XXXIXth Congress-First Session. fclose of Yesterday's Proceedings.]

SENATE.-Mr. McDougall (Cal.) rose and said: A few days ago I made some remarks of a personal nature. It is believed by my personal friends that those remarks were a violation of the decorum of the Senate. After their advice, and on careful consideration, I now acknowledge the wrong, and express my profound regret, and ask the pardon of the Senate. More than that, I would state that I have already asked the pardon of my colleague from California. That day the san went down on my wrath, and peace did not return until the next morning, when the sun was high above the misty mountain tops, when it came with penitence, and these

are penitential remarks.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) presented a petition for the protection of American industry, which was referred to the Committee on Fi-

mance.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) presented the petition of stovemakers, for a modification on stove-castings and sheet-iron. Referred to the Committee on Finance,
Mr. Chandler (Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to issue American registers to certain British-built

Certain House amendments recommended by the Committee on Commerce were

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopted, to print six thousand copies of the eulogies on the late Senator Foot. Mr. Sherman (Ohio) offered a resolution calling upon the President for any addiinformation since his last report which he may have in relation to the condi-tion of the Southern States.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Committee of Indian Affairs to report upon the expedirency of transferring the Bureau of Indian Affairs from the Interior Department to the War Department

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the Colorado bill,

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) said there were two reasons for not taking up the bill to-day. The first was that the Senate was not full at present, and the second was that this day was dedicated to freedom. The streets of the city were filled with a happy people, re-joicing in the anniversary of their emancipation. This was no day to recognize ine-equality of rights and to insult public sentient by admitting a State recognizing dis-

tinction on account of color.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) said his colleague (Mr. Sumner) was the most earnest man in the Senate on the bill to enable Colorado to form a Siate government. He did not then insist upon this question of equality. He (Mr. Sumner) voted for giving them power to frame a constitution to suit themselves and said not a word about the question he now raised. Mr. Wilson said that while he would vote for the admission of Colorado under her present constitution, he would vote against enabling acts in the future for all territories in which distinction on account of color was recognized. But as the enabling act for Colorado was passed in good faith, without a qualification as to equality of rights, Congress ought to admit it made that act.

it under that act. Mr. Lane (Ind.) spoke in favor of the admission of Colorado. There was no enabling act on the statute book containing the provision which Mr. Summer insisted on.

Mr. Sumner—Is it not time to begin?
Mr. Lane (Ind.) said the time to begin
was when the enabling act was being passed.
The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) voted for the enabling act of Colorado and Nevada without insisting on equality. He (Mr. Lane) wished the word "white" was not in the constitution of Colorado, but he would not exclude the State on that ac-

count. Mr. Grimes (Iowa) said the Senate was not bound by the enabling act, inasmuch as Colorado had once refused to come in under it. He maintained that the population of Colorado was not sufficient for the purposes of a State government. With what grace, he asked, could the Senate admit Colorado while she excluded negroes from the right of suffrage, and in a few days insist that Virginia should permit negroes to vote? He could not endorse the constitution of Colorado to-day, and afterwards undertake to confer the righ of suffrage to colored people

in the South.

Mr. Sumner contended that the enabling act failed with the refusal of Colorado to The morning hour expired while Mr.

Sumner was speaking.

A discussion arose on a motion to continue the consideration of this subject, in the course of which
Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) said the opponents of
this bill were acting unfairly, and pursuing
a course which was in opposition to the course of which

rules of the Senate.

Mr. Grimes replied to Mr. Trumbull, saying, that as one of the opponents of the bill he was heartly tired of his (Mr. Trumbull's) lectures, and he begged him to withhold them, so far as he (Mr. Grimes) was con-cerned, in the future.

Mr. Trumbull said he had never assumed to lecture anybody in the Senate, least of all the Senator from Iowa. He (Mr. Trumbull) should learn from him, and not attempt to teach him.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) hoped the bill would b

considered to-day, and for a reason directly opposite to that which animated Mr. Sumner in coming to a different conclusion. He thought there could be no better day than this, when so many happy people were celebrating their emancipation, to add anotherstar to the national galaxy. The Colorado bill was made the special

order for Tuesday.

