CALIFIC DE SE CALLAR DE SE CALLAR interest, manera in income and THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN :- PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1866.---TRIPLE SHEET.

XXXIXth Congress-First Session. (Continued from the Second Page.) Every thirty years we double our popu-[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.] well known. France increased thirty-seven per cent. in sixty years: Russia has grown one hundred SENATE .- Mr. Wilson introduced a joint fifteen per cent', and England one hundred resolution providing that an act entitled an act supplementary to the several acts reirty-one per cent. in the same time; while the increase of our population has lating to pensions, approved March 3, 1865, shall not hereafter be construed as to debeen five hundred and ninety-three per With freedom recognized as the con prive invalid pensioners, or the widows or heirs of any persons who have served ia the army or navy during the late war, of the pension to which they are entitled by

on Pensions.

States.

Committee.

bill.

The Deficiency bill, which was under con-

sideration on yesterday, was taken up at one

Mr. Grimes moved an amendment, which

for the support of the Naval Academy.

The bill was then passed.

cortain emendments.

dition of all, 1876, a century from the decla-ration of Independence, we shall have fifty millions of people, and at the close of the century a hundred millions. In 1950, not long distant, the population of the present territory of the United States will equal two nundred and nity millions, nearly equal to the entire population of Europe. In the hands of such a people the wealth that ap-pears now will be as nothing. They will have penetrated the earth in every direchundred and fifty millions, nearly equal to tion, and brought to profitable investment and useful purposes many now hidden sources of future wealth.

1 1

We have, as the first element, emigration; and, secondly, financial security. Emigration thus far in this country, though a pro-lific source of our strength, has not been al together what it should be. The Secretary of State, as the Speaker of the House knows, sent to us a communication the other day showing that criminals were liberated from imprisonment in the Old World on condition that they should come to the United States It is a well-known fact that early emigration was of a character which would not be said, at the first blush, to be desirable; but in the providence of God it has been of the first advantage. We have never yet reached largely the middle class of Europe. The German States alone, with a population of fifty mil-lion, and an annual increase of six hundred thousand souls, can send us five hundred thousand people every year, mainly from the middle classes; men to occupy our land, men who are skilled in all human pursuits, in wine culture, in the mechanical arts, in the mysteries of mining. Skilled labor is the want of our country, and will furnish, if it can be obtained, an inappreciable increase of industrial power and pro duct. We paid the revolutionary debt in forty-five years. We can paythe present debt in less time. Whether it be three or five or ten thousand millions, with such aid and increase of productive power our debt will be paid, every dollar of it, at the day it is

Mr. Chairman, a fact like that stated to present. the people of Europe opens the door for the emigration of the middle classes of that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adwho can neither buy land nor people, who can neither buy land nor open the heavily closed ranks of privi-leged classes that exhaust the resources of the people and monopolize the wealth and honors of the country. With such accessions to our numbers we

shall be able to discharge our duty to our Government, relieve our people from their taxes, and make known to the world the value of the services of the illustrious men who have died in the defence of the coun-It is in such a contest as this that men and nations win honors that give them immortality. War is but a trivial thing compared with the developments of peace, and if showing what we are capable of in war, we forbear to show to the world what we are capable of in peace, we shall bring upon us dishonor rather than an enduring fame.

The position of America is marvelous When we group these facts that are known to every man they seem incredible. But the other day the Emperor of France stated to the French chamber of Deputies to recommend his Government to his people that the constitution of France was not un-

like that of the United States. In the university at Cambridge a profes sorship has been proposed for instruction in the principles and history of the Ameriin the principles and history of the Ameri-can Government. It is a duty we owe to other Nations, as well as to ourselves, to show them what we are. Why, sir, there is many a man among the editicated classes. of England and France who does not know of England and France who arguage. that we speak the English language.

to reduce the amount of legal tender notes by two hundred million dollars annually. Mr. Sievens read from the Secretary's re-port, in which he says it will not be necessary to retire more than one hundred, or at most, two hundred millions of notes in addition to the compound interest notes, and repeated the assertion that the Secretary asked the right to contract the greenbacks and legal tenders bearing no interest into five-twenties bearing a gold interest of six per cent.

Assuming the Secretary to retire two hundred millions of greenbacks in this way yearly for two years, he would be adding \$24,000,000 annually to the taxes of the reason of holding any office under the Go-vernment; Provided, that the compensation received from the United States as pay or country to pay interest on what was not salary does not exceed eight hundred dollars per annum. Referred to the committee

country to pay interest on what was not now paying a dollar interest. Mr. Wentworth (III.)—Will the gentle-man from Pennsylvania state whether he combats the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury on the ground that his own policy is to concern a summary sooner than the Mr. Poland (Vt.) introduced a bill to fix Mr. Poland (Vt.) introduced a bill to itx the salaries of the District Judges of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It gives five thousand dollars per annum to the Judges of Massachusetts, Southern New York, Ma-ryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern Louising Northern Colifornia, Oragon and will lead to specie payments sooner than the Secretary's, or whether he and those who go with him are not trying to put off the return of specie payments. Mr. Stevens-I am for specie payment

