XXXIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

SENATE.—Mr. Anthony offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire whether the full Army Register has been compiled, in accordance with a resolution of March 7th, 1865, what its cost would be, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Williams presented the petition of the Oregon City Manufacturing Company, setting forth that they are engaged in the manufacture of woolen cloths, and they are compelled to pay a tax first on the raw material and then on the manufactured article. They ask a modification of the Internal Revenue law that shall require them to pay but one tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Howard called up the Senate bill to reconsider the order of the President designating the Sioux City and Pacific a branch of the Pacific Railroad. Mr. Howard said the order referred to was issued by President Lincoln Dec. 25, 1864.

Mr. Grimes offered a substitute for Mr. Howard's bill requiring the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad to construct their Pacific branch upon the best and most direct route subject to the future approval of the President of the United States.

In the course of the debate Mr. McDougall charged Mr. Conness with having a personal interest in the matter, and that he was discussing the bill with a view to his own interests, and not with a regard for the public good.

Mr. Conness responded in an excited manner, that Mr. McDougall was not in a condition to know what he was saying. He was constantly in such a state that he was a disgrace to this body.

Mr. McDougall—I rise, Mr. President, for the purpose of pronouncing the assertion of the Senator a falsehood. I call him to order.

Mr. Conness—Mr. President, I ask to be protected in debate.

The President pro tem.—The Chair will endavor, at all times, to protect Senators in debate.

Mr. McDougall—Mr. President, I desire to state a point of order. My colleague has made a statement personal to myself, which is false in point of fact. I submit that having made an assertion which is untrue, it is strictly parliamentary for me to pronounce that assertion a falsehood, and to call the Senator to order.

Mr. Sumner—Mr. President, I respectfully submit that the Senator cannot be allowed to proceed. He is entering into argument.

Mr. McDougall—I am stating my point of order.

The Chair was unable to perceive that the Senator had made any point of order.

Mr. McDougall—I repeat that my colleague has uttered falsehood; that the terms which I apply to his remarks is strictly parliamentary, both according to the practice and precedent of the British Parliament and of this Senate for fifty years and that I have a right to use it.

Mr. Conness—The Senator (Mr. McDougall) does not represent California either politically or morally. He was enfranchised by the State five years ago, since which time he has not returned to see his constituents. I have been compelled to sit here and submit to the assumptions and representations made by that Senator, and have borne it. I nave sat in my place when that Senator, so far from representing that high toned moral and courageous constituency of that great sovereignty, sat in his chair, or rather lay in his chair, the object of pity before an audience assembled here from nearly every State in the Union. I have covered my eyes more than once with shame before these exhibits. My associates now must not understand that I am dead to considerations of this character, but sit silently and quietly, and in pity even for him, was biding my time when the Senator (Mr. McDougall), by the termination of his official career, should cease thus to misrepresent, thus to humiliate, thus to shock and thus to disgrace not only the State that honored him, and enfranchised him, but the American character and the American Senate. But, sir, I could not bear it this morning, in view of the wanton, unprovoked and disorderly assault made upon myself. The Senator rises here and bandies the word falsehood, Mr. President, against me. The Senator dare not do that, sir, out of this body.

Mr. McDougall rose and rapped his desk excitedly, and said I will do it.

Mr. Conness—Mr. President, I dare not reply, for my Senatorial character is in issue here. I dare not reply here to conduct so despicable as that is. I dare not respond to it, sir, in my character for truth and veracity, and for honor in my representative character. I have no comparison to make, sir, with him; I shrink, sir, from the contrast as from all the pollution that hell could vomit forth in its most disgusting form. I have no contrast to make, Mr, President. With charity, with kindness, with what was due to the Senatorial relation, notwithstanding the provocations in every point of view, I would at any time, since I have sat here, have sacrificed them all before the high and imperious duty of vindicating this great American forum, and would have cast a vote upon any day for the expulsion of the Senator, (McDougall,) because of his offences committed here again and again against the dignity of this body. But, sir, I could not lead in such a work. Forgetful of this consideration in his behalf, he has repeated, again and again, these outrages and violations of order and decorum and dignity until forbearanee has ceased to be a virtue. The Senate have constantly done themselves and the country a wrong. It was not enough, Mr. President, for that Senator that this great body had concluded that he was not fit to be any longer a member of any of its committees to sit upon legislative questions. That silent but most positive condemnation only so far from bringing reformation or change, has degraded the object still more, sir, until having no character to lose and nothing in controversy, he rises here and commits the last offence this morning.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) rose and suggested that it would be better to discontinue a discussion of this character.