The bill in relation to habeas corpus was taken up. The question was on the adoption of Mr. Edmund's (Vt.) amendment, published in yesterday's report, excluding from the indemnification granted by the bill all acts committed in States not in rebellion, or where the habeas corpus was not

The yeas and nays were called for.

Mr. Conness said the Senate was not full;
several Senators had just left their seats.

Mr. Sherman—What did they go out for?
Several Senators suggested that they had
gone out to see the procession.

gone out to see the procession.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) moved a call of the

Mr. Johnson (Md.)—You can't have that. There is no such thing.

Mr. Conness—Then I move that the Sen-

Mr. Johnson-On that I call for the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered and the Senate adjourned.

Senate adjourned.

House.—The regular order of busines in the morning hour being the call of committees for reports, the bill which was reported two days since from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, increasing the salary of commissioners of pensions to four thousand dollars, and of chief clerk in the pension office to twenty-five hundred dollars, came up. The House had voted yesterday to reject the bill, but had reconsidered that vote, and now the question was again on the passage of the bill.

After some diiscussion in the same reconsidered.

the passage of the bill.

After some discussion in the same vein as that which took place on the bill yesterday, the House came to a vote upon it, and the bill was passed by a vote of 60 to 51.

Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.), from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported back a bill to construct a ship canal around the Falls of Nisgara.

Falls of Niagara.

The hill recites that the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, to connect the navigable waters of Lakes Eric and Ontario, of sufficient dimensions for the research of comboots and vessels of

the following an effort husband to the there are a second or and a second or a

foreign power to the large cities upon and the commerce of the Northern lakes, and will be of vast importance to the United States in facilitating and increasing the commerce between the States; is national in its character, and should be constructed and controlled by the government of the United States.

United States.

The first section provides for the construction of such ship canal as a military work, for the use of the Government of the United States. It is to be not less than one hundred and five feet wide on the surface and ninety and five feet wide on the surface and ninety feet on the bottom, with not less then four-teen feet depth of water, with locks not less than two hundred and seventy-five feet long and forty-six feet wide. The President of the United States is to appoint engineers to make surveys, is to secure the right of way, and is to contract with any legally authorized and responsible company, chartered for such purpose. The company is to pay all the damages awarded for lands taken, to commence the work within twelve months after the execution of the contract, and to keep the canal at all times contract, and to keep the canal at all times in good order; which canal and the Niagara river are to be a military, naval, postal and public highway. It is to be free from toll for the transportations of military stores, etc. The company is to fix the rates of toll to be charged on commercial vessels and to be charged on commercial vessels and rafts, not to exceed the rates charged on the Welland canal in 1864. In case of the company failing to perform its share of the com-tract, the President may, after due notice, declare the contract void, and terminate it. The sum of six millions of dollars is to be loaned by the United States to the company

in \$1,000 bonds, at the rate of \$209,000 for every \$300,000 expended by the company. Ten per cent, of the net recipts is to be paid annually into the Treasury of the United States, to be applied to the new part of the principal. the payment of the principal of the loan. The tolls are to be revised every five years, ive commissioners, to be appointed, one by the President, one by each of the Governors of New York, Massachusetts and Illinois, and one by the company. The last section gives to the United States the right to purchase the canal for the whole amount ex-

pended.
Mr. Van Horn (N. Y.) addressed the House for some ten minutes in support of the bill. He was sorry to say that the chief opposition to the project came from his own State, but he had no smypathy with such opposition. He belived the measure to be one of great public importance and utility, and as he was acting as a legislator for the whole country he was not disposed to throw obstacles in its way, even though it might seem to interfere to a small extent with the

interest of his State.

Mr. Taylor (N. Y.) inquired what benefit this large expenditure would be to American commerce, so long as the control of the St. Lawrence River was with the English government?

