THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN; PHYLADELPHIA, TUESDAY, M ARCH 20, 1866.

XXXIXth Congress-First Session. ICLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.-The bill to transfer the Indian

Bureau to the War Department was taken np. Mr. Guthrie took the ground that the bill

wus unnecessary. He was opposed to the appointment of commissions to watch the conduct of a Cabinet officer.

Mr. Conness moved that the bill be recommitted, with instructions to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs by officers of the army appointed by the Secre-tary of War, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

Mr. Nesmith moved to amend so as to require the Board of Commissioners to report to the Secretary of the Interior, instead of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Mr. Grimes offered an amendment allow-

ing any loyal citizen of the United States of good moral character to trade with the Indians, upon executing the required bond and complying with the regulations prescribed for intercourse with Indians. Mr. Grimes said the above would remove

a great source of corruption, that existed at present, while Indian traders were appointed present, while Indian datases for a bribe, by Indian agents frequently for a bribe, Mr. Lane said that free trade with Indians would lead to the introduction of spirituou liquor among the Indians.

The amendment of Mr. Grimes was adopted, and the bill was then passed—yeas 19, navs 16, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs. Buckalew, Cragin, Doo Itas-messrs. Duckalew, Gragin, Dod-little, Foster, Grimes, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Nye, Stewart, Sunner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wilson and Yates-19. NAYS-Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Cress-

well, Davis, Fessenden, Gubrie, Uress-Mendricks, Johnson, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague and Williams-16. Mr. Sumner called up the following joint

resolution, protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigra-tion to the United States.

Whereas, It appears from efficial corre-spondence that the authorities of Basle, a canton in Switzerland, have recently un-dertaken to pardon a person con-victed of murder, on the condition that he would emigrate to America, meaning thereby the United States; and there is rea-son to believe that similar pardons of persons convicted of infamous offences have been granted in other countries; now, there-

fore, Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Congress of the United States protest against such acts as unfriendly and inconall y sistent with the comity of nations, and hereby request the President of the United States to cause a copy of this protest to be communicated to the representatives of the United States in foreign countries, with in-structions to present it to the governments where they are accredited, respectively, and to insist that no such acts shall, under any circumstances, be repeated.

Mr. Sumner explained that there was a necessity for the passage of the above, growing out of the frequency with which the offence was committed by foreign governments. The Committee on Foreigh eraments. The committee on Foreign re-lations had thought of reporting a bill on the subject, but there was great difficulty in determining what the character of the bill should be. At one time it was thought advisable to hold the masters of vessels responsible, and punish them for conveying, criminals to this country. It was finally thought best to report the reso-lation simply protesting against such acts. Mr. Trumbull inquired if the acts spoken of had been protested against at the time of their commission by the American repre-Sentatives in foreign countries? Mr. Summer said in the case named by the

resolution the American Consul had proresolution the American consult has pro-tested. It was simply desired, now to re-enforce the action of the State Department and its officers by this resolution.

March 3d, 1865, for calling out the national forces, &c., shall not be construed to apply to the Quartermaster of the United States. Mr. Ancona (Pa.) introduced the followng concurrent resolution, and moved the previous question. Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the resident of the Senate and the Speaker of

the House of Representatives adjourn their respective Houses for the present session, on Thursday, the — day of May, at twelve o'clock, M. The previous question was seconded. Mr. Washburne (III.) asked whether it was in order to fill the blank with the last

Thursday of May. The Speaker said it was not except by unanimous consent. Mr. Jenckes objected.

Mr. Morrill remarked that such a resolu-tion was premature until the appropriation bills were passed, and he called for the yeas and nays. The vote was taken, and resulted yeas 80; nays 64. So the concurrent resolution was

Mr. Coffroth (Pa.) introduced a resolution. which was adopted, instructing the Com-mittee on Military Affairs to report at an early day a bill to equalize the bounties of the soldiers and sailors who were mustered

into the service of the United States, Mr. Van Horn (Mo.) introduced a bill for the relief of loyal settlers on the public do-main, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) introduced a bill relating to the currency of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Randall (Pa.) introduced a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the House, Representatives from the late rebel States who can take the required oath under the existing laws are entitled to their seats, and should be admitted as members of the

