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 Superintend. 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.

Messrs. Anthony, Howe, Sherman, Sprague and Sumner voted in the affirma-Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, appro

priating \$7,000 for the construction of a levee at the naval depot at Mound city, Illinois, which was adopted. Mr. Grimes offered an amendment, as an additional section, abouthing the office of Assistant in the Bureau of Ordnance.

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

priating \$7,000 for the enlargement of the chapel at the Naval Academy, and the erection of tablets to the memory of naval officers who have fallen during the rebel-

ion. Adopted.

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

Provided, That in the purchase of carpets and furniture provided for in this act, they shall be of domestic mean feature. 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 imported merchandise in the District of New York, which was

read as follows: That in lieu of the appraisers now authorized by law for the appraisement 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 for said port one appraiser, who has had 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 impor tation subject to appraisement, and who before he enters upon the duties of his office shall take and subscribe to an oath faithtion, inspection and appraisement, according to law, of such goods, wares and mer-chandise 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. Pro-vided, That the collector shall not, under any circumstances, direct to be sent for examination and appraisement less than one package of every invoice, and one package at least out of every ten packages of goods, wares and merchandise, and a greater number should he or the appraiser, or any assistant appraiser, deem it necessary. Provided, nevertheless, than when, from the character and description of the goods, wares and merchandise, or from any other cause, 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 or general regulation, 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 perform his functions 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 have assistant appraisers for said port, who halves had experience as appraisers, who shall be practically acquainted with the quality and value of some one or more of the chief articles of importation subject to appraise ment, and included among the goods, wares or merchandise to the examination and appraisement of which they are respectively to be assigned, and who shall be employed in appraising goods according to law under the direction and supervision of the appraiser; each of whom shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe an oath diligently and faithfully to examine and inspect such goods, wares and merchandise as the appraiser may direct, and truly to report to him the true value thereof according to law, such report to be subject to revision and correc tion by the appraiser, and when approved by him to be transmitted to the collector,

and to be deemed and taken to be the an

praisement by the United States local appraiser of the district. of such goods, ware

or merchandise, as required by law.
SEC. 3. That one of the assistant appraisers, to be appointed by virtue of this act, with special reference to his qualifications for the duties in that section set forth, shall, in addition to the duties that may be required of him by the appraiser, perform the duties and act in the place and stead of the special examiner of drugs, medicines, chemicals, etc., at the port of New York, as provided by the act of June 26, 1848, chapter seventy; and one of the assistant appraisers, to be appointed by virtue of this act. shall ed by the appraiser for the supervision of the department for the examination of merchandise damaged on the voyage of importation, and as far as practicable to make examinations and appraisals of such or any other merchandise as the appraiser may direct, and in all cases truly to report to him the extent of such damage, or the in him the extent of such damage, or the true value of the merchandise appraised, as the case may be, according to law; such report to be subject to the same revision, correction and approval by the appraiser as prescribed in the second section of this act, and to be in like manner and for the same revision transmitted to the collector. purpose transmitted to the collector. Sec. 4. That in lieu of the clerks now em-

ployed in the examination, inspection and appraisement of goods, wares and merchan-dise at the port of New York, the Secretary of the Treasury may, on the nomination of the appraiser, appoint such number of ex-aminers as said Secretary may deem neces-sary—their compensation to be limited, and be fixed by him-to aid each of the said as sistant appraisers in the examination, inspection and appraisement of goods, wares and merchandise according to law; and no person shall be appointed such examiner who is not at the time of his appointmen practically and thoroughly acquainted with the character, quality and value of the article or articles in the examination and appraisement of which he is to be employed; nor shall any such examiner enter upon the discharge of his duties as such until he shall have taken and subscribed to an oath faithfully and diligently to discharge such duties according to law; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall also appoint, on the nomination of the appraiser, the clerks, verifiers, samplers, openers, packers and messengers employed in the appraiser's office, or any of the departments thereof, and shall examine and fix their number and compensation. ment of which he is to be employed

and fix their number and compensation.
SEC. 5. That it shall not be lawful for the SEC. 5. That it shall not be lawful for the appraiser, the assistant appraisers, examiners, clerks, verifiers, samplers, messengers, or other persons employed in the departments of appraisal, or any of them, to engage or accept the employ in any commercial or mercantile business, or act as agent for any person engaged in such business during the term of their appointment.