Mr. McDougall rose to interrupt Mr. Johnson, to say a few words.

Mr. Johnson declined to yield.

Mr. Conness said he had closed his remarks in relation to his colleague. He felt as deeply as any man could feel the pain of this whole proceeding. He regretted it, but he could say no less than he had said under the provocation he had received.

Mr. McDougall rose and said he would be more respectful in his language than his colleague, whom he would not speak of as the sober but as the "superb" Senator, (Mr. Conness). There was a little story that would suit the case. It was that of a man by the name of Pettigrew, of South Carolina, who had won a case at law against a family, the fighting member of which met him one day, and, walking up to him, said: "Petigrew, you are a d——d liar!" Pettigrew took no notice. "Then," said he, "Pettigrew, you are a G-d d——d scoundrel!" Pettigrew took no notice. "Then," said he, "Pettigrew, you are a G-d d——d son of a ——!"

The Chair (Mr. Foster) interrupted Mr. McDougall, saying that such stories containing such language ought not to be repeated in the Senate.

Mr. McDougall then said he would make a few remarks due to himself. He proceeded to relate what occurred during the contest in the California Legislature when he was elected Senator. A gentleman, then a State Senator of California, called on him and urged him to be a candidate. He declined. Afterwards he agreed to run, and this same person became his violent enemy and the advocate of a man who was in favor of establishing slavery in California. When the election was over and he (McDougall) was successful, this State Senator called on him to congratulate him. He declined his congratulations, knowing him to have been his enemy. There were men who never could cease to slander those whom they had once injured. He would leave the Senate to make the application.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, the further consideration of the pending bill was postponed until to-morrow.

The Senate agreed to the appointment of a Committee of Conference on the resolution to prohibit the sale of liquor in the Capitol.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill authorizing the establishment of a navy yard and coal and naval depot at the harbor of Annapolis, Maryland. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) called up the bill from the Naval Committee for the relief of certain naval contractors, directing the payment to certain parties of the sums named in the bill, to make good losses sustained by the building of iron-clads.

After some remarks from Mr. Hendricks in favor of the bill,

Mr. Grimes (Iowa) offered a substitute for it, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the parties named in the bills the sums acredited to them by a naval board appointed by a resolution of March last; provided, that, except in the case of the Camanche, the amount shall not exceed twelve per cent. of the original contract price.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) offered and amendment declaring Donald McKay, of Boston, and Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, to be entitled to the same rate of compensation as is provided for the parties building the same kind of vessels built by them.

Mr. Nye (Nevada) moved to strike out twelve per cent. and insert fifteen per cent. in Mr. Grimes's amendment.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the further consideration of the above was postponed until to-morrow.

The bill in relation to the habeas corpus was taken up, but without taking action, the Senate, at half-past four went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Plants (Ohio) presented the joint resolutions of the Ohio Legislature in favor of subjecting to State taxation national currency and other obligations. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report of the Judge Advocate General, and such other information as may be of record or on file in his department, showing what are the facts in the case, and what steps have been taken to bring to justice and punishment the murderers of eighteen soldiers of the 1st and 2d regiments of North Carolina loyal infantry, alleged to have been tried and executed by order of the rebel Generals Pickett and Hoke, under pretext of their being deserters from the Confederate service.

Mr. McKee (Ky.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House any correspondence with the French Government in regard to the withdrawal of its forces from Mexico, which may have been exchanged since the correspondence communicated to the House with the President's message of January 5, 1866; whether that correspondence has been published by the French Government among the official documents communicated to the French Chambers or not, and especially any correspondence in regard to any specific promise from the French Emperor to put a stop to his proceedings in the sister republic of Mexico and discontinuing imperialism there.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire into and report on the expediency of providing, by amendment of the rules, that when the House shall have under consideration a bill or resolution returned by the President, with his objections, neither a motion to lay on the table nor a motion to postdone indefinitely shall be in order.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost, yeas 45, nays, 57. The resolution was then adopted

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law the eight hour system, as it is called, as constituting a day's work in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) inquired whether the resolution should not be amended by reducing the time to six hours and a half.

