SENATE.—At one o'clock, the morning hour hav ng expired the bill for the admission of Colorado was taken up.

Mr. Doolittle took the floor. Before discussing the question before the Senate, he The Senator from Nevada (Mr. Nye) in his opening remarks of yesterlay, was pleased to allude to me as having been instructed to resign, and as misrepresenting my constituents on this floor. It is not my purpose to-day to go into any lengthy argument to defend my course here. I may do so. I may ask the attention of the Senate on that subject on someother occasion, when this resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature comes before us, of which we have been informed in advance by telegraph. I will only say for the present that when I entered upon my second term of the office of Senator, for six years from the 4th of March, 1863, at that desk I took a solemn oath not to obey the resolutions of those indviduals who should happen to be elected as members of the Legislature of Wisconsin, or fol-low the opinions of any persons or any other body of men; but I took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of that office which which was placed States, and latinitudy to discharge the duties of that office which which was placed upon me; and, sir, God helping me, I will keep that oath. And, sir, upon the other alleged subject, that I stand here misrepresenting the views of my constituents, the people of Wisconsin, I will only say, sir, that by no word of mine here, by no vote of mine on this floor, have I in the slightest degree deviated from the formally expressed opinions of the Union party of Wisconsin in the last Convention, upon which the Legislature was elected, as well as the Governor and State officers. No, sir, not in one word, not in the dotting of an i, or the crossing of a t. But, sir, there were two propositions brought forward in that Convention which by a large

majority were put aside.

The first was a proposition to make negro suffrage, as it is called, a party test in the State of Wisconsin; and second, to make a further test, that no Representatives from the Southern States should be admitted into Congress; that the States of the Southshould not be admitted into Jul communications. not be admitted into full communion until they should adopt impartial negro suffrage. suffrage just as free to the blacks as suffrage exists in favor of the whites. These two propositions, by a large majority of the Union Convention of Wisconsin, were laid upon the table. Upon that vote, because I acted with the Convention in favor of putting these resolutions upon the table, I am called in question by certain gentlemen in Wisconsin and elsewhere. And, sir, in support of the action of that Convention which the majority assumed to take, and which I advocated, and for which, so far as Had voice and influence, I admit myself to be responsible, what did we say? We said to the people of Wisconsin. in advance of to the people of wisconsin, in advance of the election, if you adopt negro suffrage as a part of your party creed in Wisconsin, you will be voted down by thousands of majori-ties. The soldiers who have come home from the field, four fifths of them will vote against it, and the soldiers who are still from isconsin in the field will also vote against

What are the facts? Sir, we went into the canvass; we put aside negro suffrage as an issue, and what did we do? We elected a Union Legislature, a Union Governor and State officers by ten thousand majority, and what became of negro suffrage? It was voted down by ten thousand majority in the State of Wisconsin. It justified what the majority said in the Union Convention, and what I, among them, said; and when the soldiers of Wisconsin came to vote, four in every five voted against it—and, as to the soldiers in the field, out of eleven hundred votes cast how many do you suppose words. votes cast how many do you suppose voted for negro suffrage? Three! Yet men talk about pressing this negro suffrage as a political question before the people of the country, and denounce me because I had the courage to tell the people of Wisconsin what I tell the Senate here: "Place yourselves upon that issue and you are buried out of sight!" They would have been buried in Wisconsin had they not followed my advice, which saved the Union party in Wisconsin. and elected this Legislature which now undertakes to instruct me or this very question—what vote I shall give and what I shall do.

The other point was, whether we in Wis consin should insist, as a condition prece dent to the admission of these delegates, to admit those States into full communion, insist upon negro suffrage at the South. The people of Wisconsin decided against it. and they will decide against it a hundred times over.

Mr. Howe-I don't understand what it was that the people of Wisconsin decided against according to my colleague.

Mr. Doolittle—I say the convention laid the proposition to insist upon negro suffice.

frage, as a condition precedent to the admission of the Southern States, laid it, I say, upon the table. That is what the Union party of Wisconsin refused to do and because they refused to do it they sustained

themselves in Wisconsin.

Mr. President—I do not propose to go into this question at present. I only say this much, sir, because this Legislature, whose members were elected upon a plat-form which rejected as a party measure negro suffrage in the State of Wisconsin, and rejected as a party measure the insisting upon negro suffrage at the South as a condition precedent to their being admitted into communion-this Legislature was elected upon that very ground and could not have been elected without it. This Le-gislature, which that convention, acting with me, put in power, assume to instruct me because I do not follow their behests.

me because I do not follow their behests.

