TCLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

SENATE.—The bill for the admission of

Colorado was taken up as the special order The pending question was a motion to re-Mr. Sumner spoke against the proposi-tion, reiterating his arguments, heretofore published, of inadequacy of population, and the insertion of the word "white" in the newly adopted State constitution of Colora-do. The population, he claimed, had decreased with every year since 1861. In September, 1861, the aggregate vote was

10,586; in December, of the same year, it was 9,354. In September, 1864, the aggregation vote was 6,192; in last September only 5,905. Referring to a pamphlet on the resources of Colorado, published by Messrs. Evans and Chaffer, Senators elect, he quoted from the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War on the massacre of the Cheyenne Indians, before which Mr. Evans, then Governor of Colorado, was summoned. The report states that the testimony of Mr. ans was of a prevaricating and

The same prevaricating and shufling, Mr. Sumner said, were apparent in Mr. Evans's pamphlet. There was a retrogression in every respect in that territory, but greatest of all was its retrogression in republican government. The original organization of this territory allowed every male person of the age of twenty-one years chise, but in 1864 the Legislative Assembly declared that no person being a negro or mulatto should be a voter.

Mr. Trumbull interrupted Mr. Sumner to say that it was not true that colored persons had ever voted in Colorado. The right o suffrage had been confined to citizens of the United States according to statute laws, and colored men were not believed to be citizens. A message from the House was received announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the bill in relation to habeas

Mr. Clark moved that the Senate insist on its amendments, and call for a Committee of Conference. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Sumner (Mass.) resumed his remarks on the Colorado bill, saying in conclusion: Against all this I hear a whisper, not an argument. It is whispered that we need two more votes on this floor. is something that you need more than two more votes. It is loyalty to that great principle which is now in question. Better far than any numof votes will be loyalty to that great cause. Tell me not, sir, that it is expedient to create two more votes in this Chamber. Permit me to say, sir, nothing can be expedient that is not right, and if I were now about to pronounce the last words I could ever utter in this Chamber, I would say to you, Senators do not forget that right is al-

ways the highest expediency.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in response to a resolution of the Senate transmitting the record of a commission assembled in St. Louis in relation to brevet appointments in the regular army.
Mr. Stewart (Nevada) spoke briefly in

favor of the admission of Colorado.

Mr. Guthrie (Ky.) advocated the small population of Colorado as a reason against its admission. He had no doubt she had less population now than when the enabling passed. There was at one time a government better suited than a State government for the people who lived in Colorado. He thought the Senate ought to increase its votes legitimately by admitting the twenty-two Senators from the Souther crease it as the Senator from Massachnsett (Mr. Sumner) had suggested, by admitting Colorado. It was far more to the advantage of the country that the Senate should admit the Southern States than that it should admit Colorado. The Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Sumner) had spoken about increasing the votes of the Senate. He ought thought of this while making his

onslaught on the New Jersey Senator. ments of Mr. Sumner. He alluded to the population and resources of the territory, alleging that it contained twice as much tenantable land as Massachusetts. She paid \$132,652 internal tax last year, exclusive of the stamp tax, against \$56,000 in Nebraska, \$49,000 in New Mexico, and \$21,000 in Utah. He would not vote against the State because of the word "white," because he believed it was only a phantom, that would not last. He believed that, before twelve months rolled round, colored men would vote in Nevada and in Colorado. The bars of prejudice were fast falling. The Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Doolittle) opposed negro suffrage last fall, not knowing that the was a statute already in the law books granting that right in Wisconsin.

Mr. Doolittle asked leave to correct his friend from Nevada. I may as well state it here as at any other point, said he, that twenty years ago I advocated colored suffrage. I have voted for it in the State of onsin ever since I have resided there I have always been willing that should vote in Wisconsin. This very fall that he speaks of, I advocated before our people to allow the colored men of Wisconsin the right to vote, and I voted for that at the polls.
Mr. Nye—That's good.