House. The Speaker stated that under the order of the House the resolution should be re-ferred to the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. Randall (Pa.) not desiring the re-

erence, withdrew the resolution. Mr. McCullough (Md.) introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary of War to furnish the House with a list of officers, volunteers and regulars, employed in th Quartermaster's Department, and also why Corcoran's art building is still used by the department. Objection being made, the resolution went over under the rule.

resolution went over under the rule. The following constitutional amendment was introduced by Mr. Cullom (III,): No person except a citizen of the United States, who has at all times borne true allegiance, shall ever hold office under the United States, and Congress shall pass the neces-sary laws to prevent a violation of this articles article.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) introduced the following bill:

bill: That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay and fully liquidate the principal and in-terest of all the compound interest notes of the United States, where the same may be become due, and the Secretary of the Trea-course he and he is hereby authorized and disury be and he is hereby authorized and directed to issue legal tender notes, which shall not bear interest, for the purpose of paying and liquidating such compound in-terest notes; provided, that the amount of legal tender notes to be issued by the first legal tender notes to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, as aforesaid, shall not exceed the amount of compound interest to be paid and liquidated as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted. That from and after the passage of this actitaball not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the then existing amount of legal tender currency or national bank currency of the United States, except as is pro-vided in the first section of this act, or diminish the amount to less than nine hun. dred millions of dollars, SEC.3. And be it further enacted. That

Ways and Means that, while they could not that policy were established, there would be get the legislation they asked, except as a Democratic measure, they could obtain from the conservative side of the House, all the powers which should be conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury at this time. He therefore entreated the Committee of Ways and Means to consent to a recommittal o the bill, with or without instructions, as they might select. He declared himself in favor of the measure offered this morning by Mr. Hooper.

by Mr. Hooper. Mr. Boutwell said that no one was more unwilling than he to oppose a measure re-ported by a committee of the House, follow-ing the recommendation of a department of the government, but he was obliged to maintain the position which the House had already taken. The question was, ought the House to confide to any executive offi-cer the authority to diminish the circula-tion of the non-interest-bearing legal-tender mai tion of the non-interest-bearing legal-tender notes. In view of the financial condition of the country, the House could reach but one conclusion, and the bill introduced this morning by his colleague (Mr. Hooper) ought to receive the support of the House

ought to receive the support of the House and of the country. He wanted to say to the Republican side of the House that this was not the time to accept gifts from the Greeks, whatever it might be pretended they were. It was now a matter of honor as well as of right that these on his (the Republican) side of the House, representing a majority of the loyal people of the country, should define and limit the financial policy of the Adminis-tration. We have now four hundred and fifty million dollars non-interest-bearing currency, two hundred and sixty millions, national bank currency, which mightreach its maxium of three hundred millions, and one hundred and eighty million dollars

its maxium of three hundred millions, and one hundred and eighty million dollars legal tender notes, bearing interest amount-ing to some nine hundred millions. In that condition of things gold was to-day 1285, while last Friday morning it was 1303. Those on his side of the House who ob-jected to the measure of the Committee of Ways and Means proposed that currency should be reduced to the amount of one hundred and eighty millions by returning the interest-bearing legal tender notes, which would be a reduction of twenty per cent., if the price of gold followed the volume cent., if the price of gold followed the volume of the diculating medium, a proposition which he did not admit. Gold should stand at 105 when Congress reassembled next December, with the reduction of the cur-We thought that was as much as the busi-

ness of the country could bear. If in addi-tion to that the Secretary of the Treasury should reduce the non-bearing interes circulation to the amount of a hundred million, three-fourths of the mining and manufacturing establishments in the central and northern portions of the country would be suspended, and it would not be a ques-tion whether laborers should be able to earn a dollar and a half or two dollars a

day, but it would be question of work and subsistence for eight thousand people whom he represented in one of the cities of Mas-sachusetts. He therefore should be false to his trust if he hesitated to say that a limit should be fixed beyond which the Secretary of the Treasury should not go. He thought that that limit should be fixed at four hundred and fifty millions of non-interest bear-ing legal tenders, and three hundred millions of national bank currency. If that reduc-tion were made he supposed that specie would come to par.