ouisiana, Northern California, Oregon and whenever it can be arrived at without crushing the business of the country to death. Nevada, and to those of all other districts. am for arriving at specie payment and still for allowing the business of the country to go on. The business of the country now has not more circulation than is required. four thousand each. Mr. Harris (N. Y.) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back, with amend-ments, the bill to recognize the Judiciary of Whence this proposition? We have hardly got out of one war till we find another war the United States. A number of the amend-ments are in the form of additional sections made upon the business of the country. Pass this bill, and instead of five hundred ncorporated in the body of the bill. Mr. Stewart (Nevada) introduced a joint millions of internal revenue received last resolution imposing negro suffrage, repu-diation of the rebel debt, and abandonment year, you will not have two hundred and fifty millions next year. The people will not be able to pay their taxes. The busiof claims for emancipated slaves, as conditions for the restoration of the Southern ness of the country will not endure it. Mr. Wentworth (Ill.)--I think I have fol-Referred to the Reconstruction

lowed my friend from Pennsylvania, all through this session, closer than any other man, but when this great Republican party was formed, we who were originally Democrats, took up our cross, a great cross. [Laughter]. I want him to state distinctly whether, if he could fo-morrow, he would was adopted, appropriating one hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars io sup-ply deficiencies in the last appropriation

have specie payment restored? Mr. Stevens—I do not know anybody more able to carry the cross than my friend It goes back to the House for concurrence

from Illinois. [Laughter]. Mr.Wentworth [pressing him to the point regardless of the little parry]—Would you The Naval Appropriation bill for 1867 was taken up, and various amendments were offered. The bill was read three times, and have specie payment to-morrow? Mr. Stevens-If I could have specie payfurther consideration was postponed for the

ment to morrow without derangement. Mr. Wentworth [derisively]—That is what they said in the time of the United States On motion of Mr. Sumner, it was ordered

journs to meet on Monday next. The Senate soon after adjourned till Monday. HOUSE,—The Loan bill was taken up. Mr. Stevens spoke against the bill. He Bank. [Laughter]. Mr. Stevens [in conciliatory tone]—If it were to derange the business of the country I would postpone it. If I could have it without that derangement, I would have it characterized it is a tremendous bill; it pro to-morrow.

posed to confer more power on a single man than was ever before conferred on any one Mr. Wentworth [with a gesture of impatience]-How long will it be before you man in a government claiming to have a Constitution. While he would repose as will have specie payment? [Laughter] Will you compromise on one year? [Shouts much confidence in the present Secretary of the Treasury as any one, no Legislature

of laughter]. Mr. Stevens-No sir; nor two years. Engshould grant such power to any man. land after her great wars with Napoleon ending in 1815, did not return to specie pay With such power conferred on one man, no business community could feel safe; and capital would be withdrawn from business ment till the latter part of 1822.

Mr. Garfield stated that though the law iterprises. The very pendency of this bill there was to go into operation on the 1st of January, 1823, they had practically returned had thrown a damper upon the business of the country, which he had never before seen equaled from the mere introduction of

to specie payment in the spring of 1821. Mr. Stevens-Yes, for small sums. Do gentlemen expect that when Great Britain, He knew of two cotton factories that were in the course of completion, but on which work had been suspended, owing to the pendency of this bill. There was no power more terrible, if exercised permiwith all the commerce of the world, was unable to resume specie payment for eight years after the conclusion of that war, and cionsly, than the power to expand or to confluct currency, which was the engine, the instrument of the business of the counthen did it by such gradual legislation, that there should be no shock, we are to put it in the power of one man to resume specie payment in a single day. But pass this law, ry. This he illustrated by a reference to and the day of specie payment is far distant the course of the United States Bank during its contest with President Jackson, and yet indeed

he ventured to say that that institution had Mr. Wentworth, returning to the charge The gentleman and I are acting together not one-fifteenth part of the power which Mr. Stevens-Not a bit of it. [Laughter.]

not one-internal part of the power which was, by this bill, proposed to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury. He proceeded to comment upon its provi-sions in detail, and stated that by the acts of 1864 and 1865, the Secretary had now the Mr. Wentworth-I think he is honest. [Laughter.] I mean to be. Mr. Stevens-I will indorse you as well

power to convert all the interest-bearing as myself.

description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds author within sound of his voice, and lead him to within sound of his voice, and lead him to John Borden: 49 do Clafin & Partider 112 do Conto which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds autho-rized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amount, in such manner and at such rates as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United

States or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness or certificates of deposit, or ether representatives of value which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress; the proceeds thereof to be used ouly for retiring Treasury note or other obligations issued under any act of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; provided that the act to which s an amendment shall continue in full force in all its provisions, except as modified by this act.

The question was taken, and as the vote was very close there was great interest manifested by members in the probable result. When the roll call was completed it became known that there was a majority only two against the bill, and the leading riends of the measure exerted themselve to prevail on two or three members to change their votes. There was no change, however, except by Mr. Garfield, who

changed to the negative in order to move reconsideration. The vote was yeas 66, nays 68; so the bill