Mr. Doolittle—Let me say to the honorable Senator from Nevada that there is another thing I advocated—that each State had a right for itself to determine the ques-tion, and that the Federal government had no right nor constitutional power to impose upon any State negro suffrage, and that the right of a State to determine that for itself was one of the reserved rights of every State under the Constitution. I say to that honor-able gentleman now, that if he and the men who act with him here shall undertake to impose negro suffrage upon the States of this Union—coming from the Federal government as an exercise of authority give him notice that he and any party or set of men that advocates it will be crushe under the force of public opinion and swept

out of existence and out of power.
Mr. Stewart asked Mr. Doolittle whether a constitutional amendment for universal suffrage would produce the effects he had Mr. Doolittle replied that any party which

shall go before the people upon the idea that the Federal government has the right to regulate suffrage in the States against the will of the State will be put to the wall. Mr. Nye said it was evident from the resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature that Mr. Doolittle did not reflect the sentiments

of that State.

Mr. Doolittle said the State convention of Wisconsin last fall declared the very doc

trine he had just announced. Mr. Nye said there had been great pro gress made since last fall. [Laughter.]
Mr. Nye continued his remarks in advo

Pending the consideration of this question, the Senate, at 4.40 P. M., adjourned.

House.—The Senate amendments to provide for the better execution of the provider the provider the province the provider the province th

HOUSE.—The Senate amendments to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate bill to extend the term for the reversion to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to aid in the construc-tion of a railroad from Amberi by Hillsdale and Lansing to some point on or near Traverse Bay, in Michigan, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate joint resolution to extend the time for construction of the first section of the Western Pacific Railroad was referred The Senate joint resolution manifesting the sense of Congress towards the officers, seamen and others who assisted in the rescuing of the passengers, officers and crew of the steamship San Francisco, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

State of Michigan, to aid in the construction of a harborand ship canal at Portage Lake, Lake Superior, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. The Senate bill concerning certain lands

granted-to-the-State-of-Nevada-met-with the same reference. On motion of Mr. Ashley (Ohio), Thursday of next week was set apart for reports on the Committee on Territories.

During the morning hour Mr. Ashley (Ohio) introduced a bill to amend the or ganic acts of the several Territories, so as to prohibit legislative assemblies frem passing special acts conferring corporate powers and requiring them to pass general laws for the purpose. Read twice and referred to

Mr. Laflin offered a resolution for the dent's message and accompanying docu-ments on the subject of Mexico as is now provided by law for the printing of the general diplomatic correspondence. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

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 motion made vesterday by Mr. Niblack to postpone the bill till the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Niblack stated he was satisfied that the motion to postpone would not now be a fair test of the sense of the House in reference to the bill. Besides, it would be more respectful to the Military Committee to let t go on with the bill and make the best it. can of it. He therefore withdrew the motion

the nineteenth section, which regulates the Subsistence Department. Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) moved as a substitute for the section the corresponding sec-

tion in the Senate bill. Mr. Hale (N. Y.) moved to strike out the clause rendering West Point graduates in-eligible to appointment in the Subsistence Department,

The question of West Point graduates being involved in this amendment. Mr. Wood bridge submitted some statistics to disprove the charge that West Point had been a nur sery for treason. Those statistics show that when the war broke out there were 1,200 officers in the regular army, of whom 181 were left dead upon the battle field and 500 were wounded. Of these officers of the regular army 820 were graduates of West Point. A large number of the cadets having been from the South, 197 out of 820 resigned and joined the Confederate army, eaving 623 loyal to the government, and of this latter number 138 were from the South being nearly half of the Southern graduates. He did not believe that any department of the government presented so large a proportion of Southern men who adhered to the Union as the regular army at Wes Point. Out of over two hundred appointed to the army from the South, not being graduates, there were scarcely half dozen who did not prove false to their alle-giance. This proved that the influence of

forded, had been in favor of loyalty. Mr. Schenck disclaimed any imputation against West Point, although he did not deem it a matter for boasting that a larger proportion of graduates had not deserted their flag, and thus become the doubly per jured wretches which Robert E. Lee an such as he had become. He suggested be sides that many of those who had remaine loyal had manifested only a very moderate and questionable and temperate sort of lov altv. But the whole of the matter wa nut shell. Those men were educated at th public cost, and there were places enoug for them in the engineer corps, the cavalry the artillery, the bureaus, and the different staff departments, without their being put into places which did not require their pe-

West Point, and the education which it at

The amendment offered by Mr. Hale was rejected.

