

XXXIXth Congress—First Session.

[RECAP OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—Mr. Fessenden called up the Naval Appropriation bill, which a few days since was read at length and passed over.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) offered an amendment directing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a Board of five naval officers, of whom the present and the late Superintendent shall be two, to examine and report on a suitable place for a naval academy, and that until their report is made none of the appropriations for the improvement of the academy shall be expended.

The amendment was disagreed to—yeas 5, nays 32.

Messrs. Anthony, Howe, Sherman, Sprague and Sumner voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, appropriating \$7,000 for the construction of a levee at the naval depot at Mount City, Illinois, which was adopted.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, as an additional section, abolishing the office of Assistant in the Bureau of Ordnance, adopted.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, appropriating \$1,000 to pay mileage for the Board of Visitors to the Academy.

Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, appropriating \$7,000 for the improvement of the chapel at the Naval Academy, and the erection of tablets to the memory of naval officers who have fallen during the rebellion, adopted.

Mr. Sprague offered the following amendment, which was adopted:

Provided, That in the purchase of carpets and furniture provided for in this act, they shall be of domestic manufacture.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the Senate bill to amend the acts relating to officers employed in the examination of merchandise awaiting re-shipment in the District of New York, which was read as follows:

That in lieu of the appraisers now authorized by law for the examination of goods, wares and merchandise at the port of New York, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a chief appraiser, who shall have experience as an appraiser, or who shall be practically acquainted with the quality and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importation subject to appraisal, and who shall be entered upon the duties of his office shall take and subscribe to an oath faithfully to discharge the duties of his office according to law, of such goods, wares and merchandise as the Collector may direct, and as is hereinafter provided, for and to cause to be duly reported to the Collector the true value thereof, as required by law.

Provided, That the collector shall not, under any circumstances, direct to be sent for examination and appraisal, except by the collector, any package of every invoice, and one package at least of every ten packages of goods, wares and merchandise, and a greater number should be so sent for examination and appraisal, as the collector may deem necessary, provided, nevertheless, that when, from the character and description of the goods, wares and merchandise, it is deemed necessary, the Secretary of the Treasury may be of the opinion that the examination of a less proportion of packages will amply protect the revenue, he may, by special order, direct a less number of packages to be examined, and the appraiser created by this act, in cases of his necessary and occasional absence, may be replaced by deputy, designated by him in writing, from the assistant appraisers to be appointed under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 2. That in lieu of the assistant appraisers now authorized by law for the port of New York, the Secretary of the Treasury may appoint not exceeding ten assistant appraisers for said port, who shall be selected by public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, after due notice in the public newspapers, such marine hospitals, buildings, and lands appertaining to the government, and he is hereby empowered to make, execute and deliver all needful conveyances to the lessees or purchasers thereof, respectively, and the proceeds of such sales and sales hereafter appropriated for the marine hospital establishment. Provided that no one of such marine hospitals shall be exposed to sale or lease for a term exceeding five years, and that the sale shall show an extent of relief equal to twenty cents per diem on an average for the last preceding four years, or where no other reliable and sufficient basis of valuation can be procured upon reasonable terms for the comfort and convenience of the patients.

Sec. 3.—And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the contents of the public newspapers, such of the vessels in the revenue service, and to expend the proceeds of said sales in the purchase or construction of other vessels better suited to the wants of the service.

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the first section by adding the words "appertaining thereto," the words "at Burlington, Vermont, Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, St. Paul, St. Louis, St. Louis; Evansville, Indiana and Paducah, Kentucky," adopted.

Mr. Fessenden moved to strike out the following words from the proviso of the first section, "where the relief furnished to sick mariners shall show an extent of relief equal for the last preceding four years, or,"

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill to authorize the change of name of the ship Art Union to the name of the ship George N. Barnard, which was passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue American registers to the Canadian built steamers Michigan and Dispatch, and the American built vessel, U. K. Mure, which was passed.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill granting to the International Ocean Telegraph Company the right and privilege to establish telegraphic communications between the city of New York and the West India Islands. As reported by the Committee, the title is changed to read, "An act to encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and the Island of Cuba and other West India Islands and the Bahamas."