Mr. Van Horn replied that it would certainly be of the same benefit to American commerce as the Welland Canal now was. Mr. Taylor inquired of what use that was since the abrogation of the Reciprocity

treaty?
Mr. Van Horn stated that in 1862 ever thirty mil ion tons of produce had passed down Lake Ontario, three-fourths of which went to American ports, and not down the St. Lawrence. He would now yield fifteen minutes of his time to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Moulton).

Mr. Moulton spoke in favor of the bill. In

common with the people of his State, and of the great west, be felt great interest in the project. He believed the details of the bill were substantially what were desired by his people. He held it to be the duty of every government to afford reasonable facility for commerce between the several States. The opening of the canal would enable Western producers to overcome at least one hundred and fifty miles of artificial travel, which would effect a saving of seventy cents on every ton of produce raised in the West. Millions of bushels of corn were used as fuel in Illinois during the past year, because it would cost more than it was worth

to transport it to market.

This canal would permit western produce to reach New York almost, without breek Without break ing bulk. Boats leaving Chicago or Detroit, and coming to Ogdensburg, would connect at Syracuse with the Eric canal, and thus reach New York down the Hudson river. It was for the interest of New York to encourage this work, so that New York might control the commerce of the West. The west would either be depopulated, or would have to get its product to markly or would have to get its products to market. If not afforded means to get to New York by this canal, its produce would seek transportation through the St. Lawrence, depriving the city of New York of the benefits of that

commerce. ommerce.

Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) said that the imperious necessities of the great west would demand soon the construction of this canal around the Falls of Niagara. The Erie canal could not be made of sufficient capacity to accommodate western products. The hundred million bushels of wheat and barley which the west now supplied to the markets of the world could be very readily increased to a thousand millions, if there were facilities for its treatment of the supplied to the supplied to the supplied to the markets of the world facilities for its treatment of the supplied to the ware facilities for its transportation. How ware facilities for its transportation. How long could the opposition of New York resists a measure of such vital importance to the west? He left out of yiew now the question of its military necessity, and discussed it as a mere commercial necessity.

There were at this moment, a fleet of four cussed it as a mere commercial necessity. There were at this moment a fleet of four thousand craft on the upper lakes. The imports last year at the port of Cleveland, on Lake Erie, which could not begin to compare with Chicago, on Lake Michigan, amounted to \$117,582,984, and its exports to \$96.572.137.

896,572,137. \$96,572,137.

It was a confessed fact that the Eric Canal, the Eric Railroad, the Pennsylvania Central, and all the great lines of communication now established, leading from the northwest to the eastern seabord, were no sufficient to take off the surplus produce. Further remarks were cut off by the termination of the morning hour, when the bill went over until Tuesday morning.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reorganize and establish the army of the United States, the question being on the fifth section. After some propositions, the House passed to the consideration of the sixth section.

The fifth section, as amended, reads as follows: SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That the officers of the thirty seven regiments of infantry first provided for in the foregoing section shall consist of those now commissioned and serving therewith, subject to such examination as the condition of their being retained in the sources. being retained in the service as hereinafter being retained in the service as hereinafter provided for; and in making appointments to fill the original vacancies in the thirty-seven regiments thus provided for and for a period of three years after the passage of this act, 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 volunteers who have served in the army of the United States in the late war for the of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and who have been distinguished for capacity, good conduct and efficient service; but graduates of the United States Military Academy and enlisted men shall be eligible to appointment as second lieutenants in these regiments as in the new regiments of sayabr ment as second neutenanis in these regi-ments, as in the new regiments of cavalry under the provisions of the third section of this act, and not otherwise. The Veteran Reserve Corps shall be officered by appoint ment from any officers and soldiers of vol-unteers, or of the regular army, who have been wounded in the line of their duty while serving in the army of the United States in the late war, or have been disabled by disran Reserve Corps, and in regiments of colored troops, shall be made on examination, as hereinafter provided, having reference to capacity, good conduct and efficient service, in every case. Provided, That all officers of the existing Veteran Reserve Corps, except those now actually detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, or otherwise actually and recessorily amplayed shall on the ally and necessarily employed, shall, on the passage of this act, be mustered out of service and put upon the same footing with other disabled officers not now in service.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the sec. 6. And be in fartner enacted, That the appointments to be made from among volunteer officers under the provisions of this act shall be distributed as far as practicable among the States, Territories and District of Columbia, in proportion to the number of troops furnished by them respectively to the service of the United States during the late war.