The question recurred on the substitute offered by Mr. Woodbridge, and it was re-

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted. Thus the Subsistance Department shall hereafter consist of the number of officers now authorized by law, namely, one commissary with the rank, payand emolument of a brigadier general; two assistant com-missary generals, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonels of cavalry; commissaries, with the rank, pay and emol-uments of lieutenant colonels of cavalry; eight commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; and sixteen commissaries, with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalry. after the first appointments made under the provisions of this section, as vacancies may occur reducing the number of officers in the several grades below that of brigadier general of this Department, no appointments to fill the same shall be made until the number of colonels shall be reduced to one, the number of majors to five, and the number of captains to ten, and thereafter the number of officers in each of said several grades shall continue to conform to such reduced numbers, and hereafter no graduate of the United States Military Academy being at the time in the army of the United States, or having been therein at any time for thre years next preceding, shall be eligible to appointment as an officer in the Subsistence Department. But this provision shall no extend to graduates of West Point now in the Subsistence Department, and nothing in this section shall be construed so as to vacate the commission of the Commissary General of Subsistence, but only to change the title of that officer to Commissary Gene cal, nor to vacate the commission of any officer now commissioned as assistant commissary general of subsistence, or commis sary of subsistence, but only to change the title to commissary, in the cases of those who rank as lieutenant colonels, captains and majors, without affecting in any way their relative position for the time from which they take such rank.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the twentieth section, in reference to the

of the twentieth section, in reference te the Provost Marshal's Bureau.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) moved to strike out the section. Efforts, he said, had been made to throw the responsibility of continuing this unpopular office on the Lieutenant General; but, to show how false that suggestion was, he sent up and had read a letter from Gen. Grant to Senator Nesmith, in which he says "I am opposed to multiplying bureaus, and think there is no necessity for a Provost Marshal's Bureau. In fact of for a Provost Marshal's Bureau. In fact, we had to organize the army anew, I would not have as many bureaus as we now have. In my opinion the country would be just as well and much more econymically served if the coast survey duties were added to the Engineer Bureau, and it the Quartermaster's, the Subsistence an the Pay Departments were merged int

one. There was one important thing for th Bureau of the Provost Marshal General to do, and that was, to close its accounts, and allow the country to know what has be-come of the twenty-six millions of dollars which, under the act of March 13, 1863, went o its credit. He protested, in the name of his constituents and of the people of the western division of New York, against per-petuating a power under which they had suffered beyond his capacity to express.
They had sent to rule over them by the provost marshal a member of the Veteran Reserve Corps, a man who had never see battle or suffered a scratch in the service of the country, a crony and confident of General Fry, and who went on until the business of recruiting in the western division became a paradise of coxcombs and

False quotas had been put upon the peo ple, and exaggerated telegraphs and orders lieve that is pusent to the boards of supervisors, and in his speaker; at a own district, under one call, \$433,000 was made upon it.

The Senate bill granting lands to the 1 stolen from an outraged and groaning people. Committees and individuals, in surably the superiors of General Fry, had protested against it, and had been spurned with magnificent disdain. Never had the insolence of office appeared more offensive than when illustrated by that man whom this section proposed to make for life a brigadier general. He (Mr. Conkling) had been directed by the government to prosecute the Assistant Provost Marshal (Major Haddock), who was justified by his superior officer, down to the time when his sentence was published, he having been convicted of the very basest forms of official

atrocity. Every effence, from highway robbery up and down, had been charged and proved against him, and although this man had disgorged \$200,000 under the prosecution, he had purchased the other day an establish ment in Philadelphia, for which he had paid \$71,000 down, and that man's case was not a peculiar one. There never had been greater mockery, a greater burlesque, and a greater fraud on the pretence of honest ad ministration, than the conduct of the Pro vost Marshal's Bureau, as averaged and illustrated throughout the whole country. It would turn out that of the six or seven eight hundred thousand men for whom enormous bounties had been paid, not two hundred thousand had ever gone to the front.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) stated that the Secretary of War had sent to the Committee, in answer to an inquiry directed, among other documents, a letter from the Lieutenant-General, which had induced the Committee to report this section. This letter, which Mr Blaine had sent to the desk and had read, i dated December 14th, 1855, and is addressed