reconsuderation. The vote was yeas 66, nays 68; so the bill was rejected. Yras-Mesars, Allison, Ancona, Baldwin, Banks, Barter, Bidweil, Blaine, Boyer, Brandagee, Brooks, Chanler, Coffroth, Darling, Dawes, Dawson, Delano, Deming, Dennison' Grider, Harding, Hogan, Hooper' Hotchkiss, Hubbard (Conz.), James Humphray, Jas. M. Humphrey, Jones, Kason, Kerr, Ketcham, Lafina, Lathaz, Lawrence (Fa), Lo Blond, Marshall, Mars-ton, Marvin, Jakcher, Morrill, Nicholson, Neell, Per-ton, Marvin, McKuer, Morrill, Nicholson, Neell, Per-ton, Marvin, McKuer, Morrill, Nicholson, Neell, Per-ton, Marvin, Wather, Winfeld, Woodridge, Wentworth, Whaller, Winfeld, Woodridge, Nars-Messrs. Anderson, Baker, Beaman, Bingham, Biair, Boutwell, Broomall, Broosnall, Backland, Bua-dy, Clarke (Obio), Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Dixon. Don-nelly, Eggleson, Ellot, Farquar, Ferry, Garfield, Grin-nell Harding, Habrad (W. Va), Hubbard (N. Y.), Hubbell (N. Y.) Hubbell (Ohio), Hubbard (La Y.), Buiton, Myers, O'Neill, Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Lynch, McCurg, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Merris Mouton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Pike, Pianta Frice, Rice (Mas.), Rico (Me.), Shellabarger, Sioan Starr, Stevens, Stilwell, Francis Thomas, Upton, Walker, Williams. Mr, Garfield moved to reconsider the vote, and Andriel Mis, Moton, The House, at

Mr. Garfield moved to reconsider the vote, and pending this motion, the House, at 11.15 P. M., adjourned, with the understand-ing that to-morrow would be devoted to de-

bate only. Pennsylvania Legislature.

CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.--A protest against the passage of the bill distranchising deserters, signed by all the Democratic Senators, was preented by Mr. Beardslee and read.

The bill authorizing the Frankford Ly-ceum to sell certain real estate was passed. The Senate adjourned until Monday even-

ing at 7½ o'clock. House.-Mr. Ruddiman, from the Local Judiciary Committee, reported negatively an act opening Vienna street through to the

Kensington depot. Mr. Whaun called up a resolution urging Congress to repeal the duty on crude petrowhich was passed.

Mr. Pennypacker, from the Special Comnittee, relative to the cattle disease, presented the following act-Be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful

for any person who may own any cattle ffected by the disease known as the pleuropneumonia, or other contagious disease, to sell, or otherwise dispose of, any cattle from the premises where such disease is known o exist. SECTION 2. That no cattle shall be al-

lowed to run at large in any township where any contagious disease prevails, and the constables of such townships are hereby constables of such townships are hereby authorized and required to take up and confine any cattle so found running at large until called for, and until all costs are paid; and in townships in which there are no constables it shall be the duty of the town clerk to perform this service; and the said officers shall be entitled to receive \$1 for each head of cattle so taken up, and any

do justice to the plighted faith of the Commonwealth, and to the orphan children of the soldiers. [Great applause.] LETTER FROM COLONEL BADEAU.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 15, 1866. Hon. James R. Kelley, Speaker of the Penn-sylvania House of Representatives—SIB:-Lieutenant-General Grant directs me to express his thanks for the honor done him by the invitation, by resolution of the House of Representatives, to be present at the meeting of the schools for the orphans of soldiers and sailors, in the hall of the House, at Harrisburg, on Friday, March 16th, and sincerely regrets that the nature of his public duties is such that he cannot be present on that interesting occasion.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant, ADAM BADEAU, Brevet Colonel and Military Secretary.

LETTER FROM GEN. HANCOCK. LETTER FROM GEN. HANCOUR. WASHINGTON, March 14, 1866.—Hon. Jas. R. Kelley, Speaker of the House of Repre-sentatives—DEAR SIR—Nothing would af-ford me greater pleasure than to be present at Harrisburg on Friday, at the meet-ing of the schools for the orphans of our soldiers and sailors; but I am a member of a board of officers which meets in this city on that day. I shall therefore be unable to attend, but desire to thank the

House of Representatives for their courtesy. W. S. HANCOCK, Major General U. S. V. LETTER FROM MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN W.

GEARY. NEW CUMBERLAND, March 16, 1864.-Hon. James R. Kelley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg.-MY DEAR TR: Your letter, enclosing the resolution of the House inviting me to be present at the gathering of the orphan children of the brave men who fell in the service of their country during the late war, has been received. An important engagement, made before the receipt of your lettes, and before I knew of the passage of the resolution compels me to be absent from home to-day and prevents my being with you, as I would desire, at a ceremony so honorable to the beneficence of our great Commonwealth, and so convincing of the gratitude she has

for the memory of her brave defenders. Regretting my compulsory absence, I am Regretting in , etc., very respectfully, etc., JOHN W. GEARY.

LETTER FROM HEISTER CLYMER.

SENATE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, March 16-Hon. James R. Kelley :- In response to an invitation of the House to participate in the ceremonies incident to the visit of orphan children of soldiers, I have to regret my inability to be present, owing to a previous business engagement this afternoon. I regard the object as a most meritorious one, and have lent it my approval and vote in all its stages of inception and progress.

Very respectfully yours, HEISTER CLYMER. LETTER FROM COMMANDER POOR.

LETTEB FROM COMMANDER POOR. PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1866.—Hon James R. Kelley, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, conveying the invitation, by resolution of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to be or representatives of remayivanta, to be present at the very interesting ceremony of the Schools for the Orphans of Soldiers and Sailors. I beg leave, through you, to con-vey to your honorable body the high ap-preciation I entertain of the compliment tendered to me. As an humble representative of our honored navy, I cannot but feel the liveliest interest in any work which has for its object the protection and education of the children of those gallant sailors who fell nobly defending their country's flag, and aiding to restore the authority and power of their Government.