late war,
On motion of Mr. Van Aernam the second section was amended by striking out
the words, "authorizing the appointment of
one regimental commissary for each regiment of infantry." He moved to increase
the strength of each company from fifty privetes to one hundred privates. vates to one hundred privates,

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 45, nays, 65.

At this time the members present had fallen much below a quorum, and the lusty cheering from without that was heard in the hall suggested that the absent members were assisting at the great colored celebra-

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) called attention to the fact that there was not a quorum present.
Mr. Ancona (Pa.) moved an adjournment, but he subsequently withdrew the motion, and the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill.

The seventh section, as amended, reads s follows; SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That each regiment of infantry, provided for by this act, shall have one colonel, one lieuthis act, shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one sergeant major, one hospital steward, two principal musicians and ten companies; and each company shall have one captain, one first lieutenant, and one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two artificers, two musicians, one wagoner and fifty privates, and the number wagoner and fifty privates, and the number of privates may be increased to one hun-dred, at the discretion of the President, whenever the exigencies of the service require such increase. The adjutant and quartermaster of a regiment shall each be an extra first lieutenant appointed for their respective duties.

The eighth section being under considera-Mr. Harding (Ky.) expressed his views in favor of reducing the standing army to thirty or forty thousand men. If he got one division of cavalry and one division of infantry, he would undertake the job of keeping order all over the nation in time of peace.
The eighth section, as amended, reads as

follows:
SEC. S. And be it further enacted, That SEC. S. And be it further enacted, That the adjutants and quartermasters of infantry regiments shall be mounted officers, and that all regimental adjutants and quartermasters shall be paid, in addition to their other proper allowance as first lieutenants and mounted officers, ten dollars a month, as compensation for their greater care and responsibility; and officers of the line defailed to act as regimental quartermasters, or as cuastermasters or commanders of peror as quastermasters or commanders of permanent posts, or of commands of not less than two companies, shall, when the assignment is duly reported to and approved by the War Department, receive an extra com-pensation, while responsible for Government property, ten dollars per month.

property, ten dollars per month.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) moved to amend the ninth section by striking out the clause giving to each regiment a band, and inserting a clause authorizing the retaining or enlisting of twenty bands.

On the suggestion of Mr. Van Aernam (N. Y.), the number was reduced to seventeen bands, and the amendment so modified was adopted.

The ninth sertion, as amended, reads as follows: SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That seventeen bands, including the band of the Military Academy, may be retained or enlisted in the army with such organization as is now provided by law, to be assigned to brigades in time of war, and in time of peace to assembled brigades or to forts or posts, at which the largest number of troops shall be stationed, and the band at the Military Academy shall be placed on the same

tary Academy shall be placed on the same feoling as other bands, and there shall be one ordnance sergeant, and one hospital steward for each military post, and the same number of post chaplains as now provided by law; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint for each national cemetery now established or that may be established, a superintendent, with the rook with the rank, pay and emoluments of an ordnance sergeant, to be selected from among those who were non-commissioned among those who were non-commissioned officers of volunteers in the army of the United States in the late war, and who have served faithfully and been disabled while in the line of their duty.