SEC. 6. That the appraiser who may be appointed under the provisions of this act shall receive a compensation of \$6.000 persons.

shall receive a compensation of \$6,000 per annum, and the assistant appraisers shall each receive a compensation of \$4,000 per annum, to be paid out of the appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the

revenue. Sec. 7. That the compensation allowed re-

spectively to the appraisers and the assist-ant appraisers under the provisions of this act shall be paid to them in monthly payments, and in due proportion for any per less than one month for the time they may have actually served.

SEC. 8. That all acts and parts of acts in-SEC. 8. 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 appraise the expenses and assistant appraise the construed to appraise and assistant appraise the construed to appraise and assistant appraises. ply 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. 9. 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 appraisement, it shall be the duty of the ap-praiser, under regulations established by the Secretary of the Treasury, to direct the assistant appraisers and others associated with them 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 faithfully

and more promptly despatched.

Mr. Sprague (R. I.) took exceptions to the second provise of the first section. He said it would open the way to frauds upon the government. He had been told by one of the revenue commissioners that the govern ment had lost twenty-five millions per year

by such frauds.

Mr. Chandler said the provision was simply intended to cover the case of iron and such other articles as did not require a close examination of each package.

Mr. Guthrie (Ky.) said the practice had

never been to examine more than enough packages to give the examiners fair sample of the whole importation. If the appraisers did their duty under this custom the revenue would be protected. His experience was that American merchants and importers were uniformly honest, and when frauds were committed they were committed by those who owed no allegiance to the go-

Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the sixth section by fixing \$4,000 per annum as the compensation for the appraiser, and \$3,000

each for the assistant appraisers.

Mr. Chandler said that the chief appraises in New York ought to be the equal of the best merchant in New York; a first class man was needed and he could only be had for a good salary.
Mr. Fessenden—If you can't find a good

man for \$4,000 a year in New York, come to Maine, and we will supply you.

Mr. Chandler said all business house paid their principal men large salaries. He

paid their principal men large salaries. He had no doubt the chief designer in Mr. Sprague's print factory got \$10,000 a year. Mr. Sprague—He gets just \$120 a month. I would suggest to the Senator from Michigan that he is a first-class man, and the government only pays him but \$3,000 a year. Sprague moved an amendment to Mr. Fessenden's amendment, making the salary of the chief appraiser \$3,000, and of the assistants \$2,500 each.

Disagreed to.
Mr. Fessenden's amendment, fixing the salary of the chief appraiser at four thousand and the assistants at \$3,000 each, was adopted, and the bill was then passed. It now goes to the House.

Mr. Chandler called up a bill to establish

the collection district of Port Huron, and extend the District of Puget Sound, which

Mr. Chandler called up a bill to authorize the sale of marine hospitals and of revenue cutters, providing, SEC. 1. That the Secretary of the Treasury

be and he is hereby authorized to lease or to sell at public auction, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, after due notice in the public newspapers, such marine hospitals, uildings, and lands as he may deem advisable, and he is hereby empowered to make, execute and deliver al needful conveyances to the lessees or pur chasers thereof respectively, and the pro ceeds of said leases and sales are hereby ap propriated for the marine hospital establish ment. Provided that no one of such marin hospitals shall be exposed to sale or lease where the relief furnished to sick marine shall show an extent of relief equal to twenty cases per diem on an average for the last preceding four years, or where no other suitable and sufficient hospital accommoda tion can be procured upon reasonable term for the comfort and convenience of the pa

SEC. 2.—And be it further enacted. The the Secretary of the Treasury be and is here by authorized, in his discretion, to sell a public auction, to the highest and best bid-der, for cash, after due notice in the public newspapers, such of the vessels in the reve-nue service, and to expend the proceeds of said sales in the purchase or construction of other vessels better suited to the wants of

said service.
Mr. Fessenden moved to amend the first section by adding after the words "apper-taining thereto," the words "at Burlington Vermont; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Galena, Illinois; St. Louis; Evansville, Indiana and Paducah, Ken-

tucky." Adopted.

Mr. Fessenden moved to strike out the following words from the provise of the first section, "where the relief furnished to sick mariners shall show an extent of relief equa to twenty cases per diem on an average for the last preceding four years, or."

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

Mr. Chandler (Mich.) 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 the title is changed to read, "An act to encourage telegraphic communication be-tween the United States and the Island of Cuba and other West India Islands and the Bahamas.