I have not the honor of being a native of Pennsylvania, but feel proud of being a citizen of a State which has so nobly acted her part in suppressing the rebellion, and in its munificent charities and praiseworthy its munificent charities and preseworthy benevolence to all whose patriotism brought upon them suffering and distress. Should all follow the example of Pennsylvania, the reproach of republics, ingratitude would be removed, and their gratitude become pro-

Frothingham & Wells; 6 do Helmsly. Schofield & Co; 88 do Lewis, Boardman & Wharton; 48 do T. T. Lea & Co: 8 do J. Sproul & Co: 25 do H. P & W P Smith; 5 do R T White; 29 cases boots and aboes Boker Bros; 55 do John Borden; 49 do Clafin & Partifee; 113 do Cun-nincham & Kinler; 16 do Early & Harnes; 11 do Foster & Benneti; 131 do P Ford & Co: 10 do C M Fay; 45 do F & O D French; 15 do Graff, Watkin & Co; 13 do E A Hendry; 22 do J B Harmer; 34 do Haddock, Reed & Co: 27 do F & J M Jones; 21 do R R Levick & Co; 18 do J B Myers & Co; 21 do Munror, Smältz & Co; 21 do W W Paul & Co: 17 do E S Reeve; 21 do A A Shumway & Co; do Sterilog & Frank; 12 do J & M Saunder; 12 do A H Smith & Son; 27 do Shultz, Fahnestock & Co' 95 Thacher & Co; 9 & G & W Townsend; 7 do G W Tay-lor; 11 do A Tilden & Co; 25 bbls syrup Levering & Bros a do picklez & Biathieu & Son; 10 can do Su M Mitchell & Co; 50 pkgs glassy are Muzzey Munroe; 50 bbls mackerel J L Nicholson; 10 do oil & Manroe; 50 bbls mackerel J L Nicholson; 10 do oils mackerel 100 hif do E A Bonder & Co; 20 bbls syrup Relf, Howell & Harvey; 47 pkgs fish Einele & Co; 50 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 20 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 20 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 20 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 20 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 20 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 20 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E A Sonder & Co; 30 bbls mackerel 100 hif do E

 cordage Lee & Co. 30 pkgs mdse sundry consignees.

 Arrival and Safing of Occup Sigamers.

 TO ARBUVE.

 SHIPS
 TROM FOR VOR
 DATE

 Africa.
 Liverpool..Boston.
 March 3

 City of Cork.
 Liverpool..Boston.
 March 3

 Propontis.
 Liverpool..Boston.
 March 3

 City of Cork.
 Liverpool..Boston.
 March 3

 City of Washington Liver).
 New York
 March 7

 Germania
 Hamburg..New York
 March 7

 Perculan.
 Liverpool..Portland
 March 8

 Perculan.
 Liverpool..New York
 March 9

 Anstralaslan.
 Liverpool..New York
 March 19

 Delaware
 Liverpool..New York
 March 11

 Fulton
 Liverpool..New York
 March 14

 Helvetis
 Liverpool..New York
 March 14

 Hansa
 Liverpool..New York
 March 14
</t March 17

a.....N York...Greytown.... New York...Port an Prir ...New York...Liverpool... ...New York...Havana..... talanta..... March 2 March 2 March 2 March 2 March 3 March 3

SUN RISES, 6 11 | SUN SETS, 6 7 | HIGH WATER, 2 50

BUS RISES, 6 11 [BUS SERS, 6 7 [HIGH WATER, 2 50 ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Bark Coburg, Gibson, from Liverpool Dec 15th viz Scilly Jan 26th, with mdse to Peter Wright & Sons. Lat 1748 N, Ion 1754 W, passed a derelict bark, of about 700 tons, with painted ports, waterlogged and abandoned; her bowsprit, foremast, maintopmast head and mizzen mast were gone, night coming on before we got close to her, we could not see her name. Bark Jessie. Peutreath, 37 days from Orange Bay, Ja. with coffee, logwood, &c. to D N Wetzlar & Co. Bark Woodlands, Higgins, 15 days from St John, N. B. with iumber to Gaskill & Galvin. Brig faml Weish. Hoecker, 20 cays from St John, N. B. with iumber to Gaskill & Galvin. Brig faml Weish. Hoecker, 20 cays from St John, N. B. with iumber to Gaskill & Galvin. Brig faml Weish. Hoecker, 20 cays from St John, N. B. with iumber to Gaskill & Galvin. Brig ten Weish. Hoecker, 20 cays from St John, N. B. with iumber to Jass from the northward, which split sails. &c. has been 14 days N of Hatteras. Echr E Richardson, Thompson, 19 days from Mataf-schr B. Richardson, Thompson, 19 days from Mataf-Schr B. Fithin, Tuft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md. with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co. Schr TP McColley, Durbrough, 1 day from Camden, Del. with grain to Las Barratt. Schr Son of Maila, Hopkins, 2 days from Milton, Del, with grain to Christian & Co. Schr Her J Shepards. Conlins & Co. Schr Her J Shepards. Conlins & Co.