Mr. President, let me warn my friends here as I warned my friends in Wisconsin. I do it in all sincerity. It is a rock upon which you will split. If you fall upon it you will be broken. Let it fall upon you and it will grind you to powder. Try it on just as soon as you please. Mr. President, while I insisted it was wrong for the Federal Government to undertake to dictate to the Government to undertake to dictate to the States who should exercise the right of suf-frage within their borders—while I was opposed to making negro suffrage a part of the platform or the creed of the Union party of Wisconsin-I, as an individual, did no object to negro suffrage in Wisconsin. Why, sir? Because the class of colored persons who reside within our State are from habit and education trained as freemen among freemen, capable of exercising the right and I advocated their right and voted for it as an individual.

Mr. Cowan-How many adult negroes are there in Wisconsin?

Mr. Doolittle—About three hundred. Mr. Doolittle then discussed the question before the Senate, taking ground against the admission of Colorado on account of the

smallness of her population. Mr. Howe rose at the conclusion of Mr. Mr. Howe rose at the conclusion of Mr. Doolittle's speech. He wished to say a few words in regard to the conduct of the State of Wisconsin, her Legislature, and her State Convention which had been referred to Convention, which had been referred to It was referred to yesterday also, and had been referred to before, in a manner which seemed to demand some attention from him (Mr. Howe). He was not here to say that his colleange (Mr. Doolittle) was not perfectly justified in his own judgment for each and every one of the votes he had given since he had been a representative of the State of Wisconsin here; but (said Mr. Howe) when he goes further than that, and not only as be goes further than that, and hot only assumes but asserts that he stands justified for these votes by the action of the last State convention held in the State of Wisconsin, and representing the Union party, or by any convention which ever assembled in that State representing that party, I think he assumes too much, and asserts what the

of that convention, which could justify either of the votes which my colleague has given, during the present session of Congress, in which he had differed from the great body of Union Senators on this floor. I ought not to speak very confidently on this point, perhaps, because my colleague ought to be presumed to know better than myself what was the action of that convention. He was a member of the convention, and I believe he was chairman of the comand I believe he was chairman of the committee which drew up and reported the resolutions adopted by that convention. He was, therefore, an important and prominent member of that convention. I was not a member of it at all. He saw the whole of it, and he was a great part of it, and yet I think I cannot be mistaken in saying that the resolutions of that convention cannot be urged here as an apology for some of the votes my colleague has given. I heard this, as I thought, asserted by mycolleague yesterday, on the floor, and I have looked for a copy of these resolutions. I have not been able to find them. I find one of them been able to mid them. I find one of them in a speech which my colleague himself made in the Senate, on the 17th of January. Probably that resolution goes as far to justify the votes which have been commented on in Wisconsin as any other. It

says:
"That the animus which caused the latered States was born bellion against the United States was born of the pride and ambition of an aristocracy founded upon slavery, which the war and emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln has rightfully destroyed, and we deem it essential to the regeneration of the late slaves, but now free citizens that they should in good faith remodel their Constishould in good faith remodel their Consti-tutions not only by abolishing slavery in every State constitution, but by the ratification by their State Legislature of the amendment to the Constitution of the state Legislature of the state Legislature of the state of the sta stitution of the United States submitted by Congress, and now pending, which forever abolishes slavery in every State, and empowers Congress to pass all laws necessary to secure liberty to all people, black and white, &c."

Mr. Howe continued his animadversions upon Mr. Doolittle's remarks, alleging that there had been nothing done by the Union party in Wisconsin pledging it against negro

suffrage.

Mr. Doolittle said he would not reply just now to the speech of Mr. Howe. He would wait until the resolutions of the Wisconsin Logicleture are solutions. consin Legislature came here.

Mr. Lane (Ind.) spoke in favor of the admission of Colorado. He defended Mr. Evans Senator-elect, from imputations he alleged were cast upon his character by Mr. Sumner yesterday in connection with Indian massacres. He regretted that the word white was in the constitution of Colo-rado, but did not think this fact sufficient to justify Congress in refusing to admit the State after having passed an enabling act.