It provides that whereas James A. Scribner, Alfred Pell, Jr., Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Oliver K. King, Maturin L. Deland, William F. Smith and James M. Digges, with their associates, successors and assigns, composing the International Ocean Telegraph Company, an incorporated company, chartered by the State of New York, are desirous of establishing a line of submarine telegraphic communication between the United States of America and the West India Islands, and the Bahamas, now, therefore, in order to facilitate the said enterprise, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the said International Ocean Telegraph Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, their successors and assigns, shall have the sole privilege for a period of fourteen years from the date of this act to lay, construct, land, maintain and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shoals and lands over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of the State of Florida, in the said United States, to the Island of Cuba and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands.

Sec. 2. That the said International Ocean Telegraph Company shall at all times

respectively to the appraisers and the assistant appraisers under the provisions of this act shall be paid to them in monthly payments, and in due proportion to the period of less than one month, the time they may have actually served.

Sec. 3. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and all provisions of existing acts relating to the duties of the appraiser, now provided for by law, or to any proceedings consequent or dependent upon the action of such appraisers, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be construed to apply to the appraiser and assistant appraisers provided for by this act, and shall be continued in full force, and that this act shall take effect on and after the first day of May, Anno Domini 1866.

Sec. 4. That if at any time from an increase of importation or from any other cause there shall be found upon the floors of the public stores in the city of New York an accumulation of merchandise awaiting re-shipment, it shall be the duty of the appraiser, under regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury, to direct the assistant appraisers and other officers employed in this branch of the public business, to devote time beyond the usual business hours, and each day during daylight, to their respective duties, to the end that the business of appraisement may be carried on more promptly and despatched.

Mr. Sherman said this proposition was to legalize a monopoly. If left free to competition, it would compete with the monopoly of any other years between here and Havana.

Mr. Brown (Mo.) said there were a great many wires now between here and New York and all owned by one monopoly which charged what it pleased.

Mr. Sherman said he had been conversing with gentlemen who intended to start another wire in this monopoly, and he would go hand in hand with any one in an effort to break down the associated monopoly that now controls the telegraphic service.

Mr. Chandler said the bill was drawn upon the principle of the Patent laws. If a man invents a wash board he gets the exclusive right of his invention for fourteen years.

Mr. Sherman—These men did not invent anything.

Mr. Chandler said they were the first to propose the scheme. They were the first to see the importance of it, and the first to offer to invest their money.

Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Chandler if he would give to Congress the right at any time to fix the rate for telegraphing.

Mr. Chandler said that power was already given in the third section of the bill.

Mr. Doolittle said the terms were too general. He would rather have his suggestion incorporated in the third section.

Mr. Chandler said that the bill had the first element of a monopoly in it, as against everybody but Congress the company had an exclusive right. But Congress had the right to repeal the bill at any time.

Mr. Fessenden—The bill granted an exclusive right, which the company could not get without the consent of Congress.

Mr. Morrill proceeded to reply to Mr. Sherman's objections to the bill, arguing that it was not calculated to build up a monopoly.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the word "sole" in the first section, before the word "privilege."

Mr. Chandler said Mr. Sherman might as well say the bill on the table—his amendment would kill it.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the adoption of Mr. Sherman's amendment. Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buck-alow, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howe, Norton, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, and Wilson—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Craig, Creswell, Doolittle, Guthrie, Harris, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, and Wilson—17.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) subsequently asked and obtained leave to change his vote.

Mr. Fessenden moved to add to the last section the provision that Congress may at any time fix or alter the rate of sending messages.

Mr. Fessenden renewed his motion to add to the bill the provision that Congress may at any time fix or alter the rate of sending messages.

during a state of war give the United States a free use of said cable or cables, to a telegraphic operator of its own selection.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) objected to granting the sole privilege to any one company in such an enterprise.

Mr. Chandler said there was great expense and hazard in the undertaking, and some such inducement must be held out to capitalists, or they would not invest their money in it.

Every other nation encouraged such enterprises. He (Mr. Chandler) intended to press such bills as this until the United States occupied the foremost position among the commercial nations of the world.

Mr. Sherman said this proposition was to legalize a monopoly. If left free to competition, it would compete with the monopoly of any other years between here and Havana.

Mr. Brown (Mo.) said there were a great many wires now between here and New York and all owned by one monopoly which charged what it pleased.

Mr. Sherman said he had been conversing with gentlemen who intended to start another wire in this monopoly, and he would go hand in hand with any one in an effort to break down the associated monopoly that now controls the telegraphic service.

Mr. Chandler said the bill was drawn upon the principle of the Patent laws. If a man invents a wash board he gets the exclusive right of his invention for fourteen years.