Steamer Erin (Br), Cutting, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool. Steamer Borussia (Hamb), Schwensen, cleared at Steamer Borussia Hamb), Schwensen, cleared at Steamer Borussia Hamby, Schwensen, cleared at New York yesterday for Hamburg. Steamer Hibernia (Br), Craig, cleared at New York Steamer Emily B Souder, Lockwood, at Charleston 12th inst from New York. Bark Realm (Br), was chartered at Havana previous to 10th inst. 1 ad 1000 hhds sugar at Sagua for this port, to 10th inst. 1. ad 1000 hinds sugar at Sagua in this port, at \$35 per bhd. Brig Fanny Foulke, Townsend, hence for Aspinwall, was poken 7th inst, int 32 12, 10n 74 40. Schra P M Wheaton, ireland, and James Martin, Myrick hence at Boston 15th inst. Both Mary Ella, Thompson, from Fall River for this port, at Newport 1sth inst. Schr Mary Ella, Singsland was at Arecibe, PR. 20 days since, for this port same day.

Java. Mora Castle...

March 20

11

POET OF PHILADELPHIA-MARCH 17.

MARINE BULLETIN.

Det. with grain to Unisidan & UO. Schr Jos-phus & Edwin. Bennett, 4 days from Nanti-coke River. with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co. Schr Bei Shepards. Conliborse, 6 days from Lanrel, Del with lumber to Bacon. Collins & Co. Schr John Corper, 7 aylor, from Federalsburg, with railroad iron to Bacon, Collins & Co. Schr John Corper, 7 aylor, from Nanticoke River, with umber to Bacon, Collins & Co. Schr Garnet, Kellum, 1 day from Lewes, Del. with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co. Schr Sarah & Mary, Morris, 1 day from Dover, Del. With grain to Jas E Barrati CLEARED YESTERDAY. Steamer Hendrick Hudson, Howes, Havana, Thomas Wattsop & Sons. Steamer H L Gaw. Her, Baltimore. A Groves, Jr. Schr B C Scribner. Burgess, Salem, Tyler & Co. Schr J E Gamage, Morigomery, New Castle, Captain. StEMORANDA.

States is given an unimportant position. such as we accord, to the South American republics, or other distant and compara-tively unimportant parts of the American continent. It is only where the people are able to speak for themselves, that the Go-vernments of Europe will understand what we are, and their people be able to comprewe are, and their people be able to comple-hend our institutions and assert their rights. I am sorry, Mr. Charman, that I have trespassed so long upon your attention. But for the very earnest opposition, apparently, of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Waah-burne,) to this simple, harmless resolution, reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, I should not have venturned upon these remarks at all. It was not my inten-tion when I rose to trespass long, and I contion when I rose to trespass long, and I con-clude my remarks by one single suggestion: that whatever power we have in the field or in the workshop, the true power of the American Government and the American people is in ideas; that the lesson which the old world has to learn of us, and the lesson which we have to learn ourselves, in order justly to appreciate our own importance and character, is, that in the economy of this world ideas are better than blows, and hetter than blows.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Sloan, who moved that the committee

rise. The motion was agreed to. So the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, reported that the Committee of the Iowa, reported that the Committee of the under consideration the Union generally, and particularly House bill No. 52, to provide for the expenses attending the exhibition of the products of industry of the United States at the Exposition at Paris in 1867 had come to no resolution thereon.

SHOCKING SCENE AT AN EXECUTION.-Fortune Wright, of the 96th (colored) In-fantry, was executed at New Orleans on the 2d inst., for murder. When the drop cords were cut he fell six or eight feet, but the noose not having been properly greased, the knot failed to slip, so that when the body rebounded the knot twisted around to his forehead. Wright thus hung suspended by the loop passing around his forehead and the loop passing around this torenatian and under the very prominent developments of the head behind the ears—hung by the head instead of the neck. The shock having been sufficient to render him insensible Wright did not suffer by the accident. After hanging a few minutes, a copions perspira-tion started out on his body, and soon his breathing became regular and natural. Surgeon Avery and Doctors Heber Smith and Berthelot having examined him and and Berthelot having examined him and declared that he could not die from the effects of this hanging, the body was low-ered, taken from the rope and carried up a ered, taken from the rope and carbot up a second time to the drop. The knot was relied and the rope placed about his neck, the body propped up and the stay ropes again cut, The rope remained under the chin, however, immediately strangling the before unconscious man.

NASBY'S MISTAKE PARALLELED .- The President's recent charge against Stevens, Summer, &c., of instigating his assassina-tion, reminds one of Mr. Nasby's unfortunate blunder at Washington, as related by himself in a letter printed in The Right Way for February 24th. "Goin into the Williard's I called for a

go uv gin, which the gentlemanly and urbane barkeeper sot afore me, and I drank. "Put it down with the rest uv mine, set I with an impressive wave uv the hand, "'Your name,' set he." "Assomin a intellectool look, I retorted,

"Do you know Charles Sumner?" "Here I overdid it—here yaultin ambition o'erleaped itself. Hed I sed 'Saulsbury,' it might hev ansered, but to give Sumner's name for a drink uv gin, was a piece uv lunacy for wich I kan't account, I wuz ignominiously kicked into the street."