Mr. Williams favored the admission of Colorado. The question of negro suffrage in Colorado was different in that State from what it was in the Southern States. In the late rebel States the negroes existed in such arge numbers that their rights were seriously involved in any question of reconstruction. Justice to them, as the greater part of the loyal population of these States, might demand the conferring of the right of suffrage on them, but in Colorado there were only eighty or ninety negroes to be affected by it. He believed the time was not

far distant when the right of suffrage would be conferred upon all men by a constitu Mr. Hendricks maintained that the enabling act was functus officio by the refusal of the people of Colorado to come in as a State under it in the first place. He spoke of the alleged irregularity of the proceedings attending the adoption of the State constitution, and of the population as insufficient for a State government.

cient for a State government.

Mr. Howard said if he had been in h seat when the vote was taken he would have voted for the admission of Colorado. He discussed the two objections, insuffithe discussed the two objections, insum-ciency of population and the restriction of the right of suffrage to whites, and held that they did not constitute sufficient grounds for refusing to admit the State. He did not regard the enabling act as functual officio, but considered it a standing pledge to admit the territory as a State whenever to admit the territory as a State whenever her people elected to do so, and believe i Congress to be bound by that act now as

much as at any past period.

Mr. Edmunds(Vt.)spoke against the pending measure. He could not vote for the admission of a State whose constitution recognized the distinction contained in the work white. He appealed to the sense of duty and justice of the Senate to see this distinction abolished.

Mr. Sumner thanked Mr. Edmunds fo his speech. He thanked him for rallyin. he Senate on such an important question He thought the Senate had better sleep or his subject, and moved an adjournmen which was lost.

Mr. Cresswell (Md.) said he voted agains the admission of Colorado when the que-tion was last up, and as he now intended to change his vote, he deemed it necessary to say a few words as to the reasons which urged him to make the change. His object tions in the first place were, not to the smallness of the population, or to the word "white," but to the character of the popula-tion. He thought when this question wa last up that the population was of an adventurous and roying character. He had since learned from official statements the inaccuracy of this idea, and was convinced that there were large agricultural and pas-toral interests in the territory calculated to Mr. Johnson opposed the admission of

Colorado on the ground of insufficient population. Inequality of representation, he said, was admitted in the Constitutional Convention to be a mischief, and the large States only consented to the unequal representation in the Senate after they had become convinced that without it there could be no Union. It was found impossible, except upon the basis of equal representation in the Senate, to form the Union. There were then but thirteen States existing They had gone through the perils of the Revolution together, and they were impelled by this fact to remain together, and the larger States were willing to make con-cessions to the smaller ones for the sake of

Mr. Grimes interrupted Mr. Johnson to move an adjournment.
Mr. Sherman said there was important

public business being delayed for this measure. He hoped it would be pressed to a vote. He called for the yeas and nays.

The Senate refused to adjourn—yeas 14.

Mr. Johnson resumed the floor, in continuation of his remarks. The largest estimate of the population of Colorado was Of these at least 6,000 were the ori 35,000. Of these at least 6,000 were the original inhabitants of the territory—Mexicans—who were opposed to the State government. The general estimate would give a population of not more than 15,000. But suppose that it was 35,000. It was true the Constitution prescribed no number of inhabitants for a States, but it was plain that if the men who made it contemplated such a thing as was now proposed, they would have prescribed it. They required that 33,000 men should be necessary for one reprehave prescribed it. They required that 33,-000 men should be necessary for one representative in Congress. Why was it necessary to admit the State? Not to protect the people, for the people of his district had no State government, and they were protected. It was not republican in principle to give to fifteen or twenty thousand months the same It was not republican in principle to give to fifteen or twenty thousand people the same power in the Senate that was enjoyed by two or three millions. The example might be a bad one. The South might after her admission think it necessary for a policy of her own to make new States by dividing some of the average one. They might make some of the present ones. They might make of Texas four, and of Georgia as many more, record of that convention will not sustain. He did not mention this as a threat, for he Road, or the There was nothing, as I recollect the action hoped threats were thrown away in this the lobby.

body, but he mentioned it as a fact that ought to be taken into consideration in determining the question. Wealth was not the test for the formation of a State; if it was New York city might make forty. States. It was the citizens and not the wealth that made the city. It was not plain to him that the people desired the State government. Of the whole vote cast, there was a majority of but 135 for the State government.

ernment. The yeas and nays were taken on the mo-tion to reconsider the vote by which the Se-nate refused to order a third reading of the bill to admit Colorado, and resulted in yeas 19, navs 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Nye. Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey and Wilson—19. NAYS-Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Doolit-

Hendricks, McDougall, Morgan, Poland, Riddle and Sumner—13.