The tenth section being under discussion.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) moved to amend it by making the term of callstment five years.

naking the term of enlistment five years instead of three years. He said that one of the greatest evils that the country had had in the past was the short term of enlistment. in the past was the short term of enlistment. It had almost ruined the country in the Revolutionary War. It had been almost equally damaging in the war of 1812, and everybody knew how sad and terrible a mistake the short term of enlistment had been in the last war.

been in the last war.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) replied that the char-Mr. Schenck (Ohio) replied that the character of the people from which the army was to be made up was to be taken into consideration. The question was one of political economy, relating to the industrial pursuits of the country, as well as having reference to getting good veteran soldiers in the army. The army was to be made up of men drawn from all the walks of life, and he undertook to say that three years carved out the life of a young American was equal to ten years taken out of the life of a Euroto ten years taken out of the life of a Euroto ten years taken out of the file of a European. American young men were not willing to give five years of their time to military life, but the same persons would be willing to dedicate three years to it.

Mr. Garfield said he would be very glad to discourage the help to fine turning so

Mr. Garneld said ne would be very glad to discourage the habit of men turning so quickly from one pursuit to another. He would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor of making it a longer would be in favor term of service, so that men would go into the army as a definite, permanent, chosen profession, making themselves soldiers, and rising by merit to the highest positions in

the army. Mr. Garfield's amendment was rejected by a vote of yeas 40, nays 61.

There was no other amendment offered to the tenth section, nor were there any offered to the eleventh or twelfth sections.

These sections read as follows:

SECTION 10. And be it further enacted. That all enlistments into the army shall bereafter be for the term of three years, and that but two field officers shall be appointed to any regiment until six companies of the regiment shall have been organized, and that but two officers for each company shall be appointed until the minimum number of men has been enlisted and the regiment of men has been enlisted and the regiment duly organized; but recruits may at all times be collected at the general rendezvous, in addition to the number required to fill to their minimum all the regiments and companies of the army; provided that such recruits shall not exceed in the aggregate three thousand men. It shall be competent to enlist men for the service who have been wounded in the line of their duty while the late war, or have been disabled by disconnect the navigable waters of Lakes Eric and Ontario, of sufficient dimensions for the passage of gunboats and vessels of war, will afford great protection as a military work in case of invasion or war with a shall be taken from among those who have been disabled by disconnect the navigable waters of Lakes ease contracted in such service, and may three thousand men. It shall be competent to the Honse table and the amendments to the Honse of their duty while wounded in the line of their duty while signed. The officers selected to fill original serving in the army of the United States, or is the House of Representatives with any shall be taken from among those who have tracted in such service; provided it shall be

service as officers of colored troops in the army of the United States in the late war; and all appointments of officers in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and in regiments of colored troops, shall be made on examination, as hereinafter provided, having reference to ments of the Veteran Reserve Corps. SEC. 11. And be it further enacied, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to employ in the territories and Indian country a force of Indians, not to exceed one thousand, to act as scouts, who shall receive the pay and allowances of cav-alry soldiers, and be discharged whenever the necessity for their further employment

is abated, or at the discretion of the department commander.
Sec. 12. And be it further enacted. That there shall be one lieutenant general, five major generals and ten brigadier generals, who shall have the same pay and emolument, and be entitled to the same staff officers in number and grade, as now prepared by law. The thirteenth section being under con-

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) inquired what was meant by the term "adjutant," as used

in it.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) replied that that term was used to get rid of the long, lumbering title of assistant adjutant general. They were to be called simply adjutants. Each regiment had its adjutant, known as regimental adjutant. There were other adjutants and at the head of all was an adjuutants, and at the head of all was an adju-

Mr. Thayer (Pa.) moved to strike out the section, and to insert in lieu of it the corsection, and to insert in lieu of it the corresponding section in the Senate bill, providing that "the Adjutant General's Department of the army shall hereafter consist of the officers now authorized by law." He expressed his surprise that the chairman of the Military Committee should take the view that the effect of the section was simply to change a name. The effect of it was to legislate out of the army no less than seventeen of its regular officers, and to deprive them of their positions even without the operation of the star chamber system provided for, without any trial, without any examination, and without any accusaany examination, and without any accusa tion. These officers, were commissioned in that capacity, and the rank was simply in-cidental to the office, and when the office was destroyed the officers were deprived of their employment and of the rank incident to it. This same principle was also carried into the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department and the Pay Department, and he would follow up this amendment by moving a similar one to the ections referring to those departments.