It states as the opinion of the writer that the present method of recruiting was not sufficient to fill up the regular army to the force required, and to keep it full; that the duty was an important one and demanded the exclusive attention of an officer of the War Department: that the officer best fitted for the position, from his experience during the war, was Gen. Fry, and recommended that the whole subject of recruiting be put

in his hands. Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) intimated that the Adjutant-General's Department had re-cruited from October to April nineteen thousand men for the regular army

Mr. Blaine said he would not go into the quarrels which the gentleman from New York (Mr. Conkling) had had with Gen. Fry, in which quarrels he understood the gentleman from New York had come out second best. He took great pleasure in say ing that a more honorable and high-toned officer than Gen. Fry was not in the army, and that he (Gen. Fry) was ready to mee the gentleman or anybody else in the prope forum. It was not a fair thing for the gentleman from New York to get up and traduce him here as an undeserving office when he had no opportunity to answer him He did not think that a very high manifes

tation of chivalry.

The gentleman (Mr. Conkling) had had issues with General Fry, which had been adjudicated on by the Secretary of War, and he would leave the gentleman to say whether he had come out second best as a efficient officer, as a high-toned gentleman as a man ready to meet the gentleman fron New York anywhere and everywhere, as man without spot or blemish, and who wa ready to meet all his accusers. James B Fry was not second to any officer in th American army.

He (Mr. Blaine) was going very much be yond his strength, for he should have been on his sick bed to-day, but he was carried away by a sense of indignation at hearing the gentleman from New York bringing up here all the nasty details of the recruiting frauds in New York, which General Fr had tried to keep an iron hand upon all th time, and by a desire to denounce the cours of the gentleman from New York as he now did denounce it.

Mr. Conkling rose to respond. He said: I begin by remarking that whenever it shall occur to me, or to James B. Fry, as he has een called, or to anybody else, to seek from he gentleman from Maine (Mr. Blaine) in structions as to the proprieties of parlia mentary behavior, or as to any other propriety, I say it not profanely, "God help me." I say to him, further, that I am entirely the mean profanely is a mentary to him, further, that I am entirely the mean profanely is a mentary to him. tirely responsible, not only here but else where, for what I have said, and for what shall say about General Fry, and I say a once, lest I forget it, that the statement o the gentleman from Maine with reference to myself, and my quarrels and issues with General Fry, is false, Mr. Speaker, false That is what I mean to say it is.

Mr. Blaine (rising)-What does the gen leman mean to say is false? Mr. Conkling-I mean to say that the statement made by the gentleman from Maine is false. Does he (Mr. Blaine) un-derstand what I mean?

Mr. Blaine—What statement? Mr. Conkling—That statement concern ing my issues with General Fry.

Mr. Blaine—I call the gentleman to order demand that he shall state wherein what I demand that he shall state wherein what I said is false, and I make the point of or-der that until he does so he has no right to

proceed.

The Speaker pro tem. (Mr. Dawes in the Chair) overruled the point of order as

Mr. Blaine—Do I understand the Speaker to rule that when a member asserts that what another one has stated is false, a point of order cannot be made upon him?

The Speaker protem—The Chair does not understand that to have been the point of

Mr. Blaine—I have raised the point of order that the gentleman from New York has used unparliamentary language in saying that I made a false statement; but I ive no objection to his goingon and statin,

have no objection to his going on anustating wherein it was false.