Absent or paired—Messrs. Anthony. Brown, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Harris, Henderson, Johnson, Lane (Kansas), Morrill, Nesmith, Norton, Saulsbury, Wade, Williams, Wright and Yates—17.

This placed the bill before the Senate, and Mr. Sumner moved to adjourn, which was

Mr. Sumner proposed the following as an amendment to the bill:
"Provided, that this act shall not take effect except with the fundamental condi-tion that within the State there shall be no denial of the elective franchise or any other denial of the elective tranchise or any other right on account of color or race, and all persons shall be equal before the law, and the people of the territory shall, by a majority of the voters at a public meeting, publicly convened by the Governor of the territory, declare their assent to this fundamental condition; and the Governor shall mental condition; and the Governor shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic statement of such assent whenever the same shall be given: upon the receipt whereof he shall by proclamation announce the fact, whereupon, without further proceeding in Congress, this act shall take effect."

This was rejected by a vote of 7 to 27.
Those who voted in the affirmative were
Messrs: Edmunds, Foster, Grimes, Howe, Morgan, Poland and Sumner.

The bill was then passed—yeas 19, nays 13. Absent or paired off 17, as given above. The bill declares Colorado to have adopted a State constitution and founded a State government, and to be a State in the Union. The Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned.

House.—After the introduction of other

bills the House proceeded to the regular or der of business, which was the unfinished business of last evening—the bill to secure the speedy construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad and telegraph line.

The question being whether the report should be received.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) said that he was assured by the Chairman of the Pacific Rairroad Committee, Mr. Rice, that he would allow ample time for the discussion of the bill, and on that assurance he withdrew his objection to the reception of the reception. objection to the reception of the report.

There being no other objection offered, the report was received, and the bill read twice.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) made the point of order

that the bill, even as modified, containe an appropriation, and must therefore go to the Committee of the Whole on the State o the Union.

The Speaker overruled the point of orde on the ground that the bill, as now reporte provided that no money could be taken on of the Treasury under it without further legislation—sustaining this ruling by reference to a decision on a like point made by

ence to a decision on a like point made by the Speaker of the House in 1863. Mr. Wentworth addressed the House in opposition to the bill, asserting that the names of well-known gentlemen, including that of Gen. Grant, had been inserted as cor-porators in the original charter without their really having an interest in the matter or knowing anything charter. or knowing anything about it. He said that if responsible railroad men, taken on from each State, were made corporators, he would vote for the bill, but he had in vain ought information as to where the money

Mr. Bingham mentioned the fact that hi own name was put in the charter withou his knowledge,

Mr. Woodbridge mentioned the name of Mr. John Gregory Smith, of Vermont, a suc cessful railroad man, as President of the road.

Mr. Wentworth-Does he know that he is President? [Laughter.]
Mr. Blaine mentioned the names of two responsible gentlemen in Maine who ar-

corporators. Mr. Wentworth-Do they know that the

ire? [Laughter.]
Mr. Blaine replied that they did, Mr. Blaine replied that they did,
Mr. Shellabarger (O.) mentioned as a fact
which had been stated to him by a stockholder, that gentlemen who had been instrumental in getting the original charter
of 1864 through Congress, and who had been
at considerable expense, and had afterwards
become stockholders. had sold out their inbecome stockholders, had sold out their interest to other parties, under a contract pro-

viding for the payment of \$50,000 down, and other sums in the future.

Mr. Delano (O.) said he had substantially the same information from other sources.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) mentioned the names of other corporators, and spoke highly of their character and responsibility. Mr. Wentworth (Ill.) remarked that he

Mr. Wentworth (III.) remarked that he did not want him to puff these gentlemen, but he wanted him to state whether they knew they were in the charter.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.)—Yes, sir; I know some of the officers of the company; they are here, and they know what they are here

Mr. Wentworth—So do I. They are here for the money. [Laughter.] I want to know what objection there is to referring this bili to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Price (Mo.)-Simply because there is

not an inch of land in the bill. Mr. Wentworth remarked that if there was not land in the bill there was money and it should have been referred to the Com mittee on Ways and Means. There was the "little jcker." Now there was land in the bill, and now there was not; and now there was money in it and now there was not

Mr. Henderson addressed the House in Mr. Henderson addressed the House in support of the bill, declaring his belief that each of these Pacific railroads would, within five years after their completion, find it necessary to build a double track.

