THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN; PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1866.

## XXXIXth Congress-First Session. [CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE .- The Senate at half-past twelve o'clock took up the bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from public stores and bonded ware houses, and for other purposes, on which

ment to the bill:

ent, shall be entitled to exercise

Mr. Le Blond rose to debate and the morn

government,

nittee.

expedient.

on Patents.

clined to yield for the motion.

the pending motion, was to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. Mr. Sprague took the floor in continuaech against the bill. At the conclusion of Mr. Sprague's remarks the bill was before the Senate, as follows :

SECTION 1. That on and after the passag of this act, and until the first day of April, 1866, any goods, wares, or merchandise, under bond in any public or private bonded warehouse, upon which the duties are un paid, may be withdrawn for consumption, id the bonds canceled on payment of th duties and charges prescribed by law, and any goods, wares, or merchandise deposited in bond in any public or private bonded warehouse, on and after the first day of April aforesaid, and all goods, wares or erchandise remaining in warehouse unde bond on said first day of April, may be withdrawn for consumption within one year from the date of original importation, on payment of the duties and charges to which they may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal, and after the expiration of one year from the date of origi-nal importation, and until the expiration of three years from said date, any goods, wares, or merchandise in bond as aforesaid, may be withdrawn for consumption on navment of the duties assessed in the original entry and charges, and an addi-tional duty of ten per centum of the amount of such duties and charges. SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That

neither this nor any other act shall operate to prevent the exportation of bonded goods, wares or merchandise from ware-houses within three years from the date of original importation, nor their transportation in bond from the port into which they were originally imported to any other port or ports for the purpose of exportation, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed. The vote by which the bill was passed was reconsidered, and the bill was

opened for amendment. Mr, Conness (Cal.) moved to amend by striking out the word "April" where it occurs and inserting the word "May." Adopted.

Mr. Sprague moved to amend by striking out the words "one year" where they occur in the first section, and inserting the words "three months." Also, to strike out the words "the expiration of three years from said date," and insert the words "January Ist, 1867." Mr. Sprague said he had other amendments to offer to the bill.

Mr. Riddle (Del.) suggested that the amendments be printed, and the farther consideration of the bill be postponed until to-morrow. Mr. Sprague moved that his amendments

be printed. Mr. Conness called the yeas and nays on the above motion, which was rejected. Yeas

11, nays 22. Mr. Sprague then moved to refer the bill

with his amendments to the Committee on Finance, which was rejected. The vote was then taken on Mr. Sprague's

amendment to strike out the words "one was adopted, providing for a recess of the House daily, except Saturdays, from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  P. year" and insert the words "three months." and it was rejected. M. to 74 P. M. The vote was then taken on Mr. Sprague's

amendment to strike out the words "the expiration of three years" and insert the words "January 1, 1867," and it was reiected.

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Mr. Sprague moved to amend by striking out "ten per cent." in the first section and inserting "twenty-five per cent." Reiected. Several additional amendments were pro-

posed by Mr. Sprague and rejected by the Senate, after which the bill was passed. It now goes to the House; for concurrence in the minwaukie and rearrie of our traine way Company to construct a bridge across the Missispip river, and to establish a post route. Read twice, and referred to Post Of-

York was not before the Senate in an offi-cial form. If it was, he (Mr. Sumner) would feel it his duty to make the same objection to it. But the Constitutions of the robel or not; but lumber is so high now that people cannot build in any part of the country as they would like to. I would like to see this question of lumber treated in th general tariff bill, and I would, cheerfully States and of new States were proper subgive to that interest as liberal a protection jects for the Senate to examine. At the conclusion of Mr. Sumner's re-marks he offered the following as an amend-

as to any other. Finally the debate was closed, and the clause in regard to lumber, was, on mo-Provided, That this act shall not take eftion of

Mr. Blaine, amended so as to read; Op fect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State there shall be no de-Mr. Blaine, amended so as to read. Of lumber, pine, round, split or sided, three quarters of one cent. per cubic foot; when hewn square, one and one-quarter cent. per cubic foot; when sawed, and not valued nial of the elective franchise or any other rights on account of color or race, but all persons shall be equal before the law, and over ten dollars per thousand feet, two dolthe people of the territory shall, by a ma-jority of the voters at a public meeting, publars per thousand feet; when valued over licly convened by the Governor of the terri-tory, declare their assent to this funda-mental condition, and the Governor shall transmit to the President of the United ten dollars per thousand feet, three dollars per thousand feet. The second section of the act applies to all

foreign countries, charging the duties on the importations from abroad on the articles States an authentic statement of such assent whenever the same shall be given; upon the mentioned in it. receipt whereof he shall, by proclamation,