Such a vast power as was here proposed to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury had never been demanded by or conferred had never been demanded by or conferred upon any man in a civilized country within historic times. He would consent to no such proposition, and yet he felt bound to say that there was no man whose general financial policy he more heartily supported than the Secretary of the Treasury, and he should regard it as a calamity to have that officer's place occupied by any other man whom it was his fortune to know; but, nevertheless. he falt that the conceding to SEC.3. And be if further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to sell or dispose of any gold coin or gold certificates of the United States un-til the first day of July next; and after that time lt shall not be lawful for him to diminib the mise of cold more than a correstrict in more the people as right to apprehend that at some moment; either by him or by his successor, this power might reconsidered. him or by his successor, this power might be exercised; it would be a constant menace on the business interest of the country. He therefore appealed to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means to consent to a recommittal of the subject without in-structions, and let the judgment of the committee be taken after the debate which had faken place. If the committee insisted that there should be no recommittal of the bill, he saw no course left but to vote against the bill. Mr. Garfield (Ohio) said it was very appa rent that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) had raised an issue not between the right parties. The issue he had raised was between the Secretary of the Treasury and the interests of the country, and he said that this bill would put into the hands of the Secretary a power which might be used against the honest labor of the country. His (Mr. Garfield's) answer was that the power to be put into his hands was to be used against the gamblers of the coun-try, who would not only break down the currency but all the interests of the country. Currency but all the interests of the country. He would be the last man to give a vote that would oppress manufacturers or and of those who produce wealth or help the liquidation of the debt. He believed the Secretary of the Treasury was the last man to ask for a power to oppress the iegitimate interests of the country. He asked the House to consider where the Secretary would be left in case he did not get this power. What did the Secretary get this power. What did the Secretary ask for? What had the President of the United States declared and repeated as the financial policy of the country? The gentleman from Massachusetts had The genueman from massachusetts hau stated the amount of currency which might be withdrawn. But he had forgotten that there was three hundred millions of gold coin in the country, which would flow in and help fill the vacuum left by the retirement of the greenback curby the retirement of the greenback cur-rency. He had forgotten that we were now producing two hundred millions in gold and silver every year from our mines. Mr. Stevens (Pa.) inquired what data the gentleman had for asserting that there was three hundred millions of gold coirfin the country ready to enter into circulation. Mr. Garfield replied that he made the statement from data cathered from the da statement from data gathered from the de-periment during the last six months, and also from the condition of foreign exchange, which was now in our favor that could not be so unless we had considerable volume of gold in the country. Mr. Stevens remarked that he saw no re-Mr. Stevens remarked that he saw no re-cord over seventy millions of gold. Mr. Garfield replied that there was now fifty-five millions of gold in the Treasury, and he asked how much there was in the banks? Mr. Kelley (Pa.) inquired whether the inflowing volume of gold was not rather for bonds of the government than for pro-duce, either in raw materials or manufactures Mr. Garfield replied that that did not alter the fact. The fact was that we had so much gold which would help to supply the vacuum caused by the retirement of greenvacuum caused by the retrement of green-backs. The Secretary of the Treasury did not intend, the Committee of Ways and Means did not intend nor desire that there should be a rapid contraction of the curshould be a rapid contraction of the cur-rency. There was no purpose of that kind. Gold was already falling more rapidly than the Secretary desired to see it fall, and if he (the Secretary) could help it, he would prevent it from moving downward so rapidly vent it from moving as it does. Would the House give the Secretary the power to initiate the policy of the contrac-tion of the currency as the House indicated on the 18th of December last? What had been successful as a remedy? The gentlebeen suggested as a remedy? The gentle-man from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) had introduced a bill to day authorizing the Secretary to take up the bonds as they ma-ture, and to issue greenbacks for them. If

a thousand millions of greenbacks issued within the next eighteen months. He had RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE on his deak a pamphlet written by some one in Pennsylvania signing himself "Patriot," which recommended the immediate issue of a thousand millions in greenbacks, which To all places of amusement may be had up to 6% which which any evening. O'Clock any evening. Those stars and admission Tickets The programme of the stars and admission tickets the programme of the stars and a stars of the start of would place the country in a glorious condition. A remarkable sentence in that pamphlet declared, as the sum of the writer's financial wisdom, "that next to the immortal gods, paper money was the greatest and most benificent power on earth. [Laugh-GBAND BILLIARD CONTEST AT CONCERT HALL, Mr. Kelley (Pa.) desired to make a re-

AT CONCERT HALL,

AMUSEM DNTS.