The Speaker, pro tem—The Chair sustains that point of order, but it is not a point of order well taken that a member should go on and state wherein the statement is false Mr. Washburne, (Ind.)—I move that the gentleman from New York be allowed to

proceed in order.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.)—That is an unnecessary motion. A gentleman who makes a point so fine as that made by the gentleman who makes a point so fine as that made by the gentleman who makes a point so fine as that made by the gentleman who makes a point so fine as that made by the gentleman in the second sec man from Maine, should be more particular It is not my habit to invite, or unnecessarily engage in any personal controversy on this loor, but when a gentleman forget so far as to rise here and state that I have had personal quarrels or issues with another individual named; that I have been worsted in those quarrels before the Secretary of War, and by the Secretary of War, and when that statement has no foundation whatever in fact, I think the Chair and the House will agree with me that something is to be pardoned to the earnestness of the occasion

I say what I have felt bound to say, speak ing not only for my constituents, but for the constituents of many other members on this floor. I say that in my own district and elsewhere, men who stood up honestly and attempted to resist bounty jumpers and thieves, were cut down and trodden under thieves, were cut down and trodden under foot by Provost Marshal General Fry, and I say that the only way to acquit him of official corruption is to convict him of the most incredible incompetency. I am responsible for that, sir, everywhere, Yet it is untrue entirely that I have had any personal quarrel with General Fry. I believe I never chanced to see him but once, unless I have forgotten it, and therefore when a I have forgotten it, and therefore when a gentleman rises here and makes a charge of that sort, it calls for some animadversion. Using, therefore, the parliamentary language, whatever that may be, I reiterate that the statement which was referred. that the statement which was made here is without foundation, and is destitute of that which it should possess in order to render it admissible as a statement in debate. I believe that is parliamentary language, Mr. Speaker; at any rate no point seems to be

Mr. Conkling having referred to and atletters, went on to say, no officer in this Go-vernment holding a similar position, has in ny judgement done so much harm and so little good as the officer of whom I am speaking (Gen. Fry). If that is offence to anybody, so be it. To the particular individual to whom it may give offence. I will answer not here but elsewhere; anywhere that it may be agreeable to have the

answer. Mr. Spaulding asked whether it would no answer the gentleman's purpose to have the House vote down the section for the Provost Marshal's, Department. Mr. Conkling—Yes, sir. That is all that I intended to do originally.

Mr. Spaulding—Well, we will do that depending

cheerfully.

Mr. Blaine attempted to get the floor, but Mr. Conklin yielded the remainder of his time to Mr. Spaulding, who declared himself opposed to the continuance of the Provost Marshal's Department, although he believed that during the war it was ancessary evil. He believed that no man could have discharged its duties with more satis-tion to the public than Gen. Fry. Mr. Blaine obtained the floor, and said-

do not rise to argue the merits of the propo sition, but rather to place myself right on the record, as becomes a representative and a gentleman. I stated when I was up before and I left it to the gentleman from New York to say whether I stated correctly that I understand there were personal difficulties between himself and the Provos Marshal General. I have so understood it I have understood it from very high authority. I have understood that in those difficulties the gentleman from New York as I said before, did not come out first best. I did not make these assertions; I left the

gentleman from New York to say whether hev were so or not. I certainly did not violate any principle of propriety or parliamentary etiquette. I cannot, even if I were in full health, consent to go into that cheap sort of stuff about answering here or elsewhere, and about personal responsibility and all that kind of hing. I do not know how to characterize it. When we used to have gentlemen here from the eleven secoded States talking about "answering here or elsewhere," we understood they meant a duel, and I suppose the gentleman from New York is going to ape them in that matter. I do not know whether he is or not; but that is the only meaning to be attached to the phrase about "answering here or elsewhere." is so very cheap that it is beneath my notice. I do not presume that the gentleman from New Yorkireally meant that he wants to fight a duel, and he need not have the assurance from me that I do not intend it Vhen I have to resort to the epithel 'false," and to go into the cheap swagger o 'answering here and elsewhere," I shall have very little faith in the cause that stand up here to maintain.

Mr. Mercur (Pa.) spoke against the ection, expressing his hope that the House would, with great unanimity, vote i Mr. Stevens (Pa.) moved to amend the

amendment by inserting instead of the section the following: SECTION 20. And be it further enocted That the Provost Marshal General's Rureau shall be continued only so long as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary to close up the business thereof, not exceeding, however, six months after the passage of this act.