On motion of

Mr. Warner (Conn.) the section was amended by adding the following: On free-stone, sandstone and granite, when in the rough and uncut to dimensions thirty-five announce the fact, whereupon, without any further proceedings in Congress, this act shall take effect. Mr. Stewart (Nevada) replying to Mr. Sumner's objection as to population, said that the Indian troubles at the commenceer cent. ad valorem, and when wrought of cut to dimensions, forty-five per cent. ad

ment of the war had operated against the new State. The population would increase Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved to amend by rapidly, however, and the country would soon be developed. increasing the duty on living animals of all sorts from twenty to thirty per cent, ad Pending the consideration of the above

the Senate, at four o'clock, went into ex-ecutive session, and soon after adjourned. HOUSE.—Mr. Shellabarger offered a reso-Mr. Wilson said that this was the first place where any Western interest was favored in this bill. Last year the value of live Intion, which was agreed to, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report to the House on the constitutionality and animals imported from Canada was seven millions of dollars. He was willing to allow reasonable duties for the protection of th propriety of providing by law that no per-son who is disloyal to the government of the United States, and who has voluntarily enindustry of the country, but he should also

insist that the agricultural interests shall be protected likewise. Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) hoped that the amendment would not prevail, and asked gaged in rebellion against such govern e righ of an elector in any State, or hold office was not beef high enough now to satisf under such government during such dis-loyalty; and providing, also, by law, for

everybody? Mr. Wilson (Iowa) was perfectly willing to compromise on this subject. If they could have the duties reduced on the goods manupersons who have been so engaged in such rebellion being admitted to exercise such elective franchise on proof of loyalty to the factured at the East and consumed at the West, they might be content with lower Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered a resolution

duties on agricultural products. Mr. Brooks replied that this was a propo to print 20,000 extra copies of the reports of evidence taken by the Reconstruction Comsition to raise the price of beef to the con-sumer. He wanted that understood, and

that was argument enough in reply. Mr. Ross (Ill.) argued that live animals ing hour having arrived, the resolution went over till next Monday. Mr. Blaine asked leave to introduce the can be raised cheaper in Canada than here and when the cost of transportation from following: Resolved, That in giving leave, on the 5th the West to Buffalo-the point of competi-tion-was taken into consideration, it would be seen that, even with the proposed duty the Western producers would have no ad instant, for the introduction of a resolve to guarantee a loan for the Mexican Republic, this House does not thereby in any way ap

vantage over the Canadians. Mr. Lynch (Me.) reminded members tha prove such a measure, and it is thereby de-clared as the sense of the House that all the duty on articles of New England pro duction was reduced in this bill, while it chemes looking to the guaranty of Mexican bonds or Fenian bonds are unwise and inproposed to raise the duty on articles Western production. In the general tarif Messrs. Woodbridge and Smith objected. live animals were on the free list.

Mr. Blaine wished to move to suspend the rules, but Mr. Morrill having the floor de-Mr. Wilson (Iowa) thought there was good reason for that, because live animals were embraced within the terms of the Re Mr. Cobb presented a joint resolution of ciprocity treaty, and none were imported from abroad except for the purpose of im-proving stock. They would insist upon the Legislature of Wisconsin, expressing approbation of the legislation of Congress n passing the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and having, at least, a small measure of protect excluding representatives from rebel dis tion for the West.

Mr. Cook (Md.) suggested that the argu-ment so often used here as to protection Mr. Stevens offered a resolution, which stimulating industry, and cheapening home productions, applied as well to agricultural products as it did to coal or iron, or manu-factured goods. There should be sufficient Mr. Radford introduced a bill to amend an act in regard to inventions, patentees, &c. Read twice, and referred to the Committee protection given to the agricultural inter ests of the West to enable them to compet with the agricultural products of Canada a the point of competition-Buffalo. He be Mr. Darling introduced a bill to create the grade of Brigadier-General Commandant in the Marine Corps. Read twice, and referred to Committee on Naval Affairs. lieved that the system of internal revenue and the tariff were so arranged as to operate most injuriously to the agricultural inter-ests of the West, and if Western member thought as he did, they would contrive Mr. Paine introduced a bill to authorize the Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien Railsome means of having a fairer show in these matters in times to come, and have tariff-adjusted so that the West should have equal

the country is men and capital to develop i

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) suggested water as

Mr. Brooks thought that water was very

at London, Liverpool and Havre. The

competition with our farmers in the matter of wheat did not come from Canada, but

from the Baltic and Black Sea

beverage.