CHOICE SEATS

At 8 o'clock,

At 8 o'clock,

ROBERT T. RYALL.

BURGESS, PRENDERGAST,

HUGHES AND LA BUE'S

TUESDAY EVENING, March 20th.

AT THE

MINSTRELS' CARNIVAL OF FUN.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBINATION

ETHIOPIAN ARTISTES.

THE MASTER BAND OF THE WORLD.

EXISTENCE.

TWENTY BRILLIANT STARS

COOL BURGESS, ARCHIE HUGHES,

T. B. PRENDERGAST AND FRANK BOWLES.

Doors open at 7; performance will commence at

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 29, AN ABSORBING NBW DRAMA, in three acts, never before performed in this country, and entited

CARTOUCHE CARTOUCHE CARTOUCHE CARTOUCHE;

THE STOLEN JEWEIS. Scenery by Richard Smith,

With new Scenery by Richard Smith, Elegant Ap-ointments by John Dasey, Mechanical Effects by oseph Strahan,

Admission, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

MINSTRELS

Will open for a short season, commencing

The Great Confederation of Distinguished

No stale jokes, Everything new

'clock

TICKETS ...

AND.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) declined to yield the floor, and remarked that the gentleman's (Mr. Kelly's) bills would flood the country with new freshets and new deluges of pape money, which would simply drive the country deeper and deeper into the abyss of dishonesty in all its business transactions. There was no financier, no statesman living or dead, who had lived within the last seventy-five years, who did not declare, as the Secretary declared, that the only honest basis of business was a money basis of gold and silver. The House should now act on its own responsibility on the measure. On the one side was a proposition to return to honest and solid values, on the other side to float on the boundless and trackless sea of paper money; it was for the House to de-cide, which of the two alternatives it should

Let the House pass this bill now, and with a little depression in business, a little stringency in the money market, the worst would soon be over, and the business of the country would have reached solid earth. If the country went on as it was now going, a financial crisis worse than that of 1857 would inancial crisis worse than that of 1857 would bring us to the bottom. He was unwilling to let his name go out committed to the pa-per money policy, which would result, by and by, in general ruin. He did not want to have on his head the curses of the people, broken and ruined in business. It was in-caribed on the more more to fithe area to have scribed on the monument of the great Queen Elizabeth, when her glories were recited and her honors summed up, among the very last and highest, and as the climax of her honors, that she had had the courage to bring back money to its first and real value. When this House shall have done its work, if it shall have brought values back to their THE MOST PERFECT OBGANIZATION IN proper standard. It/would deserve such a monument to its memory. He moved the

previous question. Mr. Conkling asked whether if the motion to reconsider prevailed, the gentleman from Ohio would allow a motion to be made to New and Choice Songs, Ballads and Superb Instru-mentation; Pathetic, Descriptive, Sentimental and Operatic Music, Comic Recitations & recommit the bill to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Garfield declined to enter into such in agreement. He desired that the bill should meet its fate now. Mr. Conkling inquired of the Speaker

whether if the vote was reconsidered a motion to reconsider would be in order. NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE, CHESTNUT Street, above TWELSTH, LEONARD GROVER and WM. E. SINN, Lessees and Managera. Doors open at 6.45. Curtain rises at 7.45. The Speaker replied that it would if the previous question on the passage of the bil was not moved and seconded.

Mr. Stevens asked whether the gentleman from Ohio would allow a motion to recom-mit, with instructions to report Mr. Hooper's bill, so as to test the question of the House on that bill.

Mr. Garfield replied that the committee had considered that bill, and believed that there was a fatal clause in it which tied up the hands of the Secretary, and made it almost valueless. He therefore could not accede to that.

Mr. Kelley desired to make a remark stating that he did not desire to be misrepresented by the gentleman from Ohio, who had said that his bill proposed to redeem the bonds of the government with greenbacks. Mr. Garfield declined to withdraw the demand for the previous question. The previous question was seconded, and the House was brought directly to a vote on the motion to recor notion to reconsider. The vote was taken, and resulted yeas 81.