It provides that whereas James A.Scrymson, Alfred Pell, Jr., Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Oliver K. King, Maturin L. Delafield, William F. Smith and James M. Digges, their associates, successors and assigns, persons 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 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 the State of New 1 ork, their successors and assigns, shall have the sole privilege for a period of fourteen years from the approval of this act to lay, construct, land, maintain and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the sheres of the State of Florida, in the said United

States, to the Island of Cubs and the Baha-mas, either or both, and other West India Islands.

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

during a state of war give the United States a free use of said cable or cables, to a tele-graphic operator of its own selection, to graphic operator of its own selection, to transmit any messages to and from its military, naval and diplomatic or consular agents. Provided, that the said International Ocean Telegraphic Company shall, within the period of five years from the passage of this act, cause the said submarine telegraphic cable or cables to be laid down, and that the said cable or cables shall be in successful operation for the transbe in successful operation for the transmission of messages within the said period of five years. Otherwise this grant shall be null and void.

Sec. 3. That Congress shall have power at the force in grant shall be not to alter or raped the force in grant.

any time to alter or repeal the foregoing act.
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 encour aged 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

Mr. Sherman said this proposition was to legalize a monopoly. If left free to competition, there would be over twenty wires in twenty years between here and Havana. Mr. Brown (Mo.) said there were a great many wires now between here and New

York and other cities, yet they were all con-solidated and all ewned by one monopoly which charged what it pleased.
Mr. Sherman said he had been conversing with gentlemen who intended to start new lines to compete with this monopoly, and he would go hand in hand with any one in an effort to break down the associated mo-nopoly that now controls the telegraphic

systems of the United States.

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

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 olier

to invest their money.

Mr. Doolittle (Wis.) asked Mr. Chandler to alter the third section of the bill so as to give to Congress the right at any time to fix the rate for telegraphing.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) 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. Morrill did not think 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 reserved in the third section to alter, amend-to repeal the bill at any time. Mr. Fessenden—The bill granted an ex-clusive right, which the company could not get in any other way.

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 move to lay 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 13, navs 17. YEAS—Messrs, Anthony, Brown, Buck-alew, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hender son, Howe. Norton, Sherman, Sprague Trumbull, Van Winkle—13. NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Doolittle. Guthrie, Harris,

Kirkwood, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Stewart, Sumner, Wade, Willey. and Wilson-17.
Mr. Conness (Cal.) subsequently asked Mr. Conness (Cai.) subsequents, and obtained leave to change his vote.

on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Fessenden moved to adjourn. Ne-Mr. Sherman moved to add to the last section a provision that Congress may at any time fix or alter the rate of sending

journ, and with an understanding that the vote on this bill be taken at one o'clock tomorrow, the Senate adjourned. House.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported last week from the Judiciary Committee, to amend the act of March 3d, 1863, relating to the babeas corpus, and regulating judicial pro-

Mr. Fessenden renewed his motion to ad-

ceedings in certain cases.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill, saving it was probable that no Democrat would vote for bill, and supposed that, according to the theory put forward yesterday by the gentle-man from New York (Mr. Conkling) they must therefore be actuated by motives unfairness and unkindness, and by a desire to thwart the policy of the Administration. He was here to say that in the vote which Democrats would give on this or any other measure they would be moved by high and conscientious convictions, and he would not charge on the other side of the House any different motives. He went on to discuss the provisions of the bill, which he denounced as violative of the fundamental principles on which the government was

Mr. McKee advocated the passage of the bill, showing the necessity of such legislation, and wishing it to be applied to his own

Mr. Garfield spoke in advocacy of the bill. He did not doubt, he said, that many mili-tary trials were had which could not be sus-tained in the courts of the United States. It was for Congress to pass an act of indem-nity which would cover all the acts of officers of the government done in good faith and for the public interests. He was glad that the gentleman from Kentucky (McKee) had the courage to ask that the law be applied to his own State, and to all the States so as to shield every man who, in the hour of danger, took liberties which, perhaps, the

Constitution would not excuse.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) related some incidents which had occurred in Kentucky, showing the necessity for the measure.

Mr. Harding (Ky.) wished the gentleman to mention the names of some persons he had referred to in that connection.

Mr. Garfield declined to do so. He res bloodbounds of secession on his track.