Mr. Sherman—These men did not invent anything.

Mr. Chandler said they were the first to propose the scheme. They were the first to see the importance of it, and the first to offer to invest their money.

Mr. Chandler asked Mr. Chandler if he would give to Congress the right at any time to fix the rate for telegraphing.

Mr. Chandler said that power was already given in the third section of the bill.

Mr. Doolittle said the terms were too general. He would rather have his suggestion incorporated in the third section.

Mr. Chandler said that the bill had the first element of a monopoly in it, as against everybody but Congress the company had an exclusive right. But Congress had the right to repeal the bill at any time.

Mr. Fessenden—The bill granted an exclusive right, which the company could not get without the consent of Congress.

Mr. Morrill proceeded to reply to Mr. Sherman's objections to the bill, arguing that it was not calculated to build up a monopoly.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out the word "sole" in the first section, before the word "privilege."

Mr. Chandler said Mr. Sherman might as well say the bill on the table—his amendment would kill it.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the adoption of Mr. Sherman's amendment. Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Buck-alow, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Henderson, Howe, Norton, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, and Wilson—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Craig, Creswell, Doolittle, Guthrie, Harris, Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, and Wilson—17.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) subsequently asked and obtained leave to change his vote.

Mr. Fessenden moved to add to the last section the provision that Congress may at any time fix or alter the rate of sending messages.

Mr. Bingham (Ohio) remarked that the only Senator who voted against it was Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Cook thought it strange that gentlemen who now claim to be representatives of the party that passed the law of 1853 should have been so ready to vote for it.

He had evidence in his possession to show that there was a disposition manifested in Kentucky to run a cable there for the benefit of the United States.

Fifteen hundred suits had been brought in that State against men for doing acts when they had been commanded by the military authorities to do.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) corrected him as to the number, saying that there were thirty-five hundred suits.

Mr. Cook (Ill.) said that the question was whether the government would protect these men in executing orders. It was not fair that they should be turned over to be judged by a jury of their peers.

He had been informed by one of the members elect from Tennessee, Col. Stokes, that he had been captured from the rebels, or guerrillas, branded C. S., and given over to him by the government, had been repatriated by the military authorities.

The simple principle involved in this bill was whether the government would protect the men who had been engaged in executing its laws and suppressing rebellion since last week, was withdrawn, and the previous question seconded on the passage of the bill.

The vote was taken, and it resulted yeas 112, nays 31. So the bill was passed.

The vote was strictly a party one. Of the Kentucky members McKee, Rousseau, and Rittler, Grider and Harding against it. Shanksin was paired.

The Speaker presented a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a resolution of inquiry, a report from the Secretary of War as to the number of men and officers in the regular and volunteer service of the Government, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There were some errors in the publication of the vote on the passage of the Loan bill. Mr. Cook (Ill.) says that the vote appears as voting yea. He was not present and did not vote.

Mr. Ketchum (N. Y.) presented the memorial of R. W. Evans & Co., and Willard & Waterbury, for admission of barley into the free list.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) from the Committee on Ways and Means reported on the bill to exempt money on hand, and asked that it be reported by yeas and nays.

Mr. Conkling explained the bill. Mr. Stevens (Pa.) asked a question as to whether the bill did not violate a condition in the law authorizing the issue of legal tender notes.

Mr. Conkling replied that that was a very fair and cogent criticism, because it went to the heart of the bill.

Mr. Conkling said that the bill was a very fair and cogent criticism, because it went to the heart of the bill.

Mr. Conkling said that the bill was a very fair and cogent criticism, because it went to the heart of the bill.

Mr. Conkling said that the bill was a very fair and cogent criticism, because it went to the heart of the bill.

Mr. Conkling said that the bill was a very fair and cogent criticism, because it went to the heart of the bill.

Mr. Conkling said that the bill was a very fair and cogent criticism, because it went to the heart of the bill.

Mr. Conkling said that the bill was a very fair and cogent criticism, because it went to the heart of the bill.

Mr. Wentworth—I would like to have that article read, and would have no objection to its going into the Globe.

Mr. Stevens, returning to the bill, said that if the bill could be passed without a violation of public faith and of public law, it would give him pleasure to vote for it.

He would read, however, from the act referred to: "All bonds, treasury notes and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under any State or municipal authority."

The thirteenth section showed what was meant by that, for it declared that the words "obligations or other securities of the United States" in this act shall be held to include all United States bonds, coupons, national currency, United States notes, fractional notes, checks, &c.