Joseph Strahan, A MOST POW ERFUL CAST, including the STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY. WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, March 21, 1867th GRAND FAMILY MATINER, THE FIREMAN OF PHILADELPHIA, (By Bequeet.) WEDNFSDAY BVENING, March 21, BENEFIT OF MR. B. YOUNG. FRIDAY EVENING, March 21, BENEFIT OF MR. J. T. WARD SATUKDAY AFTERNOOS, March 24, 1015T GRAND FAMILY MATINER, CAETOUCHE: OR, THE STOLEN JEWELS, Admission to Matinee, 30 cents. Children, 35 cents Boors open at 115. Curtain rises at 215. Admission BY AL NUT STDEETD FUNCHER, 50 cents and \$1. nays 67. So the vote rejecting the bill was The following is the vote in detail.

Are in daily receipt of new aud desirable styles of Goods, purchased at the New York and Philadelphis Auctions, At Greatly Reduced Prices: The attention of Ladies is requested, as we are de-Offer Our Entire Stock AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH AUCTION SALES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, AT CONCERT HALL, Nos. 450, 452 and 454 North Second St., On Thursday Evening, March 22, 1866 mh19-3t Above Willow. WHITE, MODE AND BUFF GROUND MOHAIRS, On Thursday Evening, March 22, 1866. AT REDUCED PRICES. Between E. J. PLUNKETT, Champion. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, 454 N. Second St , mh19-3t? Above Willow BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS, FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES. PARIS TAFFETAS. PARIS GROS GRAINS, PARIS GROS DU RHINE, WITH A FULL LINE OF SWISS SILKS. Prices, from \$1 25 to \$2 per yard. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER. ASSEMBLY BUILDING, TENTH and CHESTNUT. Nos. 450, 452 and 454 North SECOND Street. mh19 3t Above Willow, WHITE AND BUFF MARSEILLES. At Reduced Prices CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER. Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street, mb19-3t Above Willow, French Chintzes and Percales. AT BEDUCED PRICES. CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER Secured Beats can be had during the week at Turner Hamilion's Book Store, No. 106 South TENTH street, Assembly Building. mh19 Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street. mh19-3t 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1866. Spring le portation. 1866. E. M. NEEDLES 🚊 🖥 Has Just opened, E1,000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Lin PLAIN. FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimi-M Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimi-M Fittes, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, compris-ing a most complete stock, to which the atten-tion of purchasers is solicited as they are of fired at a large REDUCTION from last SEA-SON'S PRICES.

RETAIL DRY GOODS

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

 100 pieces SHIRRFD MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and D price from 90c to \$150.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and D price from 90c to \$150.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and D styles, of my own importation. TOSA OHESTNUT STREET

FOR SALE AT ALL BILLIARD SALOONS, and CONTINENTAL HOTEL. The number of Cards being limited, persons who de sire to witness this elegant game will do well to secure their tickets as early as practicable. mh14-7t

red whether the Exe-Trumbull inc cutive Department had exhausted all its powers before applying to Congress for re-dress. He thought the Executive Department ought not to apply to Congress until it had done so. He believed that nothing 3⁴⁵ more would be necessary than for the State Department to inform the authorities of

Basle that such acts should not be repeated. Mr. Summer thought the passage of the resolution would be more efficacious than anything else that could be done in prevent-ing a repetition of the act referred to. He

mould say, also, that the State Department desired the passage of the resolution. Mr. Chandler said such a feeble protest was beneath the dignity of the Senate. It would do well enough for the State Depart-ment, but it was clearly beneath the dignity of Congress. of Congress.

Mr. Grimes said he would like some gentleman opposed to this resolution to state his objections to it. [Laughter.] Mr. Trumbull said the only objection

raised to the resolution was that it had no business here. It was intended, no doubt to show that in some matters the Secretary of State was willing to defer to Congress, though, judging from his latespeech in New York, he was not willing to do so in every

thing. [Laughter.] Mr. Nye asked Mr. Trumbull to remem-ber that this was the day of speedy conversions. [Laughter.] Mr. Wilson spoke in favor of the reso

Intion Mr. Chandler said he had received new

light. He was glad to hear from Mr. Trum-bull that the Secretary of State was willing to defer to Congress in small matters if not in great. [Laughter.] The resolution was then passed, and the

Senate adjourned. House.-Mr. Miller offered a resolution

in reference to printing twenty-five thou-sand copies of the agricultural reports of 1864 Mr. Washburne (Ill.) rose to debate the

resolution, and it went over, i Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to pay certain claims out of the balance of an appropriation for the expenses of Indian affairs in Utah Territory, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs Indian Affairs.

