XXXIXth Congress-First Session.

ICLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.-At one o'clock the pending Constitutional amendment on the subject of representation was taken up. Mr. Sumner (Mass.) took the floor, and made an eloquent and elaborate oration on the Constitutional Amendment on the subject of representation. He said:

sident, the proposition now before you is the most important ever brought before Congress unless perhaps we may except the amend-ment abolishing slavery, and to my mind it is the most utterly reprehensible and un-pardonable. The same sentiment which led us to hail the abolition of slavery with gratitude as the triumph of justice, should make us reject with indignation a device to crystalize into organic law the disfranchisemen

The crime which I now arraign is against four miltion persons, constituting a considerable portion of the people of the United to whom we are bound by ties o gratitude, and who are to us fellow-citizens From the moment I heard this proposition first read at the desk I have not be to think of it without pain. The reflection that it might find a place in the Constitution or even that it might be sanctioned by Con gress, is intolerable, and this becomes more so when I call to mind the circumstances by which we are surrounded, and the exigency of the hour. For four years rebellion, in the largest proportions known to authentic his tory, raged amongst us, threatening to rend false men who warred on the republic were three milli n slaves, shut out from rights o all kinds, and compelled to do the bidding of masters.

These slaves became our benefactors. They were kind to our captive soldiers sheltering them, feeding them, supplying their wants, and guiding them to safety Thus, in the very heart of the rebellion there was a filial throb for the republic. At last arms were put into the hands of these benefactors, and two hundred thousand brav representatives of an unmustered host, leaped forward in defence of the na tional cause. The republic was saved. The rebellion was at an end. Meanwhile the good President who at that time guided our affairs put forth his immortal proclamation declaring that "these slaves are and hence forward shall be free;" and not stoppin with the declaration, he proceeded to an nounce that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, "will recog nize and maintain the freedom of such per

Thus was the republic solemnly pledged to these benefactors. first by the ties of gra titude that should beenduring and secondly by an open promise in the face of the civil ized world. And this pledge was taken up and adopted by the people of the United States, when by a constitutional amendment, they expressly empowered Congress to maintain this freedom by appropriate legislation. And now, sir, called as we are to re-adjust the foundations of political power, which are naturally changed by the disappearance of slavery, and called also to perform sacred promises to benefactors in harmony with sacred promises of our fath ers, while at the same time save the name of the republic from dishonor, and see that the national peace is not imperiled. Congrees is about to liquidate all these inviola-ble obligations by a new compromise of human rights, and so far as it can to place this compromise in the text of the Constitution, thus establishing a false foundation of political power, violating the national faith, dishonoring the name of the republic, and

imperiling the national peace Mr. Sumner next argued the powers of Congress to enfranchise the blacks, and, after quoting from Supreme Court decisions that by the abolition of slavery the blacks of the country became citizens, h said, therefore, I do not hesitate to say that when the slaves of our country became citizens, they took their place in the body politic as a component entitled to equal rights and under the pro-tection of these two guardian principles: First. That all just government stands on the consent of the governed. And Secondly, That taxation, without representation, is tyrannical. And these rights it is the duty of Congress to guarantee as essential to the idea of a republic. The aspiration of Abraham Lincoln in his marvelous utterances at Gettysburg was, that the "govern-ment of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the earth." But who will venture to exclude millions of

citizens from the people?

Mr. Doolittle having shown, as he thought, that the representation of the South would not be increased, argued in favor of repre sentation according to the number of voters.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) rose to address the Senate, but on motion of Mr. Johnson, the further consideration of the subject was post poned till to-morrow at one o'clock.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) moved that the Sen-

ate take up the bill for the admission of Colo-Mr. Sumner-I hope it will not be pro-

ceeded with now. Mr. Ramsey-I hope we shall at least give it one reading at present, and thus proceed

from time to time till we get through with it. Senators are here waiting for action of this kind. It is due to them to give it one reading at least. Mr. Clark (N. H.) did not suppose the bill could be considered in full to-night. The

Senate ought to set an early day for its con-Mr. Ramsey—This is the earliest possible day the Senate can consider it. I hope it

will consider it now Mr. Wilson said the constitutional amendment was now pending, and it would be better to dispose of that first. The Colorado bill was not likely to pass without discussien. Therefore, he hoped the Senate would go into executive session.

Mr. Trumbull spoke in favor of taking up the Colorado bili. The Senate could proceed as far as possible with it this evening, and so from time to time until passed. He would express no opinion at this time as to whether Colorado had formed her State constitution in accordance with the enabling act which entitles her to admission.

Mr. Sumner hoped the bill would not be taken up to-night. He had prepared an amendment which he intended to offer to it, but he had not brought it with him to-day. He had received several letters from Colorado which he desired to read when the bill was up, but he was not prepared to do so

The bill was taken up and read a second time, and made the special order for Mon-day next at one o'clock.