Mr. Delano spoke in opposition to the bill, saying that the names of prominent persons had been used in the charter for the purpose of giving influence to what he had regarded from the heginning are scheme of grabble. from the beginning as a scheme of public plunder. The persons who had originally obtained the charter had disposed of their interest in it, and a new swarm had come to Congress for more privileges. By the original charter there had been granted to the company forty sections per mile for all the distance of the road through Territories, and twenty sections per mile for all the distance of the road through the States. The estimated value of that land grant was

\$64,000 a mile.

Mr. Spaulding followed on the same side of the question.

Mr. Woodbridge addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. In the course of his

remarks,
Mr. Kelley (Pa.) rose and reminded the Mr. Kelley (Pa.) rose and reminded the Speaker that the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Wentworth) had yesterday given notice for the exclusion of the lobby. He asked whether it was possible to exclude the lobby of the Central Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Wentworth asked the gentleman from Paparette in the meant to conver Mr. Wentworth asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he meant to convey the idea directly or indirectly that he (Mr. Wentworth) had any interest in the Central Then what would become of New England?
He did not mention this as a threat, for he head, or that there was any friend of his in

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) rose and, with much gravity, called the gentleman to order, as which was adopted, requesting the Commerce to inquire what legisbloody duel. [Laughter.]
Mr. Wentworth said the only danger was
the bleeding of the Treasury. That was the

game. [Laughter.]
Mr. Eldridge reminded the Speaker that
he had yesterday sustained the point of order that "brethren should dwell together in unity."

The speaker said the decision was not based directly on parliamentary law, but it was good law, however. He also stated that the doorkeeper had just informed him that he was not aware of a single person being on the floor who was not privileged.

The the conclusion of Mr. Woodbridge's speech Mr. Price gave notice that he would call the previous question at two o'clock, to-morrow.

Mr. Garfield presented a petition of citi-

zens of Portage county, Ohio, for increased protection on wool.

The following is the bill as reported: Be it enacted, &c., That for the purpose of securing the commencement of the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad struction of the Northern Facilic Railroau and Telegraph, and its full completion at the earliest practicable time, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States is hereby authorized and directed, whenever and as often as the commissioners named in the fourth section of the act of incorporation shall report the completion of twentyfive or more consecutive miles of said road, to pledge the credit of the United States, in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to the payment of the in-erest of the stock of the said company from erest of the stock of the said company from he date of issue of the same, and for a pe-riod not exceeding twenty years from the date of said issue, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of July and January in each and every year, in the legal currency of the United States, at the Treasury of the United States, or any of its depositories to United States, or any of its depositories, to the following extent that is to say, for that portion of said road which is embraced between its eastern points or points of com-mencement, wherever the same shall be hereafter located, and the one hundred and first meridian, two hundred shares per mile; between the one hundred and first and the one hundred and eleventh meridian. dians, two hundred and fifty shares per mile; for six hundred and twenty and onehalf miles, between the one hundred and eleventh and the one hundred and nineteenth meridians, being the mountain district, five hundred shares per m.le; for five hundred and twenty miles, and between the one hundred and nineteenth meridian and the western point or points of termination including the mountains and ranges of the coast, three hundred shares per mile.
SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That

for the purpose of relieving the Treasury o the United States at the earliest practicable time from the payment of interest on said stock, it is hereby further enacted that the Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company shall, on the first days of July and January in each and every year after the completion of twenty-five miles of said railroad, in conformity with the provision of its charter, pay into the Treasury of the United States twenty-five per centum of the gress receipts of said railroad for the payment of the interest on said stock as provided, until the amount so paid shall equal the amount paid by the United States, as provided in section first, after which all further payments to the United States shall cease, and for the further security of the Government for the pledge of the payment of interest as aforesaid over and above the deposit of 25 per cent. of the gross receipt as above; provided the proceeds of the sales of all the lands granted by the charter of the company situated on the southerly side of the line of said railroad, shall, as often as the sales of the same shall be made, be belowed. the sales of the same shall be made, be held as security for the payment of the interest so paid by the Government as aforesaid, and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States by the treasurer of said company on the first days of April and October in each and every year, to be applied by the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the Government for any moneys paid for interest as as aforesaid, and also as security for the future payment by the Government of accruing under said pledge any interest. until the Government shall be fully reimbursed for the payment of the interest as aforesaid and to secure the payment of said percentage of the gross receipts, and the de posit of the proceeds of the sales of the public land as before provided. The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, when ever in his judgment it shall be necessary for the safety of the Government to do so. for the safety of the Government to go so, is hereby empowered to appoint an inspector, who shall have authority to examin the books and accounts of the company, and to direct the application of the said per-