Mr. Harding—Give me the Court where the indictment was found.

Mr. Garfield replied that he could give the gentleman and his friends no clue to the the genueman and his friends no clue to the life and security of such person. [Laughter.]
Mr. Smith (Ky.) advocated the passage of the bill. He said that if Kentucky preferred to give protection to rebels, it was for Congress to say that it preferred to give protection to the Union people, and he believed that the passage of this bill was the only remedy for them.

that the passage of this bill was the only remedy for them.

Mr. Ross (III.) opposed the bill, arguing that persons who have been punished wrongfully and arbitrarily should not be deprived of the remedy which the laws of their country gave them against the

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

Mr. Cook thought it strange that gentlemen who now claim to be representatives of the party that passed the law of 1833 should find that this law, which embodied the same provisions, was unconstitutional. He had evidence in his possession to show

that there was a disposition manifested in Kentucky to punish Union men there for acts done during the war under military authority. Fifteen hundred suits had been brought in that State against men for doing acts when they had been commanded by their military superiors to do.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) corrected him as to the

number, saying that there were thirty-five hundred such suits. Mr. Cook (Ill.) said that the question was whether the government would protect these men in executing orders. It was not fair by men who entertained the utmost bitter

ness and hostility against them, from the fact that they were arrayed on opposite sides during the war. The bill did not seek to protect the men who issued orders, but the men who were compelled to obey them. He had been informed by one of the members elect from Tennesseee, Col. Stokes that since he had left home a horse which had been captured from the rebels, or guerillas, branded C. S., and given over to him by the government, had been reple-vined by the man claiming to be the former owner. The simple principle involved in this bill was whether the government would protect the men who had been engaged in executing its laws and suppress ing the rebellion. The motion to recommit, pending since last week, was withdrawn and the previous question seconded on the passage of the bill.

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

The vote was strictly a party one. Of the
Kentucky members McKee, Rousseau,
Smith and Randall yoted for it, and Trimble, Ritter, Grider and Harding against it.

The Speaker presented a message from the President of the United States, trans-mitting, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, a report from the Secretary of War as to the number of men and officers in th regular and volunteer service of the United States. Referred to the Committee on

Military Affairs.
[There were some errors in the publica tion of the vote on the passage of the Loan bill on Friday night last. Mr. Hotchkiss appears as voting yea. He was not present and did not vote. Washburne (Ill.) and Conkling, do not appear as voting at all They voted yea.]

Mr. Ketchum (N. Y.) presented the memorial of R. W. Evans & Co., and Willard & Waterbury, for admission of barley from Canada at a moderate rate of duty Referred to the Committee on Ways an Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) from the Com

mittee of Ways and Means, reported a bil enacting that "no exemption from liability to State or municipal taxation shall, by virtue of any act of Congress, be held to extend to money on hand," and asked that

t be put upon its passage.

Mr. Conkling briefly explained the bill. Mr. Stevens (Pa.) asked a question as to whether the bill did not violate a condition made 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 question whether this bill was violating public faith. The answer to it was this The true extent and meaning of that act and of the other acts of Congress never was to exempt money; on the contrary, the exemption was confined exclusively to the securities of the United States; securities which men held as investment, not securities which they passed and used as currency ever made that the exemption did extend to money. But the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Spaulding) said that in his State there law. There it was forced to mean that not only national securities should be exempted, but that money itself should be exempted No such thing was meant, and no such construction had been acted on by the commercial classes. The bill now reported was simply to define and render certain what was beyond all question the original mean-

ing of the law.
Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) asked whether, if the Democrats should vote for the bill, the gen deman (Mr. Conkling) would feel it his duty to turn round and defeat it?