After the consideration of private bills, the Senate at five o'clock adjourned. House.—Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the House bill to incorporate the Great Falls Ice Company of the District of

Columbia. Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) opposed the bill, because this was special legislation. If the object of Congress was to enable the residents of Washington to supply themselves with ice cheaply, the proper way was to leave the business open to competition, just as the business of selling meat, vegetables, groceries, or any thing else was left open If, on the contrary, Congress desired to in-augurate a system of special legislation for the benefit of a few favored persons, this was an excellent way, and an excellent time to do so. The title of the bill should be changed so as to make it read "a bill to raise the price of ice in the city of Wash ington, and to insure profits which cannot otherwise be had from that business to the persons herein named." He was entirely opposed to this whole bill. If anything of the sort was necessary Congress could pass a general law under which companies could organize. He also objected to this bill be-

cause he understood it allowed the company to sell its ice in Washington, or elsewhere; and he asked the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ingersoll), whether that was not so? Mr. Ingersoll-I should not be surprised Mr. Conkling inquired where "elsewhere

Mr. Ingersoll had not consulted an atlas to find out. [Laughter].
Mr.Conkling denounced the whole system

most vicious Mr. Ingersoll stated that the proposition did not interfere in the least with any pri vate enterprise. The bill was simply t allow persons having capital to orga company for supplying the citizens of Washington with ice. He had heard a great deal said of the extortions of Washington, but knew nothing of them. Prices here were not in excess of prices in New York Mr. Grinnell asked what he thought of

Mr. Ingersoll replied that house rents were higher in New York, reaching from four to six thousand dollars a year. Mr. Grinnell remarked that such house

ouse rents here.

were not to be had here.

Mr. Ingersoll admitted that, but insisted that, for the same classes of houses, rents were no higher here than elsewhere. Mr. Stevens suggested that if the gentle-man from Illinois had been well treated

here it accounted for his course, but others had not fared quite so well. Mr. Ingersoil stated that he was treated like a gentleman everywhere. [Lnughter] Mr. Conkling (solemnly)-Will the gen leman allow me one very quiet remark?

Mr. Ingersoll, (more solemnly)-No. sin Mr. Cankling moved that the bill be laid on the table, and called for the yeas and nays.
The yeas and nays were ordered and aken, and resulted yeas 69, nays 58. So the

bill was laid on the table.

The bill which was passed over yesterday concerning the fire department of Washing ton city, was taken up, considered and

Mr. Washburne (Ill.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported to the House the testimony taken by that committee in relation to the States of Louisiana, Texas and Florida, which was ordered to be

The morning honr having expired, Mr. Latham, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, print 20,000 copies of the address of the Speaker, and of the eulogy of Senator Cres vell on the life of Henry Winter Davis deivered in the House on the 22d of February. On motion of Mr. Stevens, it was ordered that the address and eulogy be printed in

the Globe.
On motion of Mr. Latham, the Senate amendment to the joint resolution giving the consent of Congress to the transfer of the counties of Berkley and Jefferson to the State of West Virginia, was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) moved that five thon sand copies of the joint resolution to admit Tennessee, with the testimony accompany ng documents, reported from the Reconstruction Committee, be ordered to printed. Referred to the Committee or Printing.
Mr. Schenck (Ohio) reported from the

Committee on Military Affairs a blll to reorganize and establish the army of the United States, which was read twice. committed and ordered to be printed. Mr. Latham (W. Va.) asked and obtained leave to have printed a bill which he de

sired to offer as a substitute for the bill to protect all persons in the United States in heir civil rights. Mr. Raymond stated that he had voted

vesterday against the amendment offered by Mr. Schenck, in reference to cadets at the Military Academy, but his vote was not re-Mr. Perham (Maine) from the Committee

on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pen-Read twice and recommitted. The Speaker presented a report from the Secretary of the Interior, in reference to the

The Speaker also presented several resolutions of the Legislatures of New Mexico, in relation to a State government for that territory and a capitol building, and asking for a change in the organic act of the terri tory in relation to the jurisdiction of probate judges and for a penitentiary, all of which were appropriately referred.

The Speaker also presented reports of the United States Revenue Commissioners, in reference to distilled spirits as a source of national revenue, and on the influence o duplication of taxes on American industry, which were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House then went into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the oill regulating trade with the British North American Provinces.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) addressed the committee n opposition to the bill.

Mr. Kelley said that he would have been satisfied yesterday with the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Mary land (Francis Thomas). But to-day that would not satisfy him. The bill should be rejected. It was false in principle and in Jetail, It would diminish the revenues of the country by suspending many branches of industry. As he conned its sections he had become doubtful of its origin, as to

whether it was British or American Many of its feature constrained him to think that it was of foreign and not of American origin. Referring to the ninth section, authorizing the President to terminate or suspend the provisions of the act whenever he thought proper, he reminded the House that we were still living under Democratic Republican institutions. not under a dictatorship. Such power might be exercised by the Emperor of Russia, but po such power had ever been or ever would be confided to a President of the United

Mr. Rogers asked the gentleman to yield. Mr. Kellev-Excuse me. I have no time for side issues. I will attend to them when my distinguished friend has the floor. Mr. Kelley went on to argue that the provisions of the bill were calculated to prostrate many of the leading interests of this counry, and to stimulate the development of he resources of the British provinces. The Reciprocity treaty, he said, was the result of a conspiracy the first object of which was to give the American market to the foreign manufacturer, by destroying every branch

of American manufactures Its second object was, having attained the first, to prostrate the grain growers and provision producers of the West and North, and make them all subject to the slaveholding oligarchy of the South. In port of this view he had extracts read from work printed in Georgia some years since entitled "Cotton is King," Inasmuch as this bill had all the vices of the Reciprocity treaty he should propose the following as a substitute. Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert. "That from and after the 17th day of March, 1866, there shall be levied collected and paid on all articles imported from her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America the same duties and rates of duties now im-

posed by law on like articles imported from other foreign countries." Mr. Kelley asked why we should sacrifice our interests to promote those of the Canadians, who had encouraged rebels to go into the gentleman's (Mr. Morrill's) own district, rob its banks and murder its citizens? The Canadians were our most dangarous enemies because they were our nearest neighbors. He did not find; even in the Christian code of morals, that it is laid down as an injunction that we should ining ourselves to benefit those who would have disseminated poison among us, who would have burned our cities and towns, and who did all that the devilish malice of