centage of the gross receipts and the deposi of the said proceeds of the sales of the publi lands as aforesaid. SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That the patents for the lists of land granted to this company shall convey the fee simple of said lands to said company in the most fel and complete manner; and that none of th ands granted to said company shall be subject to any general or local tax for any pur

whatever till after two years after date of said conveyance.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act and those of the incorporating said Northern Pacific Railroad Company, shall apply to all such franchises and grants as may be conferred upon or acquired by the Northern Paclin Company under the authority o its act, of incorporation, approved July 2d,

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the commencement of the survey of the railroad and telegraph line in good faith shall be deemed and considered to be the commencement of the work within the meaning and intent of the act of incorpora-

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That said company may, from time to time, alter and change the location of its line, when ver such change will the better carry out the purposes set forth in the act of incorporation, by filing in the office of the Secretary of the Interior a description of the new line adopted, and that the line upon which the road shall be finally located and constructed shall determine the location of the lands granted to said company by its act of incorporation. Provided, that no change of line hall be made so as to allow said railroad to run further south than is fixed in the act to which this is an amendment.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted. That all expenses for engineering and commissioners provided for or required by this act shall be paid by the said company. SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect on and after its passege. Provided, however, that no money shall be paid on account of this bill until an appropriation shall be made for that pur-

Mr. Darling introduced a bill to amend the act of June 3,1864, in reference to national banks and currency. Read twice and re-ferred to the Committee on Banks and Cur-

rency. Mr. Kasson offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to communicate to the House any negotiations that have been entered into by or proposed to the Executive Department of the govern-ment respecting the rebel debt, known as the cotton loan, or any other rebel indebted-

ness. Mr. Latham introduced a joint resolution to extend to the counties of Berkeley and Jefferson, West Virginia, the provisions of the act of June 4, 1864, to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain demands for quartermasters' stores and subsistence sup-plies furnished to the army of the United States. Read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Commerce to inquire what legismittee on Commerce to inquire what legis-lation is necessary to prevent vessels from foreign ports carrying passengers in undue proportion to their ship's accommodations, and whether any precautions should be adopted to prevent the introduction of cho-lers or other infectious diseases in such

overloaded vessels.

The Speaker presented a report from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, stating that he had caused to be painted in two of the panes of the glass roof of the House the escutcheons of West Virginia and Nevada.

Mr. Price then addressed the House, explaining and defending the several provisions of the bill.

The House at 5 30 P. M. ediameter.

The House, at 5.30 P. M., adjourned. AM UNEM ENTS.

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LA SYLPHIDE MILLINERS,
RAOUL AND TRAPEZE.

ADMIFSION; 50 CENTS. Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Family Circle, 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 1/2 past 7. Performance commences to belore a. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
FOURTH GRAND MATINEE.

ADMISSION, with reserved seats, 50 cents.
Seats secured six days in advance at Mr. TRUMP.
LEP'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESTNUT
Streets, and at the Office of the Academy from 9 A. M.
till 4 o'clock P. M.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Corner NINTH and WALNUT. Begins % to 8.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, April 26, Fourth night of the engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, MR. EDWIN BOOTH, MR. EDWIN BOOTH, Who will appear for THE LAST TIME AS

IN Shakspeare's Grand Triggedy of
ROMFO AND JULIET,
ROMEO AND JULIET,
Which will be presented with a
FRIDAT-BENEFIT OF EDWIN BOOTH.
On which occusion he will appear as SHYLOCK, in
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE, and PETRUCHIO,
in THE TAMING OF THE SHREW.