Mr. Blaine (Me) explained that the change of title in the Quartermaster's Depariment was made on the suggestion and recommendation of the Quartermaster General, and it was applied in the same view to the other departments. Nothing was further removed from the intention of the Military Committee than to commit any trick or injustice, or do anything else than comply with the wish of the depart-

ment as expressed through its chief.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) said that if the Quartermaster General had been guilty of this great weakness, or this great injustice to his corps, he should move, at the proper time, the rank of Quartermaster General be reduced to that of Chief Quartermaster. It this section were left in the bill in its present form, seventeen officers in the Adjutant General's Department would be as a matter of law absolutely dropped from the rolls of the army, and he was sure that the House

did not mean to do any such injustice.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) said it was not to be Mr. Schenck (Ohio) said it was not to be wondered at that a, bill looking to war should atir up the feeling of the House. It seemed as if gentlemen could not discuss this bill without showing a belligerent spirit toward the committee which had reported it and framed it according to its best ability, and with a great deal of care and pains taking. Whenever had gentlemen found out that the committee was cunning, and had been actuated by sinister motives? and had been actuated by sinister motives He did not think their impeachment worth answering. It was unworthy of them, and it would be unworthy of members of the defend themselves agains such an imputation. When gentlemen auspected counting and sinister motives in others, he was very much inclined, although not suspicious generally, to suspect that it was because they derived their conclusions from some consciousness within themselved that they would be so influenced if they had

that they would be so influenced if they had the same duty to perform.

Mr. Thayer (Pa.) inquired whether the gentleman from Ohio referred to anything e bad just said. Mr. Schenck replied that he did, so far as the gentleman thought the committee had made a covert attack on those officers.

Mr. Thayer protested that he had said

nothing of the kind. Mr. Schenck stated that he had so understood the gentleman, but if the tenor of his argument was not to that effect, then his Mr. Schenck's) remarks had no application

Mr. Thayer disclaimed the intention of making any reflection on the committee. He trusted that no one supposed he inlended to charge the committee with a deliberate design to do injustice.

Mr. Schenck proceeded to state that the section was drawn up by the committee under the circumstances stated by his col-league (Mr. Blaine), and that when his at-tention was called to it by an officer in the Adjutant General's Department, he had prepared an amendment which he intended to offer, and which would obviate the diffi-culty. That was to add a proviso that nothing contained in the section should be so construed as to vacate the commissions of construed as to vacate the commissions of any officer now commissioned as assistant adjutant general. He repeated that the only object of the section was a change of nomenclature, to simplify the long and cumbrous titles of those officers, and he related an anecdate of a rather vain young lated an anecdote of a rather vain young gentleman, who some years ago held the position of deputy quartermaster general, and who was fond of spreading in hotel registers, after his name, the initials, D. Q. M. G., which a wag interpreted by writing after them d—d quick made general.

[Laughter.]
He (Mr. Schenck) wanted no more of those A. Q. M. G'.s, A. A. G.'s, or A. A. Q. M's. He also spoke of the trouble that always came from bureau officers stationed in Washington whenever any legislation in Washington whenever any legislation affecting the army was undertaken. Former aneoung thearmy was undertaken. Former legislation had tended to attract men to Washington to these positions, but the Committee proposed now a reform which will have a centrifugal rather than a centripetal

effect upon these gentlemen.
Without disposing of the thirteenth section, recognizing the Adjutant General's Department, a movement was made towards an adjournment, when an adjournment, when
Mr. Price (Iowa), from the Committee on
the Pacific Railroad, reported back, with
amendments, the Senate bill granting aid
in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line, from the town of Folsom to the
town of Placerville, California. Ordered to
be printed and recommitted.