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Mr. Latham (W. Va.) introduced a bill in relation to the guarded society of the Dis-trict of Columbia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) introduced a joint. resolution appropriating \$20,000 for the survey of Rock River in Illinois and Wissurvey of Rock River in Illinois and Wis-censin, with reference to water communica-tion between the Mississippi River and the great lakes. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Kelso (Mo.) infroduced a bill to ex-tend the provisions of the act for calling out volunteers to the 15th and 16th regiments Missouri Volunteer cavalry. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) offered a resolution, Mr. Garneld (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of publishing the report of explorations across the Great Basin of Utahto San Fran-cisco, in 1859, by Gaptain J. H. Stephens, of the Corps of Engineers. Mr. Bundy (Ohio) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee

which was adopted, directing the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency and justice of providing by law for the cases of officers, and soldiers who have disappeared and who are supposed to have been

diminish the price of gold more than one per cent. per month in any month below the price of the preceding month. SEC, 4. And be it further enacted. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent here-Mr. Rogers (N. J.) introduced the follow-

ing resolutions and moved the previous

question. Resolved, That the Federal Government has no constitutional right to assume or pay the debt of the so-called confederate government of the insurgent States, or the rebel debt of any of the said States, and that it would be an outrage even to attempt to do so, Resolved, That the honor of the Federal

Government and every principle of justice demand that the Federal debt should be paid to the utmost farthing; that repudia-tion should be discountenanced and the plighted faith of the country sacredly pre-

erved. Resolved, That equal taxation is just and right, and that every person in this country should bear his equal share of the Federal and State taxes, and that there should be no privileged class. The House refused to second the previous

The House refused to second the previous question—yeas 48, nays 50. Mr. Conkling presented the petition of J. M. Alvord and others, asking the prompt passage of such a tariff as will more effectu-ally protect American industry, Also, petition of Michael McQuade, Chas.

Also, petition of Michael McQuade, Chas. Hutton and others, asking that no impost exceeding five cents a bushel belaid on bar-ley coming from the British Provinces. Both petitions were referred to the Commit-tee of Ways and Means. Mr. Challer presented the petition of W. B. Miles and Thomas T. Read to adjust the duty on herley, so that it may not ac

the duty on barley so that it may not ex-

ceed five cents per bushel, Mr. Raymond presented a petition of John Britten and other manufacturers of agricultural implements in the State of New York, praying for an amendment equalizing the tax laws in relation to their

business, The morning hour having expired, the next business in order was Mr. Garfield's motion to reconsider the vote by which, on Friday last, the Loan Bill was rejected which motion Mr. Beaman moved to lay on the table.

The vote was taken on the latter motion

The vote was taken on the latter motion, and it was lost-yeas 70, nays 78. The following is the vote in detail: YEAS-MESSR. Anderson. Baker, Barker, Beaman, Bingham, Blow, Boutwell, Bromwell, Buckland Clarke (Ohio), Cobb, Cook, Dixon, Eggleston, Elloy, Ferry, Godyear, Grinnell, Harding (III.), fart Hayes, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hubbard (Jown, Hub, bard (W. Ya.) Hubbard, Jr. (N. Y.), Hubbell (N. Y.), Hubbell (Ohio), Hubbard, Ingersoll, Jencks, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Kaykendall Lawrence (Pa.), Lawrence, Loan, McClurg, Miller, Moorhead, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, O'Ita, Paine, Pike, Planis, Price, Rice (Mass.), Rice (Me.), Shellabarger, Sload, Smith, Trowbridge, Upson Van Aernam, Weiker, Williams, Wison (Iowa), Wilson (Pa.), Windom Ancona, (Ohio), Baldwin, Banks, Baiter, Bidwell, Connier, Coffroth, Conkling, Cu'Iom, Dawes, Dawson, Delano, Jonneity, Dumont, Eddige, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Garifield, Hale, Harding, Henderson Hogas, Hooper, Hubbard (Conn.), James M. Huwspbrey, Jones, Kasson, Kerr, Ketchum, McCulloch, Mercur, Morrill, Nicholson Perham, Ran all (K.), Randall (Pa.), River, Boussea, Swayer, Scofield, Statawar, Bandersen, Bauter, Bulter, Baymond, Rogers, Boss, Roussean, Sawyer, Scofield, Statawar, Bay, Handall (Pa.), River, Mandall (Pa.), River, Bultary, Marcondor, Morrill, Nicholson Perham, Ran-dall (K.), Ward Warner, Washburne, (III), Throwbridge. (Mass.), Wend Warner, Washburne, (III), Washburne (Mass.), Wend Warner, Washburne, (III), Washburne, Mass, Wenner, Washburne, (III), Washburne, Mass, Wenner, Washburne, (III), Washburne, Mass, Wenner, Washburne, (III), Washburne, Garfield (Ohio) being entitled to the