rations of the United States of kind into the very kind of bonds which the

Secretary now proposed to sell. Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) suggested that the Secretary had been converting to the amount of fifty millions, but that he had come to believe he was acting on a power that was possibly doubtful, and that there-fore, from abundant caution, he wanted to

have the power given unmistakably. Mr. Stevens had no hesitation in saying tnat the doubt which the Secretary came t after converting fifty millions were solid doubts, and that he had no power to spend the money, but had power to exchange with anybody who chose to exchange. It was for the purpose of removing that doubt that his (Mr. Stephens') substitute was offered. I gave him the power which he had been exercising all along. It confined his power to that single operation. It solved the Secretary's doubts, provided for the case and left the matter thus: As to the conver-sion of securities paying interest in currency into six per cent, bonds, payable in gold, i was tantamount to increasing the interes from six to eight per cent. without any advantages whatever to the Go-vernment. The Secretary had the power now to withdraw from circulation \$180,000,-now to mithdraw from circulation \$180,000,-1000 to withdraw from enclation previous, 000 in the shape of compound interest notes, and besides that he asked the power now to withdraw \$200,000,000 of greenbacks, which would permit him to contract the currency would permit him to contract the currency

\$380,000,000 in a single year. If this law were passed members would be on the worst rack they were ever on. He did not believe any business firm in the country would survive it. Perhaps the Secretary might not exercise the power, but then again hemight. The Secretary had the right now to pay off five-twenties at the end of every five years in currency. The interest was payable in gold, but the principal in currency. Would it not be wiser to sell the proposed issues of bonds for currency, and pay the outstanding five-twenties. But the most extraordinary recommendation of the Secretary was to pass an act declaring that all these five-tiventies should be paid not. only interest five-twenties at the end of every five vears pass an act declaring that all these hve-twenties should be paid, not only interest, but principal in coin, as that would help them very much in Europe. Help whom? Help the Government? The Government had not a dollar of these bonds to sell. Help the clever ment in Europe who held wer the clever men in Europe, who held, per-haps, six hundred millions of our loan now, haps, six hundred minimum of the way and who, if this recommendation were fol-lowed, would have thirty per cent, added to the value of their bonds. He (Mr. Stevens) did not understand that system of finance. Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) remarked that the reasoning on which the gentleman's argu-ment seemed to proceed was the assumption that the new bonds should bear the same rate of interest as the old. If they were made payable in coin it was suppos the bonds would be taken at four per cent Mr. Stevens-The bonds to be issued are precisely the same as issued under the old law, six per cent. when payable in coin, and seven and three-tenths in currency. The seven and three-tenths have been all issued, and are convertible into six per cent. gold

bearing bonds without any further law. Mr. Morrill (Vt.) desired to make one or two corrections in the gentleman's state The gentleman had/represented the proposed bill as giving power to the Secretary to issue bonds, without initiation. That was not so. He was limited to the amount of our present indebtedness, inteto issue bonds. without limitation

Mr. Stevens-I did not mean to say that he had any power to go beyond that. Mr. Morrill—Then the gentleman does not mean to controvert the position that the

Bear to controver the position that the Secretary has no more power given him in this bill than merely to exchange these bonds for bonds and notes now outstanding, Mr. Stevens I mean to say that he now has the power to convert all this billion and o held secret and this billion and a half of money, except the legal tender, as

the law now stands. Mr, Morrill-The gentleman also stated that the Secretary proposed, in his report,

we can travel together. Let us agree to be we can travel together. He us agies to be honest with one another while we are together. When we can no longer act together honestly, we will part. What I want my friend from Pennsylvania to state is this. (Here Mr. Stevens looks at his is this. (Here Mr. Stevens looks at his watch with the air of a patient martyr.) He wants to close me off. [Laughter.]

The Speaker-The gentleman from Penn-sylvania has only five minutes of his time

left. Mr. Wentworth, (addressing Mr. Stevens) —You know more than all of us put together. [Laughter.] Just state to this House fairly and candidly whether, if we follow you, you can lead us to specie pay-ment? [Shouts of laughter.] And whether you would if you could? Now play fair. Mr. Stevens-My friend need not appea to me as a Republican. I know no party on this question

this question. Mr. Wentworth—I followed you because I supposed you were a Republican. [Con-tinued merriment.] Mr. Stevens (seriously)—All I can say is

that if I believed we could resume specie payments in a month without crushing the country, injuring labor, breaking down manufactures and oppressing the people, I would, if I had the power, order that every bank in the country, and the Governmen itself, should resume specie payment. Mr. Wentworth—But I suppose Mr. Mc-

Culloch can do it. Mr. Stevens-If he can I will give him

great credit. Mr. Wentworth-I believe he can, and

therefore I shall vote for the bill. Mr, Stevens-My friend from Illinois is honest, and has faith like two grains of

mustard seed. [Laughter.] Mr. Wentworth-I have followed you on the nigger question. [Shouts of laughter.] Mr. Stevens—And I shall be very glad to

follow my friend from Illinois. Mr. Wentworth-I don't want you to follow me. I want dollar for dollar. Will you

give us specie payment? Mr. Stevens—I have said that I would if I could. Mr. Wentworth-Well, Mr. McCulloch

will do it. Mr. Stevens—I will not ge for giving to any man the power contained in this bill. I would hardly entrust it to my friend, Mr. Wentworth, himseif, Mr. Wentworth-Well, I trusted you on

the negro question, and I want you to trust

The scene between Stevens and Wentworth was greatly enjoyed by the House. Few members were in their seats, but were standing in the area and aisles in the vicinity of the two principal actors, applauding and encouraging them. The hour of 4.30 P M having arrived, the Housa took a recess till 7.30 P. M.