be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) introduced bills to authorize a special tax for the purpose of improving the Washington City Canal, and to incorporate the Washington Canal and Sewerage Company, which were read twice and referred to the Committee for the Dis-

On motion of Mr. Morrill (Vt.) the Senate bill to remit and refund certain duties was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.
On motion of Mr. Washburne (Ill.) the Senate bill, to issue American registers to certain vessels, was taken from the Speaker's table and the amendments to the House

Mr. Miller (Pa.) presented the joint resolution of the Pennsylvania Legislature in favor of the equalization of bounties, and of the increase of chaplains in the navy. Laid

the increase of cnapians in the navy. Laid on the table.

Mr. Smith (Ky.) introduced a bill to provide for the national defences by establishing a uniform militia, and organizing an active militia force throughout the United States.

Read twice and referred to the Committee Read twice and referred to the Committee

on the Militia.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) presented the petition of 1,572 citizens of Trumbull county, Ohio, asking for increased protection of American wool. Referred to the Committee on Ways

wool. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means,
Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) presented the petition of S. A. Bruce and others, praying for enactments regulating inter-State insurance. Also, the petition of citizens of Cayuga county, New York, asking that Canadian lumber be relieved from duty. Same reference. Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) presented peti-

tions from citizens of Minnesota on the sub-jects of American wool and inter-State insu-On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.) the On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.) the Senate joint resolution, making an appro-priation to enable the President to nego-tiate treaties with certain Indian tribes, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Appro-priations.

priations.
On motion of Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) the Senate bill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal and Sewerage Company was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice, and referred to the Committee for the The House at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

RETAIL DEY GOUDS Satin Striped Grenadines JUST OPENED,

AT REDUCED PRICES. CURWER STODDART & BROTHER

Nos. 450, 452 and 454 N. SECOND Street, ap18-3t Above Willow.

COLORED AND WHITE GROUND MOHAIR FOULARDS,

OF CHOICE STYLES, AT REDUCED PRICES

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER Nos. 450, 452, 454 N. Second St. Above Willow.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. \$ 1866. Spring Is portation. 1866

> E. M. NEEDLES Has Just opened,

.000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, Z In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimi-Li ties, Swiss, Mull and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited as they are of Tered at a large REDUCTION from last SEA.

7 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies. Q 100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and 0 price from 90c. to \$1 50.

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.—James & ILee invite the attention of their friends and others to their large and well assorted Spring Stock, comprising, in part, COATING GOODS,

comprising, in part.

COATING GOODS,

SuperiBlack French Cloth.

Colored Cloths, of all kinds,

Black Tricot Coatings,

Fancy French Coatings,

Super Silk Mixed Coatings,

Tweeds, of every shade and quality.

PANTALOON STUFFS.

Black French Doeskins, the finest texture,

Black French Doeskins, the finest texture,

New styles of Fancy Cassimeres.

New styles of Fancy Cassimeres.

Pain and neat styles Cassimeres.

Mixed Doeskins and Cassimeres.

Mixed Doeskins and Cassimeres.

Silk Mixed and Plaid Cassimeres.

Cords, Beaverteens and Velveteens.

Cassimeres for Suits, all styles.

Also, a large assortment of Goods expressly adapted to Boys' wear, for sale cheap.

No. 11 North Second st., sign of the Golden Lamb.

DWIN HALL & CO... 28 South Second street, have now open their Spring + tock of Shawls.

Open Centre Broche Shawls.

Open Centre Broche Shawls.

Open Centre Square Shawls.

Filled Centre Square Shawls.

New Styles of Shawls.

Spun Silk Shawls.

Liama Wool Shawls.

Cashmere Wool Shawls.

Eerlu Wool Shawls.

Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls, in great variety. wholesale and retail.

riely, wholesale and retail.

DDWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street, are
L. opening daily new goods.