M RS. JOHN DREWS NEW ARCH STREE;
THEATRE Begins at A to 8 O'clock
FIRST WEEK OF MADAME CELLESTE.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.
THURSDAY, April 25, and EVERY NIGHT.
After caseful preparation, with new scenery, machinery, on sees, &c., the great nautical spectacular drama of THE FLYING DUTCHMAN:

FRIDAY RENT FIT OF MADAME UBLESTE.

A CADEMY OF NATURAL SCHANGES - Corner of Broad and Sansom streets.—The Museum of this Institution, containing the largest cellections in Natural History in the United States, will be open to the public daily. Saturdays and Sundays excepted from 11 o'clock, A. M., until sunset, during APRIL. MAY and JUNK, 1866, in order that our cit zens may become better acquainted with its intrinsic value and importance to the city, and the necessity of a new hall with accommodations for the more convenient display and preservation, as well as future increase or its collections. Each ticket will admit but one person during the three months' daily exhibition, and may be obtained or any member, and also of the following named sentlemen: be obtained of any memory, and an amed sentlemen:

1. BROWN, Druggist, N. E. corner Eifth and Chest nut streets.
T. B. PUGH. Bookseller, S. W. corner Sixth and

T. B. Pugai, Dovasta, Chestnut streets, ASHMEAD & EVANS, Booksellers, 724 Chestnut TRYON, BROTHERS & CO, Gun Store, 625 Market treet EDW. PARRISH, Droggist. 500 Arch street, WILLIAM S. HENZEY, Druggist, Eighth and Marketstreets, JOHN ERIDER, Gun Store, Second and Walnut

streets.
A. B. TAYLOR, Druggist, 1015 Chestnut street.
A. B. CAFFRE, Druggist, N. E. corner Broad and Chestnut streets. HASSARD&CO., Druggists. Twelfth and Chestnut reets. Es No tickets issued at the door of the Academy. EG-No tickets issued at the door of the Academy.

CRLECT RECITATIONS by the Pupils of PHILIP

DLAWRENCE, at HORTICULIURAL HALL.

Broad and Wainut streets on THURSDAY EVENING, April 26, for the honorary title of CHAMPION

SPEAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA. The five best speakers to be selected by the votes of the audience. In the course of the evening the celebrated Elocutionist Professor EATON, of Pitrsburgh College, will read "THE MAID OF GETTY SBURG" Ticket 50 cents.

ATRUMPLER'S Music Store, Seventh and Chestant street. Commence at 8 o'clock.

BYENDER ALERGE TERMINER.

STEEL COMMENCE AT 8 O'CIOCK.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.
WALNUT STEEL, ADOVE EIGHT.
POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING
ANDON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERTHE WONDER-EL NINO EDDIE,
Mr. G. W. SMITH and BALLE! TROUPE.
BURLENGUE ETHIOPIAN OPERA CORPS.
TWO Grand Ballets, Dramatic Company and Comic
Pantomime Troupe.

A SSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

Pantomime Troupe.

Pantomime Troupe.

A SSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

A SIGNOR BLITZ'S DOUBLE SPHYNX
IS SIGNOR BLITZ'S DOUBLE SPHYNX
IN GRAND TURE, CANARY BIRDS and VENTRILOQUISM, are also given EVERY EVEN.
ING at 7½, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY
AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission, 25 cents—Children, 15 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

Miller Company American Seat Company and Company

RESERVED TO COMPANY AND TRANSPORTED T DIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS:" now on Exhirt'ion, by permission of the strist, for the benefit of the "Lincoin Institution, and Soldiers' and Sallors' Orphan days Home," at WANDFROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, 912 and 914 Chestnut street. For one month only. Season tickets, 55; single tickets, 25 cents. Open from 10 A.M., to 10 P.M.

A CADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESTNUT, abov.
Tenth street,
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Banj. West's great Picture o
CHRIST REJECTKED,
Still on exhibition.

Chemania Orochestra.—Public Henearsh every Saturday afternoon at the Musical Function, and the function of the ORANGES AND LEMONS.—Skilly Oranges and Lemons, in prime order, for sale by JOS. B BUSSIER & CO., 108 South Delaware avenue PICKLED HERRING. -500 parrels Bay of Island's Herring, in store and for sale by E. A. SOUDER & CO., Dock Street Whari

HARNESS, SADDLES, &o THE OLDEST AND LARGEST, SADDLE & HARNESS

Manufacturing Establishment in the Country.