ns. He would treat the Canadians as all others—as friends in peace, enemies in war.
He would legislate for them on precisely the same terms as he would for all the res of mankind. This bill might well be entitled a bill to destroy the fisheries, the salt manufactories and the lumber trade of the United States, and to prevent the working of any bituminous coal mines east of the

summit of the Allegheny mountains, and within the limits of the United States. It would ruin all those great branches of industry. Referring to the statement made by Mr. Morrill, yesterday, as to the equality etween exports and imports of bituminous coal in our trade with Canada, Mr. Kelley denied that we exported bituminous coal there. We sent only anthracite coal there, which Canada must have, as she had none The Pennsylvania coal fields of her own. were a God-given monopoly, as with the cotton fields of the South. They asked no protection for them so far as Canada was concerned. If it were constitutional to impose an export duty on anthracite coal, i might be done, and the Canadians would

have cheap coal, why not take the duty of \$1 25 a ton off British coal? Mr. Morrill-Does the gentleman desire an answer?

still buy it. If the gentleman wanted to

Mr. Kelley-Yes. Mr. Morrill—I confess I am not clear that is proper to protect coal at all. I believe it is one of those interests which cannot b increased by protection, and if not the whole foundation of the doctrine of putting a high tariff on it drops out. I think it is so nearly allied to firewood that it is not possible to protect it. As to bituminous coal, do they not use it in Upper Canada for

the purpose of making gas?
Mr.Kelleyansweredthatsomesmall quantity of Ohio coal might have gone there for experimenting in gas, or as ballast, but there was no organized company in Upper Canada for the sale of bituminous coal from Ohio, Pennsylvania, or Virginia. He was not speaking to-day for Pennsylvania interests, but for the interests of poor, wasted, war-bedeviled Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Georgia and all the Southern States. The people of the British Provinces would yet be our countrymen. When British free trade should have impoverished them, and driven emigration from their shores-when the people nada asked to unite their destinies with our—we would give a new evidence that when Providence impelled the erection of our Government it gave us a Constitution which is the fit canopy of a continent, and which will yet crown one,

Mr. Briggs (Mich.), next addressed the committee, in opposition to the bill, partic ularly to that part of it relating to lumber. He thought the duty which the bill imposed on Canadian lumber was too low. was opposed to an ad valorem on lumber, because it was sible to have such a duty honestly collected. The district which he had the honor to represent was very largely interested in the uanufacture of lumber, and he did not doubt that Congress was willing to place

American manufactures at least on an equal ity with the Canadian. He gave notice that at the proper time he would move to amend the bill by increasing the duty on pine, when manufactured into boards and planks, from one dollar to three dollars per thousand feet. Mr, Wentworth (Ill.) said that he looked

upon this as the most important bill that would come before Congress this session. It was a sort of a twofold bill, carrying a great deal more in it than actually aped on its face. It was a sort of treaty made by the House without asking th Senate to take the responsibility conferred upon them by the Constitution. The House was asked to consider whether there should be another Reciprocity treaty. If so, he knew no individual who could be better trusted to draw it up than the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Morrill). He took it for granted that Congress was not going to adjourn very soon, although he had heard of a recess being talked of. Before Congress presed it could see the practical tion of doing without a treaty. If he could have his own way about this he would have the bill recommitted, with instructions to omit all that appertains to the Reciprocity

reaty, and then in sixty or ninety day Congress could see how the matter went on Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) also spoke against the bill, contending that there was no reaon why any distinction should be made in favor of the Canadians rather than in favor of the people of any other foreign country. There was as much reason, he held, to have special tariff with Cuba as with Canada. The true course was to leave this matter the operations of the general tariff; but is this bill was to pass, he gave notice that he

would offer various amendments to it. Mr. Phelps (Md.) also spoke against the bill on the same general grounds as were taken yesterday by his colleague (Mr. Francis Thomas). He declared his concurrence in the amendment suggested by his coleague, to strike out of the first section of the bill all that imposed a duty on coal leaving that whole subject to be regulated

by the tariff of 1864. Mr. Hogan spoke in support of the bill He thought it time to inquire whether the vere not running protection into the ground and whether the great masses of the peopl had not a right to some little protection for their interests. Gentlemen here were de manding increased duties-some on fish others on wool, others on coal, others or lumber; but nobody had proposed to guard the interests of the consumers. As to coal, more money had been made by the coal mer within the last few years than ever before Mr. Whaley referred the gentleman for a refutation of that assertion to the statemen made vesterday by the eloquent gentleman

from Maryland, Mr. Francis Thomas. Mr. Hogan replied that he was a representative in the American Congress, advocated no local interests, but looked to the interests of the whole people. He did not propose to do anything which would have a tendency to raise up great moneyed arisin the country that would crowd down the masses of the people after fighting four years to put down another aristocracy in another portion of the country. protection, he asked, was given to the poor men who dug the coal? These men had been compelled to rise en masse to secure

tair wages for their labor. Mr. Strouse desired to correct the gentle-man. He represented the most extensive coal fields in Pennsylvania. His county (Schuylkili) had shipped to tide water, in 1865, between four and five millions of tons of coal. All these stories about miners strikes were gross exaggerations. There was no more liberal class of employers in the world than the coal employers of Pennsylvania. A majority of the works were carried on. not by companies, but by individuals. The wages of workmen at the mines reached five dollars per day, The objection he had to this bill was that it imposed too low a rate of duty on Canadian coal. For his part he would legislate twice for the American people rather than one for a foreign people.