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) being entitled to the floor for one hour, stated that he would yield part of his time to Messrs. Broomall and Boutwell.

peared and who are supposed to have been murdered by reheals, &c. Mr. Broomall (Pa.) introduced a resolu-tion, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of providing by legisla-tion that the tenth section of the act of

The following is the vote in detsil. The following is the vote in detsil. BY EAS.-Mesus. Alley. Allson.Ames. Ashey (Ohis), Baldwin. Banke, Barker Broomal, Chanler, (of-Boyer, Brandegee, Brooks, Broomal, Chanler, (of-brnison, Donnelly, Dumont, Eldridee, Farnsworth. Farquhar, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Grider, Haie, Hard-ing (R.y.) Hogzan, Hubbard (Conn.), Jas. M. Hum-phrey, Jones. Masson, Kerr, Ketchum, Laflin, Latham. Lawrence (Penna,), Le Hlond. Marshal, Marston, Marvin, McCullough, McBuer, Morrill, Moulton, Micholson, Noel, Perham, Randall (Penna), Bandall (K.y.), Baymond, Bluter, Rogers, Boiline, Ross, Bons-Beau, Fawyer, Schoffeld, Silgreaves, Smith, Spanding, Sullweil, Strouse, Tabor, Taylor, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Thornton, Van Horn, Ward. Warner, Washburne (IIL), Washburn (Mass.), Weat-worth, Whaley, Winfeld and Woodoridge. Nays.- Messus, Anderson, Baker, Barker, Beaman, Hiotham, Elow, Boutweil, Broomail, Buckland, Bun-dy, Clarke (Ohio), Cobb, Cook, Dirco, Eggleston, Hiother, Henderson, Higor, Hill, Hoimes, Habbard (Iowa), Hubbard (W. Va), Hubbard, Jr. (N. Y.). Hubbeil (N.Y.), Hubbeil (Ohio), Hubburd, Jr. (N. Y.). Hubbeil (N.Y.), Hubbeil (N.Y.), Werkendall, Law-rence (Ohio) Loan, Lynch, McClurg, Miller, Moor-head, Morris, Myers, O'Neil Paine, Pike, Piants, Price, Rice (Mass.), Rice Mainey Sheliabarger, Sloan, Stevena, Thayer, Trimble, Trowbridee, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn (N. Y.) Welker, Williams, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson (Penn.), Windom.

tal of the bill, without instructions, to the Committee on Ways and Means. Messrs. Stevens, Wentworth and others

appealed to Mr. Conkling to withdraw the previous question, but he declined to do so. Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) said he wanted to show to the House that there was another party here acting with the gentlemen from New York, but who differed as widely from himas the men over there (on the Democra-

Mr. Conkling-I propose to my friend from Illinois to admit that, and then I insist on the previous question. The previous question was seconded, ayes

s not counted, and then the bill was without division, recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means without in-structions.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Conkling in the chair, and took up thr bill making appropriations for the legislative executive and judicial expenses of the Go vernment for the year ending June 30,1867. After discussion on the expenses of the Agricultural Bureau, and other matters, the Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

amendments. Mr. stevens said he would not ask a vote on it in the House this evening, as there were some other amendments to be offered. Mr. Bidwell (Cal.) presented a letter in regard to the cattle disease, and had it re-terred to the Committee on Agriculture. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) introduced a bill to emend the act encouraging immigration

amend the act encouraging immigration and the act for the safety of passengers in steamships. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Washburne (III.) offered a resolution

which was adopted, directing the Secretary which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate the report of Major General Pope, in regard to the condition and necessities of the Department of Missouri. On motion of Mr. Stevens, the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill were taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee on A monoiritien to the Committee on Appropriations. The House, at 5.30 P. M., having previously

agreed to omit the evening session this even-



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