resources

amendment by making the duty twentyve cents per bushel instead of fifteen. Mr. Price accepted the amendment. Mr. Wilson (Iowa) showed that even the duty which he proposed would not give western farmers adequate protection against the Canadian producers, as it would cost forty cents a bushel to transport grain from the Mississippi to Buffalo, the point of com-

Mr. Price, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Brocks, denied that in the wine-growing countries of Europe the people were the most temperate. On the contrary, he had been assured by a reliable gentleman who had traveled in Europe, that not only was there much drunkenness with the male sex. but that even the women were in the habit of becoming intoxicated. Lager beer or wine, or anything of the kind never yet conduced to virtue or temperance, and never would.

Mr. Chanler wanted to know whether ice Mr. Price declared that he would not yield to the gentleman from New York, and

did not want any of his, remarks injected into his (Mr. Price's) speech. Mr. Chanler-The squirt is on the other

ide sir. [Laughter.] Mr. Morrill (Vermont) moved to amend

the amendment by reducing the duty to fifteen cents per bushel. He intimated that if the House wished to kill the bill it was taking the course that led to that result. Mr. Morrill's amendment was rejected

and the amendment increasing the duty on barley to twenty-five cents per bushel was agreed to. Mr. Berger (N. Y.) moved to reduce the

the duty on beef from one cent to half a cent per pound. Without disposing of the amendment, the

hour of 41 P. M. having arrived, the Com-mittee rose and the House took a recess until 71 o'clock. Evening Session .- There was quite a large

attendance both on the floor and in the gal leries when the House met at 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> o'clock to night Mr. Allison (Iowa) presented the joint

resolutions of the Iowa Legislature in rela-tion to lands granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of railroads. Re ferred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Van Horn (Mo.) introduced a bill to aid in the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad. Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Moulton (Ill.) the re port of the Commissioner of Agriculture, in asswer to a resolution of inquiry, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture with power to send for persons and papers Mr. Beamen (Mich.), from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back adversely the bill to declare a bridge across

the Hudson riversa highway. Laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Morrill, the Senate's

amendment to the House bill, to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods for con sumption from the public stores and bonded warehouses was taken from the Speaker's tuble and referred to the Committee on

Ways and Means. On motion of Mr. Alley (Mass) the Sen-ate's amendments to the Post Route bill were taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in. Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.), from the Com

mittee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill to regulate the civil service of the United States, and moved that it be referred to a select committee of seven.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) offered a resolution. which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to inform the House what amount money has been paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the transport tion of troops and property of the United States, and what amount is yet claimed by the said company to be due for such ervice.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Ingersoll (111.) in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill regulating

The Committee rose and reported its action. Tue yeas and nays were taken in the H. STEEL & SON House on concurring in the action of the committee, and resulted in yeas 75, nays 52 -so the action of the committee was con curred in. Mr. Schenck asked consent to introduce a

Mr. Schenck asked consent to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the propriety of printing 20,000 extra copies of the reports and lestimony taken by the Select Committee on Reconstruction. Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) objected.

Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules. The rules were suspended and the resolution was introduced and agreed to. The House again went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the construction, preservation and re-pairs of fortifications, &c. The bill appro-priates about a million and a half of dollars. The appropriations for New York fortifi-cations are as follows: Fort Schuyler. cations are as ionows: Fort Schuyler, \$13,000; fort at Willett's Point, \$50,000; ro pairs at Fort Hamilton, \$30,000; Fort Tom-kins, \$50,000; fort at Sandy Hook, \$50,000. The first item in the bill was the appropriation for Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Michigan, \$50,000.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) moved to amend by reducing the amount to \$25,000. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) suggested that each item in the bill be reduced fifty per

Mr. Bidwell (Cal.) had no objection to the proposed economy if it was not made to ap-ply to the Pacific coast. Mr. McRuer (Cal.) addressed the commit-

tee, to show the importance of protecting the harbor of San Francisco. Mr. Beaman (Mich.) showed the import