Other members suggested six hours and a quarter, and other limits of time.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) suggested that a proposition on the subject of government employes in the District was before the Committee on the Judiciary, and that that committee had taken action on it.

Mr. Ingersoll said he was aware of that, but this resolution went further, and proposed to establish by law a regulation of the hours of labor in this District for all laboring classes.

Mr. Farnsworth moved to lay the resolution on the table Lost—yeas, 16; nays, 91.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over till next Monday.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) the House proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, when the concurrent resolution prohibiting the sale of spirituous and other liquors in the Capitol building and grounds was taken up, the Senate having disagreed to the amendment of the House extending the resolution to the other public buildings and grounds in the District.

On motion of Mr. Wentworth, the House insisted on its amendment, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, It is important that our legations abroad shall be kept truly advised of the state of the country; therefore, be it

Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That the Clerk of the House be directed to furnish three copies of the *Morning Chronicle* to each of our foreign legations, consular agents and commercial agents, for the use of said legations and attaches, and that he pay for the same out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. Rodgers (N. J.) objected.

Mr. Hall made the question of order that this was a proposition to devote part of the contingent fund of the House to a purpose entirely outside of the organization and duties of the House.

The Speaker overruled the point of order. In an appropriation bill a sum was set apart for the contingent expenses of the House, and it was for the House itself to determine how that sum should be disbursed.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to suspend the rules, in order to enable him to offer the resolution.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 60, nays 44. Not two-thirds.

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) presented the joint resolution of the New Jersey Legislature in favor of increasing the salary of naval officers. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Cobb presented the joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature in favor of changing the route of the land grant road from Portage to Superior. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported to the House additional testimony, taken in reference to Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia and Mississippi. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any and what action is necessary to confiscate the title to lands that were purchased by the late Confederate States and used for prison, camps and other purposes.

Mr. Whaley (W. Va.) rose to make a personal explanation in reference to an article in the Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, making fun of him and deriding him as a rather ignorant man, who had been badly "sold" in the House, some weeks ago, by the Latin phrase "*et al.*" occurring frequently in the accounts of the Commissioner of Agriculture, some one suggesting that Whaley was responsible for the appointment of this very expensive "Mr. Ettall," an imputation which he (Mr. Whaley) at the time indignantly repudiated. The correspondent described the incident, and it was to his description of it that Mr. Whaley objected as unkind and ungenerous. It was too common a thing, he thought, for reporters to slander members.

Mr. Rogers rose to make a personal explanation in reference to a paragraph which appeared in the New York *Times*, of Tuesday last, reflecting on Mr. Conkling, in connection with the reintroduction of the Bankrupt bill, which he had been instrumental in defeating. He, himself, had thought of introducing it again, in order to revive the committee, but he had judged it better to let it come from one of the members on the majority side of the House, and the Speaker, whom he had consulted, had agreed with him on the propriety of having Mr. Conkling offer the bill. [Laughter.] He was convinced that the country should have some kind of a bankrupt bill, and so was Mr. Conkling. It was a mere matter of courtesy to Mr. Jenckes that the bill was reintroduced, not to take away any of the prestige of the gentleman from Rhode Island.

The Speaker explained that on the rejection of the Bankrupt bill he had informed the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling) and some other gentlemen, as it was his duty to do, in reference to parliamentary questions, that the Special Committee on the Bankrupt law could be revived by the introduction of a new bill and its reference to that committee.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) expressed his obligations to the gentleman from New Jersey for making the explanation he had done. An act of personal courtesy and justice from a political opponent was always a refreshing relief from the monotony of party spirit.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) suggested that he would like to see some of that refreshing matter come from the Republican side of the House.