Evening Session .- Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with a substitute, the bill for the establishment and reorganization of the army of the United States, and asked that it be printed and recommitted, which was so ordered.

The Senate bill on the same subject was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. One thousand copies of each bill were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Price introduced a joint resolution for the relief of Union soldiers now in prison in the United States for any offence, which in the United States for any offence, which was read twice and referred to the Com-mittee on Military Affairs.

The House resumed the consideration of the Loan Bill.

The question was taken on the passage of the bill, which, as amended, provides that the act of March 3d, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any

officer who shall refuse to perform th dnties of this act shall be liable to a fine of \$10.

\$10. SEC. 3. Any person offending against the provisions of the first section of this act shall, upon conviction, be sentenced to pay g fine not exceeding \$500, or an imprisonerbial.

ment not exceeding six months No immediate action was taken on the bill. Adjourned.

Asternoon Session.—At four o'clock three hundred and forty-five soldiers' orphans, from the State schools at Meadville, Paradise and Mount Joy, were introduced under the superintendence of T. H. Burroughs, Col. Geo. McFarland, Professor Preston and Professor Caruthers. The Hon. Mr. Bur-roughs explained that the children present were about one-fourth of the aggregate number cared for by the State, and that the three schools selected had not been chosen for any particular advancement, but merely ior any particular advancement, but merely because they were near the State capital. He then explained the system of instruc-tion. The different exercises were then commenced by the orphans of the different schoole. These constitutes of the different schools. These consisted of singing and speaking, by both girls and boys, and all the performers acquitted themselves admi-rably, their addresses breathing a spirit of gratitude to Governor Curtin and the State officers, Legislature and people. There was

much applause. Governor Cartin was called on for an address, and responded. He declared that there was more mute eloquence in the hundreds of children around than anything he could say. As Chief Magistrate of the State in the camps in the East and in the West during the war, he had pledged the soldier that if they fell their orphans should be protected and cared for. His words had been endorsed by public meetings, orators and journalists everywhere. He had made repeated assurances to the men of Pennsyl-vania on the eve of battle, and after the conflict, when the chaplains and priests were performing their offices, he had told the dying soldiers that the Commonwealth would be a father to their children, and the words had reached the heart almost of death itself.

He did not desire war in future, but if it should unfortunately fall upon the land the honor of the State would be maintained by the boys whose fathers' blood had reddened the soil in our terrible struggle. The would be ungrateful not to repay the care of the people, nor was it pessible that the people, with their great heart and sympa-thy, would turn the poor children adrift upon the world. God forbid that such a course should disgrace us. The Governor alluded to the fact that on one occasion, immediately after he issued a proclamation returning thanks for the era of peace and plenty to dawn upon the land, he had been met at our door by three orphans who were asking alms, and whose fathers fell in the eninsula. This incident gave him additional energy Ponir

This incident gave nim additional energy in urging the claims of the children upon the Commonwealth, and the present schools were evidence of the good which had already been accomplished in Iowa, Con-necticut and other States following our necticut and other States following our pathway, and no more beautiful record could be placed in history than the fact that the American people, burdened with the great debt, not only repaid all moneyed obligations, but canceled the moral indebted neess by educating and rearing the chil- dren of the men who died for their freedom. No charity of this charitable State was of such heaven-born origin as that which fulfield the wishes and duties of the dead, and to ftore so the care of these ohul for whom this city would have of those but for whom this city would have been sacked, and this capital and State devise the Legislature should adjourn without four he gave notice that he held and should exercise the power of calling them back again, and he prayed that, therefore, before he left
best find he prayed that, therefore, before he left

I regret very much that my engagements will not permit me to visit Harrisburgh at this time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, C. H. Poor, Commander United States Navy.

The Eronautical Society.

An addition has just been made to the number of learned societies devoted to the pursuit and encouragement of special branches of science. A meeting was held recently at the residence of the Duke of Argyll, in London, when resolutions were passed with the object of establishing a society under the title of the Eronautical Society of Great Britain. The Duke of Argyll was chosen President, and the Duke of Sutherland and Lord Grosvenor accepted the office of Vice-Presidents. The gentleman who accepted temporarily the post of Treasurer to the infant society, stated in a brief address to the meeting the objects which were contemplated. The study o aronautics, he said, had hitherto been productive of little scientific advantage, because, until lately, balloons had been em-ployed merely for exhibition, or for the pur-poses of public entertainment. It was, however, hoped that by the establishment of this Society the subject might take its standing among the sciences. Even in its pre-sent stage the science was by no means barren of resources, for even what had recently been done at the instigation of the British Association had shown how little was known concerning atmospheric currents, temperature and the phenomena of storms, a thor-ough knowledge of which might lead to weather predictions which would be highly beneficial to mankind. A chief branch of inquiry would be the mechanical expedients for facilitating ærial navigation, and when it was considered that the act of flying is not a vital condition, but purely a mechanical action, it was remarkable that no correct demonstration had ever yet been given of the combined principles upon which flight is performed.

Coal Statement. The following shows the shipments of coal over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for the week ending March 10, compared with same time last

Total For corresponding time last year: Week, Tons.Cwt.

BOARD OF TRADE-JOSEPH C. GRUBB.)

SUSEPH C. GRUBB, E. A. SOUDER, GEO. L. BUZBY,

Shipped North Shipped South.