Mr. Beaman (Mich.) showed the import-ance of maintaining Fort Wayne in good condition, it being within half a mile of the Canadian border, and our relations with England not being very satisfactory. Mr.Trowbridge (Mich.) spoke in the same sense, alluding to the contingency of Fenian troubles on the border troubles on the borders.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) called attention to the fact that the committee seemed determined to "go it blind." There was no more reason why the estimates should be cut down fifty per cent. than there was to cut then down sixty or eighty per cent. The bill was based on the estimates of the War De-partment. It was doubtful policy to practise eccnomy on our fortifications at this time, when we did not know what a year might bring forth in our relations with foreign countries, and particularly with our neighbors. It was not a very statesmanlike act of legislation to take up an appropriation bill and scale it down ten or twenty o

fifty per cent. The committee rose for the purpose o closing general debate on the bill.

The general debate was closed in half a minute, and the House again went into Committee of the Whole. After an hour's discursive debate, going over a very wide range, and indulged in by some score of members the vote was taken on Mr. Farnsworth's amendment, when it appeared that no quorum was present. The rule requiring that in such a case there shall be a call of the House, that tedious proceeding was commenced and gone ugh with

The committee then rose and reported the absentees. At 10<sup>1</sup>; o'clock the House adjourned.

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the amendment of Mr. Conness, which was adopted, viz.: to strike out "April" where ever it occurs and insert "May."

Mr. Sumner said-I ask leave to send t the Chairan amendment, which I hope at the proper time to offer as a substitute for the apportionment amendment to the Constitution which has been under discussion so long in this chamber, and send it to the Chair, and would ask to have it read, in order that it shall be printed. The amendment was read as follows:

Article. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, and excluding Indians not taxed. Provided, that whenever male citizens of the United States, over the age of twentyone years, shall be excluded from the elec-tive franchise in any State, except for par ticipation in rebellion, the basis of repre-sentation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number thus excluded to the whole number of male citizens of the United States over the age of 21 years in such State.

Mr. Sumner-I will merely call attention Mr. Summer—I will merely call attention to the fact that that proposition is not open to any charge of evasion, and I hope it will be adopted. In the second place, it contains no words which can imply any recognition of inequality of rights. In the third place, it contains no words which can imply any recognition of the yight of a Statt a dis recognition of the right of a State to dis franchise on account of color or race Therefore, it seems to me free from the objections adduced against the pending propositions.

The motion to print the proposed amend

ment was agreed to. Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) called up the bill for the admission of Colorado.

Mr. Sumner took the floor in opposition Mr, Sumer took the noor in opposition to the bill, saying he had three distinct ob-jections to it; first, the irregularity of the proceedings which amended the seeming adoption of the State constitution; secondly, the small number of people constituting the population of that territory not being sufficient to justify us in investing it with all the great prerogatives of a State; thirdly, that the State does not come before us now according to the requirements of the ena bling act, with a constitution republican in form and consistent with the Declaration of Independence. Either one of these ob-jections, Mr. Sumner said, would be suffi-Jections, Mr. Summer said, would be sum-cient to make me pause. All three of them, if sustained, will carry you to the conclu-sion that this constitution, at least in its present form, cannot receive the saction of the Someter Speaking of the surface of the saction of the Senate. Speaking of the irregularity of the proceedings, Mr. Sumner read from letters received from reliable authority, he said, to the effect that the convention which framed the constitution of the State was not elected by the people, but was com-posed of delegates appointed at a political caucus, and several of the largest counties in the territory, were not represented the territory, were not represented in the convention, and had no part in making the constitution. Although they represented one-third of the territorial population, the constitution was submitted to the people without: the safeguards and protection of law one week in advance of the annual territorial election, and it was publicly as serted that if submitted on the same day, the people would have voted it down as to

the people would nave voted it down as to the question of population. Mr. Summer said there were but 3,025 votes for the State Constitution, and 2,870 against it, leaving a majority of 155 in its favor. The entire population of the terri-tory was less than 30,000. He (Mr. Summer) thought such a number too small to be recognized as a State ; He then argued that new State Constitution was not republican in form, because it restricted the privi-leges of citizenship to white persons. It might be replied to this that the Constitu-York is not any more republi tion of New can in form than that of Colorado, but he duces? would answer that the Constitution of New