Mr. Conkling accepted the amendment. Mr. Schenck (O) declared his impression that the sense of the House was against the section, and his intention was not to struggle to keep it there. He explained to the House how the Committee had been led to report the section by the opinions expresse y Gen. Grant in his letter to the Secretary

Mr. Farquhar (Ind.), as one who had served under the orders of Gen. Fry, bore testimony to the efficiency, honesty and ability of that officer. The House being brought to a vote by the previous question, the twentieth section

was struck out, and the substitute offered by Mr. Stevens put in its place. The House then proceeded to the twentyfirst section.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, it was amended by adding the words, "by com-petitive examination."

The section as amended reads: SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That the Medical Department of the army shall hereafter consist of one surgeon general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a brigadier general; one assistant surgeon general, with the rank, payland emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; eighty surgeons, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry; one hundred and sixty assistant surgeons, with the rank, pay and emolu-ments of first lieutenants of cavalry for the first three years' service, and with the rank, pay and emoluments of captains of cavalr after three years' service, and five medical storekeepers, with the same compensation as is now provided by law; and at least two-thirds of the original vacancies in the grades of surgeon and assistant surgeon shall be filled by selection by competitive examination, from among the persons who have served as staff or regimental surgeons, or assistant surgeons of volunteers in the army of the United States two years during the late war, and one-third from similar officers

late war, and one-third from similar omcers of the regular army, and persons who have served as assistant surgeons three years in the volunteer service, shall be eligible for promotion to the grade of captain.

The twenty-second section, relating to medical purveyors, was, on motion of Mr. Schenck, who said that the subject was ambraced in another section, stricken on: embraced in another section, stricken out.
The House then proceeded to the twentythird section, relating to the pay department of the army, which was, on motion of Mr. Thayer (Pa.), amended by adding to the sentence excluding gradutes of the Military Academy from appointment a provision that it should not apply to officers now in

the pay department. Other amendments were pending, when the House made a movement towards taking a recess.

The speaker presented a report of the East New York Methodist Conference on the state of the country; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Orth (Ind.) presented a remonstrance from civizens of several counties in Indiana,

against the restoration of the late rebestates, until guarantees of further security are obtained. Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) introduced a re monstrance from citizens of Minnesota, against the obstruction to the navigation of the Mississippi river, caused by the Clinton

railroad bridge.

Mr. Darling (N. Y.) presented a petition from the dealers of leaf tobacco and manufactures of the second manufa facturers of cigars in the city of New York, for an increase tariff on imported cigars. Referred to the Committee on Ways and

Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) gave notice that in the evening session, when the Pacific Rail-road measures would be under consideration, he should call for the rigid enforce ment of the rule excluding from the floor all not entitled to the privilege. The lobby he said, was getting too large, and he thought the House could manage the ma-chinery of legislation without the aid of the He asked the Speaker to give due

notice to the doorkeepers.

The Speaker complied with the request.
Mr. Washburne (Iil.) gave like notice that no business should be done without a quorum.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) asked whether it was the intention of the Pacific Railroad Committee to take a vote to-night on the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Price replied that was the intention. Mr. Washburne (III.) said he was very sorry to hear so. That was a measure of

the greatest importance, involving an appropriation of sixty millions and the grant ing away of any quantity of land.

Mr. Ross (Ill.) moved an adjournment, so as to cut off the evening session, but the House, by a vote of 27 yeas to 70 nays, refused to adjourn, and then, at half-past four took a recess until half-past seven o'clock.

Evening Session.—The House met at halfpast seven o'clock to consider the busines of the Pacific Railroad Committee. There vere not more than two dozen member then present.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) asked the unanimous consent to introduce a bill in regard to the importation of live animals from Canada. He stated that the necessity for it was tha since the abrogation of the Recipocity treaty there was no duty on the importation of live animals from Canada, and that, taking advantage of that fact, the Canadians were having sheep driven over the borders and sheared on the American side, thus evading the duty imposed on wool.
Mr. Jenckes (R. I.) objected.