Mr. Conkling proceeded to say that this was not the less so when it was called out by the malice of those who did not happen to be admired by political opponents. He had satisfied himself that the somewhat malicious and venomous paragraphs which had been read were not telegraphed to the New York *Times* by either of the avowed and responsible Washington correspondents of that paper. From a long acquaintance with one of these gentlemen, he should have been very much surprised if he had made use of a mere act of personal courtesy to defame any member of the House.

Mr. Jenckes (R. I.) stated his belief that the fact was as had been stated by both the gentlemen from New Jersey and New York. The bill had been introduced while he was absent from his seat, but immediately on his return the gentleman (Mr. Conkling) explained the reason for his action, and received his (Mr. Jenckes') thanks therefor. He had no connection whatever with the origination or publication of the paragraph.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) said he rose neither to make disclaimers nor admissions. He simply rose in consequence of the somewhat peculiar language which his colleague (Mr. Conkling) had seen fit to apply to the paragraph in question. This was the first time that the New York *Times* had been drawn into this controversy. He had understood that paragraph to have appeared in another paper. His colleague had acquitted two gentlemen of responsibility for that paragraph, but whether they would be obliged to him for his voluntary acquittal was their concern. He did not know but that his colleague might have intended, from some peculiarity in his manner and emphasis, to throw the responsibility on him (Mr. Raymond) as the known editor of that paper. When his colleague would be more plain and explicit on the point, he (Mr. Raymond) should be prepared to give him such an answer as the case would require.

Mr. Conkling said that if his colleague thought there was anything in the evidence, circumstantial or otherwise, before the House, calling on him to admit or disclaim having telegraphed or inspired a libel on one of his colleagues, that was a question for him. He repeated, that he had reason to believe that neither of the ordinary correspondents of the *Times* sent that paragraph.

Mr. Raymond said he did not feel disposed to disclaim or admit anything on the strength of such an appeal as his colleague had seen fit to make. He had not seen the paragraph, and had supposed when it was read at the desk that it was from the *N. Y. Herald*. All that he knew about the matter was that he was informed immediately after his colleague had introduced the bill that after killing the bill he had introduced it in precisely the same terms. He presumed he had repeated that fact to several people. He did not recollect whether he had repeated it to any newspaper correspondents. He had never had any feeling against his colleague in this or any other matter, and had never expressed any by correspondence or in conversation.

Mr. Conkling desired to make one very emphatic disclaimer; that was, that he had not made any appeal whatever to his colleague. If his colleague felt called upon to say anything on the subject, it was in consequence of a prompting other than any suggestion of his. The bill which he had introduced was one sent to him by the gentleman from New Jersey, and he had, even without looking at it, sent it to the Clerk's desk with the simple motive of having it referred to the Select Committee on the Bankrupt Law, and thus reviving that Committee. Every gentleman knew the animus of the paragraph. It was an accusation that the person referred to had been acting here in a double sense; that he had been defeating a bill, so far as it was in his power to do so, and then re-introducing it and claiming it as his own. He, therefore, repeated that it was an extraordinary statement, and a venomous one; and he would stand by what he said. If others were content to leave it there, he was quite content.

Mr. Raymond said he was not quite content to leave it just there. He begged now to say, as he had said before, that he was in no sense responsible for that paragraph, except, possibly, by conversation with others. He might have made himself responsible for the fact stated in it, namely, the fact that his colleague, having opposed the bill and contributed to its defeat, immediately re-introduced the same bill. That was a fact, and, in the absence of any explanation, he would take leave to say that the circumstance gave rise to a construction which might or might not be venemous, but was certainly not complimentary. He (Mr. Raymond) put no such construction upon it, but he would take the liberty to say that others did. The explanation given war satisfactory, he supposed, to all, as it was to the gentleman who was the acknowledged author of the bill. With that explanation the matter was clear enough. Without it, he submitted that it was not clear enough.

After some skirmishing, harmless in its effects, the matter was allowed to drop.

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) presented petitions from Niagara and Genesee counties, New York, signed by 245 citizens, asking an increase of duty on wool.