Committee Mr. Bidwell introduced a bill reserving the right of way for certain purposes over the public lands of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Bidwell also introduced a bill to con firm the selection and location of lands granted to the State of California by the United States. Read twice and referred to Mr. Morrill, frem the Committee of Ways

mals provided for in the revenue bill wer repealed, trat would about equal the matter His object was to put Canada precisely where all other foreign nations were; to give her no special benefits, but to leave her and Means, reported back adversely a joint resolution to increase temporarily the duties on imports. Laid on the table. The House then went into Committee of he Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Ingersoll in the chair, and resumed the conto the tender mercies of Great Britain, which would soon impoverish her, cause the re turn of American citizens who had gone ideration of the bill regulating trade with the British American possessions. there with their capital, and induce emi

A debate sprung up on the question of taxing Canadian lumber, which was parti-cipated in at considerable length by Messrs. Blaine, Morrill, Sloan, Scofield, Banks, Ferry, Chandler, Garfield, Conkling and grants to come here from the British Island instead of going to Canada Mr. Randall (Pa.) spoke against the amendment. He looked upon this as a question of cheap beef. The public had been imposed upon for years past by a cou-Milson of Pennsylvania. Mr. Banks (Mass.) discussed the question

not as a matter of revenue so much as in its political aspect. Lumber, he said, was an did not want any legislation to come in that element of power, and it should not be taxed any more than was absolutely necessary. price of beef. There were four millions of people in the insurgent States who are ambitious of ley, showed that the repeal of the interna tax of ten cents a head on slaughtered ani having houses, and all through the fifteen former slave States dwellings and buildings mals could have no such equalizing effec of all kinds had to be rebuilt, and it was as he ascribed to it. Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) also spoke against the amendment. The people of the city which he in part represented asked for no protection, but asked to be allowed to buy part of the policy of reconstruction that they be rebuilt as soon as possible. Mr. Perry (Mich.) remarked, in that con

nection, that there were fine forests in the South awaiting the advent of Northern mechanics, so that any tax imposed upon Ca nadian lumber would have no effect in the South. They had timber enough there to

satisfy all wants. Mr. Blaine (Me.) said that if the gentlesented here, and by having the country repre-sented here, and by having the Committee and the House organized on that basis. Mr. Smith (Ky.) spoke in support of the amendment, as the representative of a beef man from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) ex-pected to have any houses built in the South out of Canadian lumber he must find some and mutton-growing country, a horse coun-try, and a country that raised everything other avenues of trade. The duty he (Mr Blaine) proposed would assist in developing the lumber interest in the Southern States going to support a government. He de clared himself sick and tired of the doctrines He did not think that the lumber interest of of free trade. He did not believe in them Maine would object to the scale of duties rebut did believe in protecting all the inter-Means if they had the slightest assurance that these duties could be enforced. Mr. Garfield (Ky.) thought that if the lumests of the country. The debate was closed on the paragraph and the vote was taken on Mr. Wilson'

amendment, imposing a duty of thirty per cent., instead of twenty as proposed. The amendment was agreed to by so large a majority that the negative vote was not ber interest profited so much during the last ten years, when there was no duty im-posed on Canadian lumber, it could not suffor much when it got the protection proposed in this bill. He hoped that some consider-ation would be given to the interests of concounted. milch cows at twenty per cent. Lost. Mr. Price moved to amend the paragraph sumers.

Mr.Scofield (Pa.) wanted to know whether the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Banks) was willing to remove the tariff on imported cloth, so that the poor freedmen get their clothing untaxed. They wanted clothing as much as they wanted

Mr. Banks feared that an unreasonable duty made unreasonable prices everywhere, and, therefore, he begged the gentleman way to promote temperance was to substi-tute lager beer for whisky and high wines. from Maine (Mr. Blaine) not to press for an unreasonable duty on lumber. Lumber was an article of prime necessity. People must shelter first of all, and that fact should be considered in fixing duties. Mr. Grinnell (Iowa)-Clothing comes

