioned agains harboring and trusting any of the crew of the Danish brig DENMARK, as no debts of their contract-ing will be paid by captain or consignees, WORK MAN & CO., Consignees, 123 Walnut street.

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PAISINS AND LEMONS-Bunch, Layer and Seed The Resister and Malaga Lemons, landing from bark La Plata, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSS DER + CO.; 108 South Delaware avenue, how man to the

FOR SALE-A Mcdern RESIDENCE with side yard, on the South side of GREEN Street, between laventieth and Twenty-first. Lot 25 by 117 feet, Pos-session in thirty days. S. H. GARTLEY, mh6-6t\* 168 South Fourth Street. 

 mh66t\*
 168 South Fourth Street.

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 In excellent order-lot 21 feet by 149 to Winter street.

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 mh3:tf;
 Inquire, No. 18 South Front Street,

 mh3:tf;
 Inquire, No. 18 South Front Street,

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 Part of the purchase money can remain. Apply to

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# Mr. Washburne (Ill.)-It was not in the