Mr. Hogan—So would I. Did you ever know a laboring man in the coal fields of Pennsylvania get rich digging coal? Mr. Strouse-Thousands of men.

Mr. Hogan declared he was glad hear it. Mr. Griswold stated that there was no class of laborers in the country who have been paid such exorbitant wages as coal operators. They had earned from five to

ien and fifteen dollars per day. Mr. Hogan-Good for them. I am glad of it. But I rather take it that that has risen from the enormous profits made by the proprietors of coal mines. Proceeding to discuss the question of wool, he was interrupted by

Mr. Grinnell, who asked why it should not be protected by a duty of ten cents per Southern madmen could suggest to injure pound, when the hemp raised in the gentle-

man's district was protected by a duty of orty dollars a ton?

Mr. Hogan replied that protection did not benefit the people of Missouri, at they could have no competition for their hemp. Returning again to the question of iron. Mr. Hogan said he had been told by an iron

account of the high tariff there was no English iron in the market. Mr. Strouse contradicted that statement saving that iron was imported now not only from England and Wales, but from Sweden

dealer in New York the other day, that or

and Norway.

Mr. Griswold stated that a report would he made in a few days from the Board which had been investigating the industria interests of the country, which would prove that on the capital invested in manufactures in this country there had been only an average profit of two and a half per cent.fo the last twenty years.
Mr. Hogan thought that that report would

be a great curiosity, and he should like to see it. He knew that these statements were lugged out of manufacturers; that they bated to tell they were going absolutely to ruin; that they built splendid palaces and extensive factories so as to indu suppose they were getting rich, and that they were at last compelled to admit that they had not made a red. [Laughter. Facts, however, were stubborn things These manufacturers had been growing rich, had been fattening on the life blood of the people, while the masses of the peopl were not protected in their interests. He warned the House of the danger of carrying

this thing too far.

Mr. Morrill said that he perceived by the temper of the House that the present bill was likely to be amended, possibly lost. He had been an earnest and ear v advocate of the termination of the reciprocity treaty, but he perceived that the House had advanced very much beyond his sentiments. He had desired the termination of this most unre ciprocal of reciprocal treaties that the wi f man ever devised, hoping that we might be able to obtain all that was obtained under it and yet obtain no very con siderable amount of revenue from our trade with Canada. It seems, however, that the House was not ready even for that. judged that the House was disposed either to take no action at all, or to kill the bill, or to recommit it. He proceeded to discusvarious arguments made against the bill, particularly by the representatives of the coal interest, and remarked, as a curious circumstance that the Senators from the States most interested in the coal trade had without exception voted for the Reciprocity treaty, which admitted Canadian coal fre of duty, while this bill imposed a duty of fifty cents per ton. He did not see any evidence of the bankruptcy of coal com-He did not see any panies, of which the gentleman from Mary land Mr. Francis Thomas: had spoken s

elequently. Mr. Stevens stated that under the operations of the Reciprocity treaty three panies that were employed in mining bita

Mr. Morrill admitted that that might be, as some men would fail in any business. It was the lot of all business to furnish some He warned gentlemen that if this bill did not pass, the animals—horses, sheep cattle and hogs-that are produced Canada would come in here free of duty after the 17th of March. It would be un fortunate for the country if the bill did not pass in some form.

Mr. Brooks said that he would not have

risen to obtrude any remarks on the committee on a subject that had been discussed with an ability and ingenuity reminding him of ancient times in the House, and de monstrating that upon subjects which interest our own race there was as much ability as of old, if he had not voted last year with others for an abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty, and if he did not see now, from the tendencies and sympathies of the House, that the moment the bill passed from the hands of the Committee the Whole it would receive its final death blow. He did not believe there would have been thirty votes obtained in this House last year for the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty with Canada, but on the explicit understanding that some sort of recipr in trade would be forthwith re-established either through the treaty-making power, or through the legislative power of the govern-ment; he had voted for its abrogation under a high sense of duty. The people of the United States were at present ground down by their internal revenue taxation, and h had not felt at liberty to let the Reciprocity treaty stand without being at liberty to make some sort of a bargain with the peopl of Canada, that whatever our internal duties might be, some should be levied either by them or by us on our imports from them It was exclusively on that understanding he had voted for the abrogation of the treaty; but he now saw in the additional claims of those who represented the lumber interests and the coal and other interests of this country that advantage was to be taken of the present opportunity, and that never again were we to have reciprocity with the neighboring provinces. On the contrary, we were to impose as high duties as could be imposed upon their products-higher, if possible, than those now levied under the general tariff bills. If that were to be so, he never should so regret any vote that he gave in his life as he would regret the vote he had given last winter for the abrogation of the treaty. He had given it with the un-derstanding that it should be substantially renewed. He spoke of the people of the provinces as being connected with us by kindred and by blood, and as rightfully belonging to us. He hoped to live to see the day when, on this floor and in the Senate chamber, seats would be occupied by Repesentatives and Senators from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward' sland, and all the other American depen-

dencies of Great Britain. S Mr. Spaulding asked whether the last House did not vote against a proposition for Board of Commissioners to negotiate a new treaty.

Mr. Brooks replied that he believed it did: ut it was because it knew that Congress had the power in its own hands to renew the treaty by legislative action. It was on that ground, and no other, that he had so voted nd he regretted to see now that there was no disposition to renew the treaty, but there was a disposition to aggravate the obstacles of a reciprocal trade. The gentleman from Visconsin (Mr. Eldridge) now before him rebuked him at the time for the vote he gave, and says now that he had voted differently because he entertained no such

confidence in a coming Congress.