Mr. Price (Iowa) moved that the bill t extend the time for completing certain land grant railroads in Iowa, Alabama, Florida Louisiana and Mississippi, expiring in 1866 for eight years, be recommitted to the Com mittee on the Pacific Railroad and ordered o be printed.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) called for the yea and nays on the motion, saying that he had objected to the evening session. The vote being taken resulted yeas 68

nays none. No quorum having voted, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved a call of the House, and on that motion asked for the year and

The call of the House was ordered, year 71; nays 13. The call having taken place, and 98 members answered to their names, all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the bill, with a substi-tute offered by Mr. Kasson (Iowa) were re-committed to the Pacific Railroad Committee and ordered to be printed

Mr. Price (Iowa) from the Committee or the Pacific Railread, reported back, with amendments, the bill granting land to the Iowa and Missouri State Line Company and for other purposes. The bill grants alternate sections of the public lands to the extent of ten sections per mile on each side of the road, which is to run on or near the State line of Iowa and Missouri, between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, or to connect with the Des Moines Valley at or near Farmington, in the State of Iowa running thence to and along the State line to some point on the east bank of the Missouri river. The road is to be a public high way for the use of the government of the United States, free of all toll or other charge upon the transportation of property or troops of the United Statrs.

The amendments of the committee, being n matters of detail, were agreed to. Mr. Spaulding (Ohio) inquired as to the ength of the road.

Mr. Wilson replied that the length would about 250 miles. Mr. Spaulding inquired whether the bill did not give ten sections per mile on each side of the road.

Mr. Wilson admitted that on paper in looked so, but owing to the lands having been sold and granted to other roads, the company could not possibly receive more than 40,000 acres, probably not more that 20.000 acres.

Mr. Spaulding inquired further whether there was not a proviso in the bill authorizing the company to select lands elsewhere when the lands along the road were sold?

Mr. Wilson replied in the negative, stating that the company was restricted to land-within twenty miles of the road. The road ran through one of the most densely settled portions of Iowa, and it was only here and there that a piece of land remained undisposed of. If any company was entitled to eceive this favor from the government was this one, because it was, not owned or controlled by persons residing out of the section of the country, but by the farmers

residing near the line.

Mr. Kasson offered an amendment viding that no lands shall be at any tim patented to the company that are situated more than two miles from the western ter-minus of the road at the time the patents

are issued. Mr. Price said he had no objection to the amendment, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Kasson also offered the following amendment as an additional section And be it further enacted, that the lands hereby granted shall be open to pre-emp-tion, settlement and purchase under the laws of the United States until certified to, and actually sold to a bona fide settler by

and actually sold to a bona nue setuer by the company as fully as if this grant were not made. Provided that the price of such purchase shall be \$2.50 per acre, and such purchase money shall be specially accounted for at the Treasury at the United States, and shall be paid to the railroad company by an appropriation bereafter to company by an appropriation hereafter to be made, whenever it would he entitled to such lands if unsold. would have become Mr. Julian (Ind.) suggested that the bill should have been referred to the Committee

on Public Lands.
Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) made the point of order that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad had no jurisdiction over the

matter. The Speaker overruled the point of order first, because the bill had been referred to that committee by the House; and second because that committee had jurisdiction over all railroad and telegraph projects between the Mississippi valley and the Pa-

Mr. Price moved the previous question. The House refused to second the previous question, whereupon
Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) moved to refer the
bill to the Committee on Public Lands,

which was agreed to. Mr. Price, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back the bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific telegraph line, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes. The bill directs the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever twenty-five consecutive miles of the road are built, to pledge the credit of the United States for the payment of the interest on the stock of the company for a period not the stock of the company, for a period not exceeding 20 years, at the rate of 6 per cent. as follows:

Between the eastern terminus of the 101st degree of meridian on 200 shares per mile; between the 101st and 111th degrees of meridian on 250 shares per mile for 6201 miles; between the 111th and 119th meridian, the mountain district, on 500 shares per mile for 520 miles; and between the 119th meridian and the western termination, including the mountain ranges of the coast, on 300 shares Mr. Randall (Pa.) made the point of order

that this was an appropriation bill, pledging the credit of the United States Government for the payment of interest, and must go to the Committee of the Whole on the State f the Union.