Check Silks, Colored Grounds.
Check Silks, Colored Grounds.
Rich Moire Antiques:
Rich Shades Plain Silks,
Foulard Silks, rich styles,
Silk and Linen Poplins.
Black Silks, of all kinds, for Cloaks.
SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, OPEN

L TO DAY—

1,669 YARDS FOULARDS, AT \$1 A YARD,

\$+EPHERD PLAID - ILKS, \$1.

NEAT STRIPE SILKS, \$1.5 and \$14.

PURE WHITE BAFFEE SHAWLS,

FULL LINE OF SUMMER SHAWLS,

BLACK SHAWLS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL,

SYEE & LANDEL ON DIACK SHAVES, WHOLESALE AND RET.

DYRE & LANDELL OP*N TO DAY—

CRAPE PONCEES, FOR SUITS,
PI AIN PONGEES, FOR SUITS,
SUMMER POPLINS, FOR SUITS,
FASHI MABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS,
64 LIGHT CLOTH SACKING,
LUPIN'S GOODS, FROM AUCTION,
SUMMER SILKS, AT LOW PRICES.

SUMMER SILKS, AT LOW PRICES.

OODS FOR FRIENDS.

I Crepe Maretz, plain colors.
Lenos, in neat plaids and stripes.
Melange Crepe, a new article, only 37%.
Madonna Pupilis, plain shades.
Crape Poplins, sisk and wool, beautiful,
Lawns, neat styles and fast colors.
Plain and Flaid List. Thread Ginghams, at

STOKES & WOOD S, 702 Arch.

WATCHES AND JEWELBY

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted Stock of

Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.

The public are respectfully invited to call and ex amine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. jalitf HOWARD'S

Silverware, &c.

FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN WATCHES,

HAVE THE IMPROVED

Mershon's Patent Regulator. SOLD BY THE PRINCIPAL WATCHMAKER'S With Certificates.

FURNITURE AND BEDDI NG Walnut Chamber and Parlor Suites

Either Polished or Oiled. at

Geo. J. Henkels', Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets,

Formerly of 809 and 811 Chestnut Street apl8-wir m 1315 FURNITURE. GOULD & CO.'B

Celebrated Furniture Establishment is removed from Second and Race streets to the splendid NEW DEPOT No. 37 and 39 N. Second street, (Opposite Christ Church.)

Where they purpose selling for one year, at about Elegant Furniture at Fabulously Low Prices.

Also at their Ninth and Market Streets Branch, where they are selling equally low, being about to enarge the premises. gould & co.'s furniture depots,

Nos. 87 and 39 N. SECOND Street, and Corner NINTH and MARKET. ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER AND PARLOR SUITES.

Geo. J. Henkels'.

Thirteenth and Chestnut Streets,

apl8 w fr m 13t? Formerly 809 and 811 Chestnut Street. HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of Furnituro which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE-TOP COTTAGE SUFIS.

PLAIN AND MARBLE-TOP COTTAGE SUFTS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresse, Lounges, Cane and Woodsea;
Chairs, Bedsteads and Tables of every description.
P. P. GUSTINE,
mhs.am. N. E. Corner Second and Race streets.

SPRING MATRESS. BEST QUALITY AND STYLE, AND BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, I6 South Third st., | 3 Massau street,

Philadelphia.

STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. at

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

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40 South Third Street,

P. S. PETERSON & CO. P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

39 South Third Street. Stocks, Bonds. &c., &c., Bought and Sold at Board of Brokers.

Liberal Premium paid for COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES. Interest allowed on Deposits. fee-ti \$600. -The sum of SIX HUNDRED DOLLARS. April to J. H. CURTIS & SON, Real Estate Brokers, 433 Walnut street. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT

MANUFACTORY. Orders for these celebrated Shirts supplied promptly at brief notice. GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods. Of late styles in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO.

ješm,w.f-ti J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN Men's Furnishing Goods. No. 814 Chestnut Street. Four doors below the "Continental,"

THE FINE ARTS A. S. ROBINSON,

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910 CHESTNUT STREET. LOOKING GLASSES.

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