Mr. Brooks went on to say that the geographical configuration of Canada, interlacng interlocking and intertwining the whole merican continent, from Passamaquoddy in Maine to Puget's Sound, on the Pacific rendered it impossible for the United States o keep up the same rates of duties as with oreign countries. There was not power enough in the government to collect th night duties which the general tariff imposed Therefore, common sense and self-interes like demanded the establishment of reci-

procal trade with Canada. The abrogation of or interference with sixty-four millions of trade, was a serious undertaking, and if it were undertaken and accomplished, there would, before a hun died days, come an outcry from the frontie and from all over the country, for a renewa of the trade. Speaking of the coal trade, h asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) how many failures he said here had been in that trade?

Mr. Stevens replied that he had knowledge of two or three failures in the Cumberland region where companies had been revived and where the renewed capital had been Mr. Brooks said ninety out of a hundred

merchants failed, but that was no reason of bounty of traders Mr. Kelley interposed a remark that thos.

failures were failures of bituminous oil companies, and that no plea was set up on be-

half of anthracite companies.

Mr. Brooks replied that the best plea in egard to anthracite coal companies was the eloquent plea that came from the masses of the people who, last winter, had to pay from twelve to sixteen dollars a ton coal. As to the profits of the companies he knew that for the last three or four years capitalists in New York who had interests in such companies received at least twenty per cent. on their capital so invested.

Mr. Brooks then showed that on six millions of bushels of barley now imported from Canada by our brewers, such as could nly be raised here in the northern latitudes Maine, Minnesota and Northern Iowa, a duty of 15 cents per bushel would be levied after March 15th, and one very damaging to the brewers in New York, Phi-ladelphia and elsewhere. Such a great taxpaying interest ought not to be thus sacri-

Mr. Blaine said: I am against this bill in all its parts, clean through. It does not protect any man's interests, and swaps all of them off for Canadian interests. I believe the House is against the bill. The business has so lagged this session that if I can I will expedite it by a single motion. I move to strike out the enacting clause of this bill. The question was taken by the tellers, and resulted-yeas 53, nays 68. So the eneting clause was not struck out.

The Committee then rose. Mr. Washburne (III.) said the delegation in Congress from his State had appointed a committee of five of its members, consisting of his colleagues, Harding, Moulton, Cul lom. Thornton and himself, to proceed to West Point to-morrow, to attend the fune ral of one of the most gifted and noblest sons of his own State. He alluded to Colonel Theodore S. Bowers, the Adjutant General terday instantly killed while getting into the cars at Garrison's Landing, opposite West Point. Colonel Bowers was a man of qualities so remarkable, of a patriotism so pure, of a loyalty so devoted, of a character o exalted, whose services rendered during the war had been so great and so valuable to the country that the members of both Houses, in behalf of Illinois, had deemed in fitting and proper to pay a tribute to his memory by being represented at his fune-He would therefore ask leave of ab sence for his colleagues named and himself, for the balance of the week.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, covering a communication from the Secretary of State, in reply to a resolution of the House adopted some days since in reference to a vote of confidence and of extraordinary powers, conferred by the Congress of Mexico upon Presiden Juarez. Mr. Seward states briefly that it is not deemed expedient to furnish the inrmation asked. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs. On motion of Mr. Morrill, an act to de-

clare the meaning of certain parts of the in-ternal Revenue act was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Adourned.

REAL ESTATE.

(RPHANS) COURT SALE—ESTATE OF FIG. (RPHANS) COURT SALE—ESTATE OF FREEMAN, AUCTIONE & R-FRAME HOUSE, BELGRADE Street, above Monigomery Avenne. Under authority of the Orphans Court. for the city and county of Philadelphia, on WEDNE-PIAY, March 21, 1866, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, the following described Real Estate, late the property of Christian Grissim, deceased, vir.

A lot of ground with the frame messuage thereon erected, on the southeasterly side of (West street.) now Belgrace, 149 leet northeasterly from Montgomery avenue, (late West street.) containing in front on Belgrade street 18 feet, and in depth 64 feet.

By the Court. EDWIN A. MERRICK, Clerk O.C.
MARTHA GRISSIM, Administrix.
JAMES A. FRKEMAN. Auctioneer,
mh1,8.15
Store, 42: Walnut street.

mtl.s.15 Store, 42 Walnut street.

Fig. PUBLIC SALE.-JAMES A. FREEMAN,
Line Auctioneer.-PROPERTY No. 402 South FRONT
Street below PINE street, on WEDNESDAY,
March 91st. 1866, at 17 o'clock noon at tae
HILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, the following
escribed Real Estate, viz. All that certain lot of
round with the three story brick house, and threestory brick back buildings and bath room thereon round with the three story brick house, and three story brick back buildings and bath room thereon erected situate on the west side of Front street, between Pine and Lombard; being 41 feet front by 100 feet deep. Also the lot of ground at the 8. E corner of the above lot, 20 by 12 feet.

*** The above is a valuable business location, the house harrange, de. The gas fittures are included in the sale.

*** Exoto be paid at the time of sale.

*** Exoto be paid at the time of sale.

*** Store 422 Walnut street.

ecution of the deed.