Mr. Ketchum (N. Y.) presented concurrent resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New York in regard to the adjudicated claims of the militia of that State who served in the war of 1812.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the petition of the owners of several flax mills, praying that a duty of at least 50 per cent. ad valorem may be laid on coarse flax yarns, coarse linens, hemp and jute goods, and no duty upon foreign flax for fine fabrics; and a petition of the citizens of Utica praying the passage of laws regulating inter-State insurances. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House proceeded, as the regular order of business, to the consideration of the bill reported from the Committee on Military Affairs, to reorganize and establish the army of the United States, the pending question being on amendments to the third section.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to amend the section by providing that two of the new cavalry regiments shall be composed of colored men.

Mr. Chanler (N. Y.) opposed the amendment, and demanded the yeas and nays. The amendment was agreed to by a vote of yeas 69, nays 28.

Several other amendments were proposed and discussed and some agreed to.

Mr. Ross moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to modify and remodel it on the plan of reducing the army to forty thousand men.

Mr. Rogers made a speech in favor of the proposed reduction, which

Mr. Blaine (Me.) characterized as a wishy-washy style of debate.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Rogers moved to amend the third section by adding to it a proviso that the army should not exceed thirty thousand men.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) submitted that the amendment was not in order.

Mr. Rogers appealed to Mr. Schenck to wait until he found out his object.

Mr. Schenck—Oh! I know your object. It is to make that same old speech that we have on every occasion. [Laughter.]

Mr. Rogers protested that it was not.

The point of order was overruled by the Speaker pro tem., Mr. Washburne (Ill.).

Mr. Rogers said he wished to vindicate himself from the malicious assaults which the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Blaine) was in the habit of making upon him. Whenever he (Mr. Rogers) addressed the House he always confined himself strictly to the question before the House, and never digressed from the subject. [Laughter.] He made no general speeches and no Saturday speeches, and he should be treated at least with common respect by the gentleman from Maine. The House would recollect how that gentleman had abused him, and treated him in a most shameful and indecorous manner, on the occasion, some weeks since, of his speaking to a series of resolutions which he had offered. It was most contemptible and indiscreet on the part of that gentleman to undertake to browbeat and malign him whenever he addressed the House.

Mr. Blaine pleaded that the gentleman from New Jersey could only point to two occasions when he had given him cause to complain out of the multitude of times when he (Mr. Rogers) had addressed the House during the three sessions they had been here together. He confessed that he had spoken roughly, and on the gentleman's appeal to him he was willing to apologize.

Mr. Rogers accepted the apology, and withdrew his amendment.

After further amendments to the third section, the house proceeded to the consideration of the fourth section.

The bill as so far considered and amended, the first section however being passed over informally, provides as follows:

Be It enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the military peace establishment of the United States shall hereafter consist of five regiments of artillery, twelve regiments of cavalry, fifty-five regiments of infantry, the professors and corps of cadets of the United States Military Academy, and such other forces as shall be provided for by this act, to be known as the army of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the five regiments of artillery provided for by this act shall consist of the five regiments now organized, and the first, second, third, and fourth regiments of artillery shall have the same organization as is now prescribed by law for the fifth regiment of artillery, provided, that the regimental adjutants and masters and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first lieutenants.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That to the six regiments of cavalry now in service there shall be added six regiments, two of which shall be composed of colored men, having the same organization as is now provided by law for cavalry regiments. And in making appointments to fill the original vacancies in the regiments thus provided for, and for a period of three years after the passage of this act, and all the first and second lieutenants and two-thirds of the officers in each of the grades above that of first lieutenant shall be selected from among the officers and soldiers of volunteers who have served in the army of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct, and efficient service. Provided, however, That graduates of the United States Military Academy shall immediately upon such graduation, be eligible to appointment as second lieutenants; and that, after the original vacancies are filled, enlisted men of the regular army who shall have served at least one year shall, in like manner, be eligible to appointment as second lieutenants. Any portion of the cavalry force herein authorized may be dismounted and armed and drilled as infantry, at the discretion of the President. But the number so dismounted shall be taken, so far as the interests of the service will permit, proportionately and impartially from the several cavalry regiments. Each cavalry regiment shall hereafter have but one hospital steward, and the regimental adjutants, quartermasters, and commissaries shall hereafter be extra first lieutenants, and such regiment shall have one veterinary surgeon, whose compensation shall be one hundred dollars per month.