Mr. Conkling replied that he would like to know the commercial value of a joke that vas repeated three times in two days. Mr. Le Blond said that the gentleman did

not answer the question yesterday, and did not seem disposed to do so to day. Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) said that he was satisfied with the modified form in which the Cemmittee of Ways and Means had attempted to carry out the proposition he had submitted, and he thought it ought to be-

Mr. C. T. Hulburd (N. Y.) asked and obtained leave to make a personal explanation. He sent up an article from the New York *Tribune*, commenting on his speech on the Loan bill some days since. Mr. Greeley, he said, seemed to think that the fool's cap should be sent to Washington, but he (Mr. Hulburd) rather thought a statement which he had read, showing that the Secretary of the Treasury had been retiring non-interest bearing instead of in-terest bearing notes, showed that the fool's cap and belt had better be kept at New York. He admired Mr. Greeley in some respects; as the champion, for instance, of American industry; but he thought he was a little !ast. The country remembered hearing the cry "On to Richmond," which was so disastrous that its effects had not yet was so disastrous that he enects had not yet died away, and if we were now to hear another cry "on to specie payment," we know not what disasters it might work. He sent up to the Clerk's desk to be read a

newspaper article, describing in a ludicrous manner a ride which Mr. Greeley is said to have taken from Folsom to Placerville, in California. Mr. Garfield (Ohio) rose to a question of order. All this might be very pleasant, he said, but it was scarcely in order for a member to make an attack on a person not connected with the House, under the pretence

of a personal explanation.

The Speaker stated that the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling) had yielded the floor to his colleague (Mr. Hulburd) who had asked leave to moke a personal explanation, for the purpose of replying to an article in the New York *Tribune*; that the Chair had asked if there was any objection, and that no objection had been made The gentleman was proceeding by unani meus consent.

Mr. Wentworth (Ill.)-There is an articl Mr. Wentworth (III.)—There is an article in that paper about me which I should like to have read. [Laughter.] The newspaper article referring to Mr. Greeley, was read, and excited a good deal of merriment.

Mr. Ingersoli (III.), I propose that that article be excluded from the Globe. It is absolutely ridiculous, and it is disgraceful for this House to waste half an hour in listening to such balderdash and nonsense.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) I object; I think the peo of their country gave them against the wrong doers.

Mr. Cook (III.) closed the debate in support of the bill. He stated that in 1833, when South Carolina proposed to nullify the laws of the United States, it was deemed democratic to enact a bill substantially the same as this bill, providing that if an officer should be prosecuted for any act done in the collection of revenue, he should have the right to have the case tried in the Federal Courts. That law, which lay at the basis of this one, was passed by the Democratic party, and approved by General Jackson.

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Mr. Ross (III.)—T object: I think the people should have to wonder at his friend (Mr. Hulburd) had done a great many good things, and therefore he was being abused by the vagrancies of the press, and he would soon learn to esteem them at their real value. This same Mr. Greeley had said of him (Mr. Stevens) that he would soon learn to esteem them at he his friend from Chicago

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 thir-teenth section showed what was meant by that, for it declared that the words "obliga-tions or other securities of the United States" in this act shall be held to include and mean all bonds, coupons, national currency, United States notes, fractional notes, checks. cc. 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.

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 this matter, and it was for the House to take the responsibility of passing the bill. A gentleman on the other side (Mr. Le Blond) had said they were ready to vote for it. He (Mr. Stevens) did not doubt that. He knew how sacredly they regarded the obligation of the Government, but he had thought that members on the Republican side of the House had other ideas.

Mr. Conkling-I did not say that. I only

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

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

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) desired to ask question of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr Bingham). That gentleman had, some fortnight since, made a report from the Com-mittee on Reconstruction for the admission of the members from the State of Tennes regulating his own movements when tha natter would be brought up again for con sideration.

Mr. Bingham replied first that the gentle man was mistaken as to the nature of th 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 sup

prised the object of that measure was to pri vide 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. Dawes (Mass.) in the chair, and took up the Con-

sular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) desired the attention of the government to be drawn to the pro priety for abrogating 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 House, and the Committee next took

up 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. the way, that that Committee had not the right to report at any time.
The bill was laid aside, to be reported t

The committee rose, and both bills were reported.
The Post-office Appropriation bill was

then passed. Action on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was postponed till to-morrow.
On motion of Mr. Banks the Senate joint resolution, protesting against pardons by foreign governments of persons convicted of infamous offences, on condition of emigration to the United States, was taken

from the table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On motion of Mr. Ashley (Onio) the Senate bill concerning the boundaries of the State of Nevada was taken from the Speak er's table, read twice, and referred to the

Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. Windom (Minn.), the Senate bill to provide for an annual inspec-tion into Indian affairs was taken from the

Speaker's table, read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian affairs. Mr. Driggs (Mich.) introduced a bill to secure pay, under certain circumstances, t army volunteer nurses. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Af fairs.
The House at 5 P. M. adjourned.

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