Shipped North Ihipped South

Total.

Increase

Week. Tons.Cwt. 6,324 0518,523 10

Tons.Cw .. 3,550 11 ..14,392 08

17.942 19

Year. Tons.Cwt 60,595 61 142,011 07

77.622.00

since, for this port same day. NOTICE TO MARINERS. Notice is hereby given to whom it may concern that a telegraph station has been established at Cape Frio, to which vessels bound to the port of Rio Janeiro should furnish the following information by means of Marryat's signals:—ist, ship's name; 2d, port or ports of sailing: 3d, days of passage; 4th, cargo on board; 5th consignee's name; 6th, shipping and commercial news; and when passine at night or foggy weather such news to be furnished to Ponts Negra or Santa Cruz stations when yet out of the bay. Brazilian Consulate General's Office, N York, March 12, 1866.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTACIA ISLARS. M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE-TUESDAY NEXT. Pamphlet cataloghes now ready, containing fall de-scriptions of all the Froperty to be sold on TUESDAY NEXT, 50th inst., with a list of sales 27th and 28th March and 54, 10th, 17th and 18th April. cemprising a large smount and great variely of valuable Pro-perty, by order of Orphans' Court, Executors' Trus-tees, Court Common Pleas, Heirs and others, to be sold without reserve.

old without reserve. 7,692 SHARES ROSE FARM OIL CO, On TUESDAY. MARCH 20. At the Exchange, for account of whom it may con-

cern-safe shares stock Roye Farm Oll Co. 8846 abares Mochannou Coal Co. 500 shares Mochannou Coal Co. 100 shares Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain

500 shares Mochanius Coar Coar 100 shares Muntingdon and Bread Top Mountain Railroad stocz, 27 sbares Cdd Fellows' Hall Association, N. W. cor. 10 ind and Brown is. 9 \$100 seven per cent 1st mortgage coupon bonds Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. 500 shares Cow Creek and Still Well Run Oil Co.

JOHN B. MYLES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 222 and 234 MARKET street, corner of BANK st. LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES,

NOS: SAS BURGET AND AND SALES OF BOOTS, SHOES, ILARGE PERCENTPTORY SALES OF BOOTS, SHOES, March 20, Will be found in part the following fresh-and desirable assoriment, viz: Men's, boy's and youths' calf, double sole, half wel and pump sole dress boots; men's ino grain, long log dress boots; men's and boys' calf, bul leather Coogress boots and baimoralis; men's, boys' and youths and bulf leather boots; mea's ino grain, long log dress boots; men's and boys' calf, bul leather Coogress boots and baimoralis; men's, boys' and youths' super kip, buff and polished grain half welt and pump sole brogans; ladles' fine kid, goat, morocco, aud enameled patent sewed balmorals and Congress galters; women's, misses' and lace boots; children's fine-rals and ankle ties; ladles' fine black and colored' lasting Congress and side lace galters; women's misses' and children's goat and morocco copper nailed laceb boots; ladles' fine kid sloper; traveling bag; metallice vorenboes dc. PONTIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON

boots; ladies' hite kid shippers, that hite objects to be a set of the kid shippers, that hite objects to be a set of the set of the

tage and rag carpetinks, which more an environment of the morning of sale. BY BARRITF & CO., A OCTIONEERS. No. 250 Market street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consimuments withort extra charge. LARGE SALF 350 LOTS SEASONABLE DRY GOODS. ON MONDAY MORNING. March 19, commencing at 10 o'clock. Also, invoices Hais, Cape, Skirks, Boots. Shoes, &c. At 11 o'clock, I case 550 yards all wool fancy cassi-meres.

202,606 08

Year. Tons.Cw 30,081 1 97,893 1 127,984 0

At 11 o'clock, 1 case 530 yards all wool fancy cassi-meres. PEFEMPTGBY SALE OF THE BALANCE OF STOCK CF A DRY GOODS JOBBING HOUSE. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 2). at 10 o clock. DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, BOOKCASE, OFFICE FURNIT RE, & CON TUESDAY MORNING, At 10 o'clock, at the auction store. No. 33° Chestnut street, an extensive assorthment of superior secondhand furniture, including the furniture belonging to an es-tate-removed to store for convenience of sale. DHULP FORD & CO.

tate-removed to store for convenience of sale. PHILIP FORD & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO, 506 MARKET street. SALE OF 140r CASES EOOTS AND SHOES. ON THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 22 Commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 140 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogars, Balmorals, Cragress Boots, & Women's, misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, Broshins, Pilppers, Balmorals, CC. Comprising a desirable assortment of goods.

LUMPT'SIT'S & desirable assortment of goods. BY B. SCOTT, JR. AUCTIONEER NO. 1024 CHESTNUT street NO. 1024 CHESTNUT street SALE GF STOCKING MACHINES, &C. AND WINDING MACHINES, &C. ON MONDAY MORNING, ON MONDAY MORNING, At 18% o'clock, at store, 102 Chestant street, a lot of Stocking Machinery, in good order, having been used but a short time, manufactured by Shirtcliff.

CHEATHING FEIT -- LOWELL PATENT ELAS O die Sheathing Feit for Schore also, Johnson's Paten Weolding Feit for Steam Pipes and Bollers, in Rest, and for sale by WILLIAM & GRANT, No. 118 Sonth Dalawase avanus