The fourth section, which now came before the House for amendment, reads as follows:

And be it further enacted, That the infantry regiments herein provided for shall consist of the first ten regiments of ten companies each, now in service; of twenty-seven regiments, to be formed by adding two companies to each of the twenty-seven battalions constituting the remaining regiments; of ten regiments, to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided for, to be called the Veteran Reserve Corps; and of eight regiments of colored men, to be raised and officered as hereinafter provided, to be known as U. S. Colored Troops.

Mr. Boyer (Pa.) moved to amend the section by striking out all in reference to the Veteran Reserve Corps and Colored Troops.

The amendment was lost by a vote of—yeas 16, nays 79.

Mr. Davis moved to amend by striking out the words "of ten regiment to be officered as hereinafted provided for, to be be called the Veteran Reserve Corps." He addressed the House in support of his amendment.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) opposed the amendment, speaking in highly complimentary terms of the Veteran Reserve Corps, which ought to be retained; he said, as "The Old Guard" of the Republic.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) inquired why, if it was such a glorious thing to belong to the army, the gentleman from Illinois had not sought that privilege for himself.

Mr. Ingersoll—I was required at home, sir, during the war, to take care of just such contemptible copperheads as the gentleman from Wisconsin. [Laughter.] If all honest and patriotic gentlemen like myself had gone to the front, such copperheads as the gentleman would have taken the Government of the country, and it would have gone to eternal ruin. [Laughter and applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The Speaker *pro tem.*, Mr. Washburne (Ill.) declared that applause in the galleries and in the hall was out of order.

Mr. Rogers asked the Chair whether it was in order in public debate to abuse a fellow member of the House by calling him "a contemptible copperhead?"

The Speaker *pro tem.* thought that that was not in order.

Mr. Eldridge—I wish the decision was the other way, for the gentleman (Mr. Ingersoll) certainly has no more contempt for me than I have for him. [Encouragement from the Democratic side.]

Mr. Ingersoll—I do not care any thing about what the gentleman says. I have had to bear the slang and slanders of such as he for several years. I did not personally call him "contemptible." I applied the term to a political party that has embarrassed the Union, encouraged the rebellion, and done all it could to defeat the North in the late war. I do call such people "contemptible."

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) protested that it was out of order for a member to abuse the members of another party, unless they had an opportunity to reply. If that opportunity was given he was willing to let the day be devoted to that. If there were traitors and disunionists anywhere, they were in the ranks of the opposite party. [Calls to order.]

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) wished to say a word.

Mr. Eldridge (Wis.) insisted that as the Chair had decided the gentleman from Illinois to be out of order, he must be compelled, under the rules, to take his seat.

The Speaker pro tem directed Mr. Ingersoll to take his seat, which he did amid much laughter.

Mr. Rice (Me.) moved that the gentleman from Illinois be allowed to proceed in order.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) resuming—Mr. Speaker, suppose Jeff. Davis should call me a traitor, should I pay any attention to it?

Mr. Rogers (N. J.) raised the point of order that Jeff. Davis had nothing to do with the question before the House.

Mr. Ingersoll—He may have. If that party ever gets into power Jeff. Davis will be one of its leaders.

The Speaker pro tem. sustained the point of order.

Mr. Eldridge made another point of order, that the gentleman from Illinois had no right to charge members on his side of the House that they were the followers of Jeff. Davis, or that he was their leader, That was an abuse of the privileges of the House.

The Speaker, pro tem., decided that Mr. Ingersoll was not in order in his remarks, as not being pertinent to the subject under discussion.

Mr. Eldridge submitted that the gentleman was out of order in charging members on his side of the House with being followers of Jeff. Davis. That, he said, was his question of order.

The Speaker, pro tem. (with much seriousness of manner)—The Chair cannot decide whether that is in order or not. [Outbursts of laughter.]

Mr. Rogers offered to withdraw all objection and let Mr. Ingersoll proceed, if members on his side were allowed to answer him.

The Speaker, pro tem.—The gentleman from Illinois is entitled to the floor, and will proceed in order.