No one could doubt that it was meant that the United States notes, legal tender notes, should not be taxed. He understood the gentleman from New York to say that Congress did not mean that.

Mr. Conkling—I did not say that. I only said Congress did not mean that these securities held and used as money on hand should be exempt.

Mr. Stevens did not see the distinction when United States notes were declared to be so in everybody's hands and in every particular, unless there was an exception made. Every member could understand this matter, and it was for the House to take the responsibility of passing the bill.

A gentleman on the other side (Mr. Le Bond) had said they were ready to vote for it. He (Mr. Stevens) did not doubt that. He knew how secretly they regarded the obligation of the Government, but he had thought that members on the Republican side of the House had other ideas.

Messrs. Garfield, Conkling and Morrill explained the proposed law, defending it against the charge of repudiating the pledge exempting United States securities from local taxation.

The discussion was participated in by Messrs. Davis, Shellabarger, Bingham and Kasson, and finally the House having refused to second the previous question, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) desired to ask a question of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham). That gentleman had, some fortnight since, made a report from the Committee on Reconstruction for the admission of the members from the State of Tennessee.

He desired to know, for the purpose of regulating his own movements when that matter would be brought up again for consideration.

Mr. Bingham replied first that the gentleman was mistaken as to the nature of the proposition he had reported, and second that it might be brought up next week, but would not be brought to a vote so soon.

Mr. Raymond remarked that he had supposed the gentleman had intended to provide for the admission of members from Tennessee on this floor.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Davis (Mass.) in the chair, and took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) desired the attention of the gentleman in the chair to the propriety of bringing the treaty with Great Britain for maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa. Slavery was abolished in this country, and there was no longer any necessity for continuing that arrangement.

An amendment offered by Mr. Kasson, for the appointment of a Solicitor to the State Department, was agreed to.

An amendment offered by Mr. Banks (Mass.) to insert before the word "Mexico" the words "Republic of," was agreed to.

The bill was then laid aside to be reported to the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) called attention to the necessity of adopting some measure for the better delivery of letters by carriers in New York and other large cities.

Mr. Stevens remarked that that matter lay within the jurisdiction of the Postoffice Committee.

Mr. Brooks suggested, as a difficulty in the way, that that Committee had not the right to report at any time.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILLY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE. CHOICE SEATS. To all places of amusement may be had up to 6 o'clock any evening.

GRAND BILLIARD CONTEST. AT CONCERT HALL, AT CONCERT HALL, AT CONCERT HALL, On Thursday Evening, March 22, 1866.

Between E. J. PLUBKETT, Champion, and ROBERT T. RYALL.

TICKETS. Admitting one Gentleman and Ladies. FOR SALES AT ALL BILLIARD SALOONS, and CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

THE GREAT CONFEDERATION OF DISTINGUISHED ETHIOPIAN ARTISTS. THE MOST PERFECT ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE.

COOL BURGESS, ARCHIE HUGHES, T. B. FRENCH, and FRANK BOWLES. See and Observe. Balls and superb Lectures.

NEW THEATRE. LEONARD LEVINE, above VESTIBULE. Doors open at 7. Performance will commence at 8 o'clock.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 21, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 22, BENEFIT OF THE ST. LOUIS STAR. THE ST. LOUIS STAR.

FIRE PROOF SAFES. ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR THE EVANS & WATSON SAFE. After 12 years use it still retains its Fire Proof Qualities. READ THE FOLLOWING: BRISTOL BOOKS Co., PA., March 14th, 1866. MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia: GENTS—We take pleasure in giving testimony in favor of your Fire Proof Safes. This morning our mill, which was a four-story one, was entirely destroyed by a fire, your safe was exposed to a very great heat, so much so, that the brass knobs and plates were melted off. After the safe was recovered from the ruins, it was opened, and the Books, Papers, Bank Notes, &c., found to be perfectly preserved. This test is a very high recommendation of the superior merit of your inside door Safes. Yours Respectfully, DORRANCE & DORON.

THE FINE ARTS. A. S. ROBINSON, 910 CHESTNUT STREET. LOOKING GLASSES, PAINTINGS, Engravings and Photographs. Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames, Carved Walnut and Ebony Frames, OR MADE TO ORDER. BOSTON ORANGES—100 boxes Sweet Mission oranges in prime condition, and for sale by J. B. BUSSELER & CO., 108 S. Delaware Avenue.