37 Fermi Can.

38 Fero to be paid at the time of sale.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auct'r,

Store 422 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY

SEAT, about 45 miles from the city, on the

ULD YORK ROAD, half way between Fisher's lane
and Branchtown, containing about five acres. The
improvements consist of a two-story double stone
dwelling house, rough cast, with piazza on two sides,
two pariors, dining room, library and two kitchens
on the dirst floor. Four chambers, b th room water
closet on secord; and/four good chambers in the attic.
spring and hydrant water in the larver kitchen, furrace in the cellar thaj heats the whole house, and gas
in every room except two of the attics.

The outbuik logs consist of a large new car-tage
house and stable, with stalls for five horses, and plenty
of car-fage room, a larve ce house filled withice, &c;

The grounds are handsomely laid out, and abuncantly shaded. Apply at 139 Spruce street. Bit-6t

PUBLIC SALE OF A BEAUTIFUL FARM,

of stacres, in BUCKS COUNTY, 2, of a mile from
white Hall Station, North Pennsylvania Raliroad—
good frame house, two stories high, five rooms, with
kitchen and wood-house attaches; barn, wagonhouse, corn-crib, spring house over an unexcepformable spring; well shaded, excellent fruit in
all their varieties; beautifolly situated, joining the Neshamony creek Will be sold on accommodating terms.
Sale on FRIDAT, March wh. at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the
premises. Take cars at Third and Thompson, at 8.35
o'clock, for White Hall Station.

CHESTNUT HILL—FOR SALE—The handmind the stream of th

o'clock, for White Hall Station. mhr-24

CHESTNUT HILL -FOR SALE-The handsome double Stone Residence, with parior, library, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, six
chambers on the second floor, and every city convenience, situate on the northeasterly corner of Summit sto set and Prospect avenue, within three minutes
wak from the Railroad Depot. Lot is feet front by
50 feet deep, handsomely improved with large shade
and every reen trees. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508
Walnut street.

Walnut street.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE AND DESI PABLE FARM in the Twenty-third Ward, 10 miles from Market street, adjoining the village of Bustleton, containing 30 acres. Improvements fine, and land in a high state of cultivation, with plenty of shade, fruit and water, and everything in first rate order. Apply at 102, Chestnut street, second floor, between 10 and 2

order. Apply at 102 chestual steets seen also most, seen the end of the seen to and 2 feet and the seen the state and carriage house, ice house and 2½ seres of ground, beautifully located on Thorps 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. GUMBEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

J. M. Gt Male 1 & SONS, 508 warmt street.

FOR SALE—A large and commodions RESIDENCE, nearly new, well built, and in good repair, with stabiling, large garden and pasture ground
attached, in a healthy and convenient location, near
a station on the Philadelphia and Treuton Railroad,
nine miles from the city. Inquire at No. 25 South
SIXTH street mh7-614 SIXTH street mh7-512

FOR SALE.—The three-story brick RESILim DENCE, situate No. 715 South NINTH street;
has the modern conveniences, 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
possession given. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508
Walnut street,

oo'session giv WEST SPRUCE STREET. FOR SALE-A bandsome four-story brick Dwelling, with three-stery double back buildings, and having every modern convenience, situate on north side of Spruce street, west of Seventeenth, Lot 20 feet front by 105 feet deep to a 0 feet wide street. Early possession given. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street. WEST SPRUCE STREET.-FOR SALE-A

FOR SALE - A Modern RESIDENCE, with side fill yard, on the South side of GREEN street, between Iwentieth and Twenty-first. Lot 25 by 117 feet. Possession in thirty days.

S. H. (HARTLEY, Mht-6t*

FOR SALE - A desirable three-story brick HOUSE, 225 South Ninth street- all modern impr. venents; immediate possession given. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real kistate Brokers, 483 Walsut street.

FOR SALE A DESIRABLE THREE STORY brick house, with three-story double back buildings, 1401 Thompson street; all modern improvements. Apply to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 433 Walnut street.

FOR RENT-A very desirable furnished House, south side of WALNUT street, near Broad suitet. Apply to C. H. MUIRHEID, No. 205 Youth SIXTH street.

FOR SALE—The Elegant HOUSE, with every modern improvement. No. 214 West Washington modern improvement. No. 214 West Washington Square. LEWIS H. LEDNER. 152 S. Fourth street. 152 S. Fourth street. 153 S. Fourth street. 150 S. Fourth street. 15 NN & SOP S. 68 Walnut street.

FOR SALE-The valuable BUILDING LOTS

standed on Spring Garen street, west of Eight
standed on Spring Garen street, west of Eight
ternia immediately adjoining the new Baptist Church
ter front by 180 feet deep to Brandy wine street
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REAL ESTATE.

GEORGE ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—ESTATE OF DR. WILLIAM DARRACH, Decessed.—JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER.—BUILDING LOTS, MANAYUNK.—Under authority of the Orphans' COUR, for the City and County of Philadelphia; on WELNESDAY, March 21, 1865, at 120 clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, the following described Real Estate, late the property of Dr. William Darrach, deceased, viz 1 No. 1—(No. 4 in the order of Court.)—All that certain lot of ground (numbered 19 in a plan of "part of Managuns, laid out for T. B. and J. Darrach, by E. H. Gill," and intended to be recorded, situate, lying and being cn the northeasterly side of High street, now ha the 21st Ward of the City of Philadelphia; beginning at the distance of 100 feet southeasterly from the southeast corner of Darrach and first eterets, and extending thence southeasterly along the said High street 25 feet; thence extending northeasterly the width of 25 feet, between parallel intended to the recorded, situate, lying and tot of ground (numbered 22 in said plan, about 87 feet. No. 2 (No. 5, in the order of Court).—All that certain lot of ground (numbered 32 in a plan of "part of Manayunk, laid out for T. B. and J. Darrach, 1834, by E. H. Gill, Civil Engineer," and intended to be recorded), situate, lying and belng on the westerly side of Clay street, now in the 21st Ward of the etity of Philadel.