Mr. Ingersoll, resuming—I was showing the necessity of preserving the Veteran Reserve Corps, and in order to show that necessity I was showing that from present indications the rebel power is to be restored in this country, with Jeff. Davis at its head.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) inquired whether his colleague had heard of the late municipal election in Peoria, Illinois?

Mr. Ingersoll replied that he had; that there was a very heavy copperhead majority there, he was sorry to say. Men had been pardoned who were as deeply dyed in crime as Jeff. Davis and his accomplices and coconspirators. He wanted the Veteran Reserve Corps, as an organization, to protect the country against such men.

The Speaker here announced that the gentleman's fifteen minutes, to which debate is limited, had expired.

The House, thereupon, at quarter past 4, adjourned.

Financial and Commercial.

The following is the weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks, made up on Monday afternoon:

Capital Stock	$14,642,150
Loans and Discounts	45,114,699
Specie in Banks	940,016
U. S. Demand and Legal Tender Notes	18,322,259
Due from other Banks	4,817,413
Due to other Banks	4,141,866
Deposits	34,640,853
Circulation	8,743,396

The following statement shows the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia, at various times during the last few months:

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
1865.				
Jan. 8	37,879,675	4,310,750	4,504,115	28,429,149
July 8	35,936,511	4,580,745	2,564,558	28,504,514
1864.				
Jan. 4	35,698,808	4,158,585	2,035,810	29,878,926
July 4	40,918,009	3,955,656	2,154,258	37,758,822
1865.				
Jan. 3	48,059,403	1,803,583	2,793,468	39,845,963
July 3	50,054,760	1,184,831	6,771,226	40,980,990
1866.				
Jan. 1	45,941,001	890,822	7,226,369	35,342,304
Feb. 5	47,233,664	1,009,689	7,668,365	34,657,135
Mar. 5	46,604,752	1,041,462	8,161,049	32,835,094
" 12	46,540,878	1,035,694	8,248,100	32,504,908
" 19	46,659,789	1,026,088	8,435,154	32,102,427
" 26	46,381,115	981,382	8,550,200	32,144,240
April 2	46,018,488	990,650	8,686,230	32,257,653
" 9	46,028,646	946,282	8,726,270	32,752,782
" 10	45,114,899	949,016	8,743,396	34,640,854

The following is a detailed statement of the business of the Philadelphia Clearing House for the past week:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Apr. 9	$6,878,938 85	$ 0,830 09
" 10	6,011,347 50	531,743 98
" 11	5,965,107 21	456,360 18
" 12	5,661,319 27	585,516 06
" 13	6,134,581 76	487,464 70
" 14	7,041,640 98	45,068 11
Total, April 16, 1866	$37,712,765 97	$2,035,894 12

The following shows the receipts of the Delaware Division Canal for the week and season, compared with same time last year:

Week ending April 14, 1866	$10,6 1 78	
Previously in 1866	4,333 03	
		14,944 81
Week ending April 16, 1865		38 19
Increase in 1866		$14,906 62

GREEN PEAS,
Green Corn,
Fresh Peaches,
Fresh Tomatoes, Plums, &c.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES,
Corner Eleventh and Vine Streets.

JAPANESE POWCHON TEA,
the finest ever imported.
OOLONG TEA, DRAGON CHOP.
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
ja11tf WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

NEW QUEEN OLIVES.—500 gallons of the finest Queen Olives ever imported, in store and for sale at COUSTY'S East End Grocery No. 118 South Second street.

NEW BONELESS SARDINES, Anchovies, Capers, Dutch Herring; all of superior quality, at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 118 South Second street.

OLD FASHION SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES; also, Prime West India Honey, always to be had at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 118 South Second street.

WINSLOW'S SUPERIOR GREEN CORN, 40 cts per Can, Champion Green Peas, at 40 cents per can; Tomatoes 25 cents; all warranted; at COUSTY'S, East End Grocery, No. 118 South Second street. mh14

NEW FRUITS.—Princess Paper-shell and Lisbon Almonds; splendid London Layer Raisins, in whole, half and quarter boxes, choice Elemo figs, in small drums, in store and for sale by M. F. SPILLIN, Tea Dealer and Grocer, N. W. corner Arch and Eighth.