The Speaker sustained the point of order. Mr. Stevens moved to recommit the bill, Mr. Washburne (Ill.) moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) suggested that if the decision of the Chair was correct, then the bill itself was unconstitutional, as it made appropriations for twenty years while the Constitution forbade appropriations for more than two years.

The Speaker replied that it was not his pro-

vince to decide constitutional questions, but only parliamentary law. The vote being taken on Mr. Wash-burne's motion, resulted yeas 43, nays 66. So the bill was not referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the

Union. The bill was then recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and immediMr. Price, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the same bill, modified so as to avoid the point of order as to the bill making anap-

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) made the point of order that the Pacific Railroad Committee had not ordered the bill to be reported.

Mr. Price said that was a question of veracity between the gentleman from Illinois and himself, adding that it would be settled "somewhere else." [Laughter.]

The Speaker overruled the point of order. stating that when the chairman of a committee said he was authorized to make a report. he Chair was bound to regard him as being duly authorized. Mr. Randall (Penn.) made the point of erder that the Committee was not authorized to sit during the Session of the House.

The Speaker sustained the point of order, but intimated that the Chairman of the Committee might have conditional authority to report the bill.

Mr. Price said he was authorized to report the bill.

the bill, and when he made a statement of this kind he warned gentlemen that his veracity was not to be called in question with impunity. [Laughter.]
Mr. Garfield (Ohio) tried to make a remark

Mr. Price informed him tartly that he was not to be commanded by major generals or brigadier generals on this floor. [Laughter.] Mr. Ross (Ill.) made the point of order that "brethren should dwell together in

The Speaker said he sustained that point of order. [Laughter.]
Mr. Thayer (Pa.) moved an adjournment,

but the House refused to adjourn, yeas 47, navs 58. The Speaker said that the question now arose as to whether the House should re-

eive the report. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) rose to debate the Mr. Banks (Mass.) raised the question of order that the point was as to the order of business, and was not debatable.

The Speaker overruled the point of order citing a precedent for his decision in the 29th Congress.
Mr. Washburne (Ill.) reminded the House that the bill had not been recommitted two minutes when it was reported back. He was certain that the gentleman from lowa had not been five feet from his seat all

the time, and the Committee had not had, in a parliamentary sense, any meeting. If the gentlemen from Iowa would state that the committee had considered the imperfect amendments reported, he (Mr. Washburne) would withdraw his opposition. Mr. Stevens said it was the ordinary case of a chairman taking the responsibility of

acting under instructions by his commit-tee; and not being repudiated by the committee, it was to be presumed that he had authority. Mr. Staulding, at ten o'clock, moved an

adjournment, and called for the yeas and The House refused to adjourn—yeas 40, navs 60. The question recurred on the reception of

the report, on which the main question was ordered. The motion to adjourn was renewed by Mr. Smith (Ind.), and was agreed to.
The Speaker stating that the question on the reception of the bill would come up tomorrow

The House at 101 o'clock adjourned. GROUEBIES. MAPLE SYRUP. Maple Syrup Molasses, New Crop,

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COMPTROLLER'S NOTICE. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMP TROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, March 30th, 1866.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROILER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON.
MARCH 36th, 1886.
Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the
undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE
NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF
PHILADELPHIA," in the city of Philade-phia, in the
county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, has
been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to
urovide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of
United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved Jnne 3d. 1884,
and has compiled with all the provisions of said act required to be compiled with before commencing the
usiness of Banking under said act.
Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of
the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPAIA," in the city of Philadelphia, in the county of
Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized
to commence the business of Banking under the act
aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and

Moresaid. In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this thirtieth day of Marth 1868.

[BRAL] seal of office, this thirtieth day of Marth 1868.

[mhsitmy308] FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller.