lot of ground (numberec 32 in a plan of "partof Manayunk, laid out for T. B. and J. Darrach, 1831, by E. H.
Gill, Civil Ebgineer," and intended to be recorded),
situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Clay
street, now in the 21st Ward of the city of Philadelphia; beginning at the distance of 50 feet southerly
from the southweat corner of Freilinghuysen and Clay
streets; and thence extending southerly along said clay
streets of feet, thence extending westerly from the western line of said Clay street the width of 50 feet, between
parallel lines, at right angles with said Clay street, 125
feet and 6 inches to Hancock street.
No. 3 (No. 6, in the order of Court).—Also, all that
certain lot of ground (numbered 34 in plan aforesaid),
situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Clay
street, aforesaid; beginning at the distance of 50 feet
northerly from the northwest corner of Barrach and
(lay streets, and extending thence northerly along
(the) said Clay street 50 'eet, and thence extending
werterly the width of 50 feet, between parallel lines, at
right angles with Clay street, 125 feet and 6 inches to
Hancock street.
Nos. 4 and 5 (Nos. 7 and 8 in the order of Court).—Also,
all those two certain lots of ground (numbered 43 and
44 in plan aforesaid) situate, lying and being on the
northerly side of Darrach street; beginning at the distance of 100 feet westward from the northwest corner,
of Bradford and Darrach street; and extending thence
westerly 100 feet, thence extending northerly the width
of 100 teet, between parallel lines at right angles with the
northerly side of So feet westerly from the order of Court).—
Also, all those two certain lots of ground (numbered 33
and 52 in the plan aforesaid) situate, lying and being on
the southerly side of Frelinghuysen street, beginning at
the distance of 550 feet westerly from the southwest corner,
of Bradford and So feet westerly from the southwest corner
of Bradford and So feet westerly from the southwest corner
of Bradford and So feet westerly from th

and 6 inches.

25 *50 to be paid on each at the time of sale.

By the Court, E. A. MERRICK, Clerk, O. C.

JAMES DARRACH, Administrator

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer,

mh 1.8.15 Store, 422 Walnut street

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Anctioneer,

mh 1.8.15

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—Estate of WILLIAM CROUT, deceased.—JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.—DWELLING, MAIN STREET,

GERMANTOWN, NEAR THE DEPOT. Under authority of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelpi is, on WEDNESDAY, March 21st, 1888, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at public sale, at the PHILADEL PHIA EXCHANGE, the following described real estate, late the property of William Crout, dec'd, viz. A messuage and int in Germantown, on the northeasterly side of Main street, beginning at a stake set for a corner of this and a lot of ground late of Alexander Armour, on the side of the Main street afor-sald, thence extending by said streen 8. 400 25. E. 44 feet 9 inches to a corner of a lot laid out by Clement Bringhurst, thence by the same N. 40½°, E. about 173 feet 10 inches to a stake set for a corner, thence by stake in the line of land late of Alexander Armour; thence by the same S. 38° 5°, W. 117 feet 6 inches, and S. 48½°, W. 116 feet 8 inches to the 1 lace of beginning.

Est The above lot is 44 feet 9 inches front on the northeasterly side of Mains, street, and about 173 feet deep. The house is a 2½ story frame and stone, with parlor, dining room and kitchen on jurst floor; four bed rooms in second story, and four bed rooms in the attics. The property is about half a square from the Popot, in the business centre of Germantown, adjoining properties of Drs. King and Carmer.

mess centre of Germantourn, adjoining properties of Lirs.

King and Carsner.

Et 300 to be paid at the time of sale.

By the Court, E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.

JOHN J. (ROUT,)

M. S. BULKLEY

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.

mar, 1.8.1b

Store, 422 Walnut street.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—Estate of JAMES

OLASEY, Gereas-d.—JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer.—DWELLINGS, VIENNA and HEWSON Streets, below Wildey street. Eighteenth Ward.—

Under an hority of the Orphan's Court, for the City

Under au hority of the Orphan's Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia, on WEDNEBDAY, March 21, 1865, at 12 o'clock, Noon, will be sold at pub-lic sale, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, the following described real estate. Late the property of James I. Casey, deceased, viz 2 lot of ground with the messuages thereon, situate on the east side of Vienna stree; 16 feet 5% inches northward from the north side of Bedford street, in the late district of Kensing-

enna street, 16 feet 5% inches northward from the north side of Bedford street, in the late district of Kensington; being 17 feet front, and extending in depth eastward of the same breadth on the north line thereof 120 feet to Hewson's reet.

25 feet 11', inches, and on the south line thereof 120 feet to Hewson's reet will be sold according to a plan made by the City Surveyor (Endord street being vacated) and described as folious:

A lot of ground with the improvements thereon, sinate on the sast side of Vienna street, cummencing 5 feet 5½ inches southward from Wildey street, being 17 feet front, and extending in depth between lines parallel, or nearly so, with Girard avenue, 128 feet 11½ inches on the north line, and 130 feet on the south line to Hewson street, on which it fronts 16 feet 11½ inches, A three tory brick house with frame buildings, 15 erec, ed on the Vienna street frort, and a two-story frame house with two-story kitchen on Hewson street.

house.

EClear of all incumbrance.

ESito to be paid at the time of sale.

By the Court, E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.