Mr. Banks-No, sir; shelter is the first consideration; In all views of political economy shelter is considered the first neessity of man. Lumber is at such a price now as to check building in New England, The great difficulty in building there is the high price of lumber, and I do not know how that can be remedied by increasing the duties of the the second sec duties on it. Mr. Blaine-Is it any higher in proportion

than the great family of woolen and cotton fabrics which the gentleman's State pro-Mr, Banks-I do not know whether it I

protection for its interests, as the East nac trade with the British North American po for its interests. Mr. Kelley (Pa.) said that he thought his

essions. constituents were as fond, of good beef and consumed as much of it as the constituents Mr. Bergen's amendment to reduce th duty on beef from one cent to 1 per pound of the gentleman from New York (Mi was rejected. Brooks), but yet he was in favor of impos An amendment offered by Mr. Price to ing the duty proposed, and that on the ver broad general principle that what we want i

increase to two cents was agreed to. Mr. Price moved to amend by increasing tha duty on broom-corn from 15 to 25 per If the tax on slaughtered anicent ad valorem. Mr. Morrill made an appeal to the com-

mittee, if it was desired to pass a bill of this kind, to pass it in such a shape as would make it a practical measure. The Committee on Ways and Means had endeavored to make a bill that would be fair and proper as a national measure. He utterly scouted and scorned the idea of legislating in behalf

of special interests. Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) stated that this bill, as leaded down with amendments, outraged the principles of American policy, becaus their was no sort of need for seeking in excesses so enormous a revenue to support the Government. The whole estimates for the year were \$2\$4,000,000, and the Governbination among drovers and dealers, which kept up beef to an exorbitant price. He ment had already revenues vastly in excess of that. The revenues were to be reduced by a diminution of internal taxation and of imwould tend to raise the already exorbitant port duties. As a question of protection the bill, as now loaded by amendments Mr. Garfield (Ohio), in reply to Mr. Keloutraged the American policy in imposing enormous burdens on raw materials. I seemed hardly worth while for the Com

mittee on Ways and Means to struggle against the manifest determination of the House. Mr. Winfield (N. Y.) appealed to the

House to know whether the prices of articles now were not as high as consumers could afford to pay. He felt annoyed at the per-tinacity with which his political friends inin the cheapest market. They wanted to have such a fair and honest adjustment of all the interests of the country as could only be had by having the whole country represisted on the protection of articles in which their own constituents were interested, thus sacrificing and forfeiting their right to ex-amine into propositions for the protection of other articles for which the people are pay-ing prices now which they can ill afford to

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) suggested that a more difficult thing than preparing a tariff bill that would suit all sections, was the prepa-ration of one tariff bill for the British Provinces, another for the West Indies, another for the Russian Possessions, and others for each of the European States. He though that this bill was an outrage on Americon policy in more senses than were indicated n the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling). It was an outrage on American policy to make a tariff in re-gard to one particular country, instead of having a general tariff system. Some years ago the Canadians were gra-Mr. Hubbard (Conn.) moved to admit

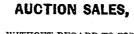
vitating towards us, and if it had not been in reference to barley, not including pearl or hulled, by increasing the rate from ten to for the Reciprocity treaty, it would only have remained for the United States to say whether the British provinces should or should not be attached to this fifteen cents per bushel, and supported his amendment in a short speech. Mr. Brooks opposed the amendment. He Union as a component part. But the Canawas surprised at its being offered by the gentleman from Iowa, who was a temper-ance man, and who must know that the best dians became saucy, and during our late troubles were the most detestable of all the foes and enemies we had. He proposed now to treat them as enemies in war, in peace friends. He wanted no special tariff, but a general one. The outrage on American policy was the attempt at this exceptional legislation in regard to outsiders. Mr. Blaine thought that the House was

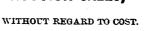
good, (somebody, suggested for washing purposes,) but people would not be content with it, and would have something stronger. decidedly against this bill. He did not suppose there were forty-five gentlemen in the House who would vote for it. There was This increasing, the duty on barley, was really a proposition to increase the price of lager beer. He reminded members that the no use in wasting time on it any further, and he proposed, as a test question, to move to most temperate people in Europe were strike out the enacting clause. The motion, which was not debatable, was people living in countries where wine and people living in countries where wine and beer were cheap. He regarded the amand-ment as a direct. blow at the revenue, and showed that the price of wheat was not fixed at New York, Buffalo or Chicago, but

temporarily withdrawn, in order to allow Mr. Morrill to make a final appeal in sup-

port of the measure. Mr. Stevens then spoke against it, and re-newed the motion to strike out the enacting clause, the question was taken by tellers, and

there were ayes 68, noes 37-so the enacting Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved to amend the clause of the bill was stricken out,





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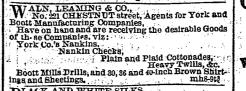
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