5,000 CASES FRESH PEACHES, TOMATOES, Green Corn, Peas, &c., warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. cor. Arch and Eighth streets.

EXTRA MACKEREL.—Extra choice large Mackerel in kits. Also new Spiced and Pickled Salmon. For sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. cor. Arch and Eighth streets.

CRANBERRIES.—20 barrels Jersey cultivated Cranberries in store and for sale by M. F. SPILLIN N. W. cor. Arch and Eighth streets.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT.—A GENTEEL HOUSE furnished or unfurnished, in or near Germantown, with stabling for two horses. Address Box 1783, Post office. ap16 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of THE TIOGA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY will be held on the first of MAY, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock, M., at which time an election will be held for Managers, President and Treasurer, for the ensuing year.
ap6-1m WILLIAM ELLIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EVERETT OIL COMPANY, 134 South Third street, Philadelphia, April 14, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the EVERETT OIL COMPANY for the election of officers and other important business, will take place at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, April 26, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M.
ap14-10t WILLETT COMBS, Philada.

LEWELLYN PETROLEUM COMPANY'S OFFICE, 138 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1866.
A MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's Office, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the election of officers.
By order of the President.
ap14-10t C. T. BENEDICT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA April 9th, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF DOLLARS per share, for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 19th instant. Clear of all taxes.
A. C. L. CRAWFORD, Secretary.
ap10-9t

NORTHERN LIBERTIES AND PENN TOWNSHIP RAILROAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1866
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for officers to serve for the ensuing year, and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Philadelphia Railroad Company, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M.
ap10 WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.—PHILADELPHIA, April 9th, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six Managers will take place at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 7th day of May, next, at 12 o'clock M.
WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.
ap10 t my5

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, No. 333 WALNUT street, PHILADELPHIA—April 16th, 1866.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY will be held at the Company's Office, No. 333 WALNUT street, on WEDNESDAY, May 2d proximo, for the election of seven Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
ap16-15t GORDON MONGES, Secretary.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY R. R. TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28th, 1866.
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on Saturday, 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the election of Seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.
mh29-t,ap28

GOOD SPRING RAILROAD COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, April 9, 1866
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election for President and six managers, to serve for the ensuing year and until others shall be elected, will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, on Monday, the 7th day of May next, at 11½ A. M.
WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.
ap10

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC IN AID OF THE ERECTION OF A NEW ORGAN,
Will be given by the choir of the North Broad Street Presbyterian Church, corner Broad and Green streets, assisted by
Miss HETTIE M. ALEXANDER.
Miss GEORGIANNA BLACKBURNE, Lady Amateur.
Mr. HENRY G. THUNDER
Mr. WILLIAM A. BRISCOE,
And a Select Chorus from the Handel and Haydn Society.
All under the direction of CARL SENTZ, on
THURSDAY EVENING, April 19th, 1866,
At 8 o'clock.
Tickets One Dollar, to be had at TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and Chestnut, and W. H. BONER & CO., 1102 Chestnut street. ap15-s,tu,th,3t*

SHIPPING

FOR NEW YORK,
Via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
The Philadelphia and New York Express Steamboat Company.
Steam Propellers leave DAILY from FIRST WHARF below MARKET street, making the run in 24 HOURS.
This Line connects with all Northern and Eastern Transportation Companies. Goods forwarded direct to all points free of commission.
Freight received at lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, 14 South Wharves, Philadelphia.
JAS. HAND, Agent, 117 Wall street, New York.
mh14-tf

FOR BOSTON.
STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT; SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY FIVE DAYS, FROM FINEST WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.
The steamship SAXON, Captain Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia on Monday, April 16, at 10 A. M.
The steamship NORMAN, Captain Crowell, will sail from Boston on Thursday, April 19th, at 12 M.
The line between Philadelphia and Boston is now composed of the
SAXON, Captain Matthews, 1200 tons burthen.
NORMAN, Captain Crowell, 1200 tons burthen.
ARIES, Captain Boggs, 900 tons burthen.
These substantial and