**RENY S. CASEY, Trustee.

Inches Trustee.

**In at Public Sale, at the PHILA DELPHIA EXCHANGE, the following described Real Estate, viz: All that lot of ground with the two two-story brick, and one frame dwellings thereon erected, on the S. W. corner of Shippen and Guilford streets, in the Fourth Ward of the city; containing in front on Shippen street 30 feet, and on Guilford street of feet.

The above will be sold together as one property, unless purchasers desire to have it divided. Has the corner property can be sold, 15 by 41 feet to a three-feet alley, the one adjoining on Shippen street of the same dimensions, both with the use of a three-feet alley the one adjoining on Shippen street of the same dimensions, both with the use of a three-feet alley leading into Guilford street; and the frame house and lot on Guilford street is by 35 feet, reserving to the others the use of the alley.

Est TERMS CASH.

LAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer, mhl, 8.15

Store, 42 Walnut street.

mhl.8.15 JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer, mhl.8.15 Store, 12 Walnut street.

LIOWES, Deceased JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer, FOUR FRAME HOUSES, BRING-HURST STREET, GERMAN, OWN. Under anthority of the Orphans' Court, for the City and County of Philadelphia. On Wadnesday, March 21st, 1886, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public sale, at the PHILADELPHIA ENCHANGE, the following described Real(Estate, late the property of Ellan (Cowes, deceased, viz. A lot of ground with the four frame messuages thereon erected, beginning at a corner the S. F. side of Bringhurst street, at a corner of lot No. 7, sold to John Stratley, thence extending along Bringhurst street, No. 55; E. 40 feet to a corner of lot No. 9, sold to Allen Ridgway; thence alone the line of said lot S. 480 L./ E. 21 feet; inches to a corner in the line of land formerly of Peter Deal, and now or formerly of John Ashmead; thence along the same S. 410 St. W. 40 feet to a corner, thence by said lot No. 7. N. 88 10', W 21 feet 8 inches to the place of beginning.

T. S. Stot to be paid at the time of sale.

7 N. 48° 10', W 212 feet 8 inches to the place of beginning.
EE. \$1.0 to be paid at the time of sale.

By the Court, E. A. MERRICE, Clerk O. C.

JAMES A. PRSEMAN, Auctioneer.

Mhl-8-15 Store 12 Walnut street,

Biore 12 Walnut street,

REAL ESTATE—JAMES A. FREEMAN,

Isse, at 12 o clock, Noon, will be sold at Pablic Sale at the PHILA DELPHIA FNCHANGE, the following described Real Estate, viz—No. 1. DWELLING, No. 910 bergeant street, A two-and-a-half story brick honse, with two-story brick back building and the lot of ground, situate on the south side of Sergeant street, (No. 910,) between Ninth and Tenth, Race and Vine streets, being 18 feet sinch sfront by 86 feet deep, with the use of a 4-feet alley leading into Sergeant street, soloon parlor, hot and cold water, gas bath, &c., fine yard with grape vine, &c.

No. 2—DWE LING, No. 1220 Cherry street. A three-story brick dwelling on the south side of Cherry street, (No. 120); being 18; feet tront by 57½ feet deep to an alley, leading into Juniper street, with the use ther-for, has in basement, kitchen, dining room and vault.

rault.

\$\frac{\parabox{\parab mh1,8,15

mh1,8,15

Store, 422 Walnut street.

REAL ESTATE.—JAMES A. FREEMAN.

Mill Auctioneer.—DWELLING, No. 251 SouthEith HTH Street.—Cn WEDNES AY, March 21, 1886,
at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the
PH1LADELPH1A EXCHANGE, the following describtd real estate, viz.: All that certain three-story
brick dwelling with two story back building, and lot of
ground thereto belonging, situated on the east side of
Eighth street, above Spruue, 8842 feet northward of
Orage street, (No. 251); being 19 feet 6 iaches front,
and extending in depth 101 feet to a 9 feet wide alley
running from Locust to Orange street, with the pulvilege thereof. lege thereof.

And the said, hot and cold water, range, 3as, &c.

And \$5,000 may remain on mortgage if desired by the

ST Has both, hot and cold water, range, gas, &c.

To No.00 may remain on mortgage if desired by the purchaser.

To Clear of all incumbrance.

To Immediate possession can be given on the cree value of the deed.

Store \$2.0 to be paid at the time of sale.

The Store \$2.0 to be paid at the time of sale.

Store \$2.2 Walnut street.

To RPHANS COURT SALE — Estate of Stilled Mark A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer. HOUSES Nos. 20 U. 2033.

THEEMAN, Auctioneer. HOUSES Nos. 20 U. 2033.

2035 and 2037 MURRAY Street. Under authority of the Orphans' Court, for the city and county of Philladelphia, on WEDNESDAY, March 21. 1866, at 12 or lock. Noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the PHILA DELPHIA EXCHANGE, the following described real estate, late the preperty of *corpe C Collins, deceaser. v. 2. All those four certain three story brick, buildings and the lots of ground thereto attached, situate on the north side of Murray street, betached, situate on the north side of Murray street, between "Twentieth and like the containing in front or breadth is feet, and indepth 60 fet. Subject, each of said lots, to an annual cound read of \$75.

To Will be sold separately.

The Street Hard Court.

MARIA LOUI-A COLL NS. *Recentrix.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, Auctioneer,

FOR SALE LOW, WITH IMMEDIATE POSTER.

The Street, near Twentieth. Apply to J. H. WHEEL LER, No. 112 couth Fifth street,

IND. 2021.