LACEY,MEEKER & CO

No. 1216 CHESTNUT STREET OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE: BUGGY HARNESS, from. LIGHT BAROUCHE from...

No. 1216 Chestnut Street.

RETAIL DRY GOODS H. STEEL & SON

Have Just Received from the late Auction Sales, at a tremendous loss to the Importers: Black Silk Hernanies, at 871/2. Yard Wide Hernanies, at \$1%.
Yard Wide Hernanies, at \$1 50.
Two Yards Wide Hernanies.
Black Silk Byzantines, at \$1 55.
Super Silk Byzantines, at \$1 50.
Figured Silk Grenadines, at 75, 87c. Figured Silk Grenadines, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 37.

\$1 25 Handsome Grenadine Bareges for 75 cents Handsome Black Silks for Coats. Handsome Black Silks for Mantles, Handsome Black Silks fo me Black Silks for Dresses.

HANDSOME SILKS

VERY LOW PRICES.

Nos. 713 and 715 North Tenth Street.

H. STEEL & SON Have now open, from the late Auction Fales of L. & B. Curtis & Co., several lots of desirable and season-

DRESS GOODS At Very Low Prices,

Taffeta de Bruxel·es, for Suits, at 50c. Paris Jaspe Brilliantes, for cuits, at 50c. Paris Satin Stripe Mozambiques, at 50c. 4 Black Wool De Laines, at 75, 87 \$1. Silk Chaine Plaid I amier Crepe Engenie, at \$1 12.

All of the above Soods are 0; very fine quality, and cost at least one-third more than we are selling them

Ncs 713 and 715 North Tenth St. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. 1866. Spring In portation 1866

E. M. NEEDLES
Has Just opened,
LONG PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED, PLAID and To Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainscok, Dimi. A Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainscok, Dimi. A Fittes, Swiss, Moll and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited as they are of There at a large REDUCTION from last SEA. 100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of style and price from 90c. to \$1 50.
100 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

1024 OHESTNUT STREET. CHEAP MUSLINS! CHEAP LINENS!

CRicached Muslin, at 12/4, 15, 20, 22, and a very beauty

\$1.50 and \$1.75.
One lot of beau fiul patterns, at \$2 and \$2.25.
Towels, Crash, Huckaback, bleached and half-bleached. Towers, Crasm, Huckadack, Dieacned and half-bleached.
Bird-eye for Aprovs: Scotch Dispering.
Bird-eye for Aprovs: Scotch Dispering.
Nankins and 1 oyles, in great variety.
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
WHITE GOODS!
Nainsooks, plaid, plain and striped; large plaid Cambrics, of the desert of the control of the con

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND COATINGS. James of Lee invite the attent of their friends and others to their large and well assorted Spring Stock, comprising, in part.

others to their large and well assorted Spring Stock, comprising, in part, COATT G GOODS,

Super Black French (loth Colored Cluths, of all kinds,
Black Tricottontings,
Fancy French Coatings,
Fancy French Coatings,
Treveds of ever: shade and quality,
PANTALION STUFFS.

Black French Doeskins, the inest texture,
Elack French Doeskins, the inest texture,
Elack French Cassimeres, the inest texture,
Sew styles of Fancy Cassimeres,
New styles of Fancy Cassimeres,
Fin and neat styles Cassimeres,
Filk Mixed and Plaid Cassimeres,
Filk 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.

Ro. 11 North Second st., sign of the Golden Lamb.

FibWIN HALL & CO., 28 South Second street, have now open their Spring trock of Shawls.

Open Centre Broche Shawls.
Open Centre Square Shawls.
Filled Centie Square hawls.

New Styles of Shawls.
Spun Silk Shawls.
Spun Silk Shawls.
Cashmere Wool Shawls.
Cashmere Wool Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls, in great variety, wholesale and retail.

LYRE&LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, OPEN I. TO DAY.

1. TO DAY.

1. TO DAY.

1. LOO YARDS FOULARDS, AT \$1 A YARD.

1. LOO YARDS FOULARDS, AT \$1 A YARD.

1. LOO YARDS FOULARDS, \$1,5 and \$12.

PURE WHITE SHE PLAND SHAWLS.

RURE WHITE BARFGE SHAWLS.

FULL LINE OF SUMMER SHAWLS.

BLACK SHAWLS, WHOLESALE and RETAIL. DWIN BALL & CO., 28 South Second street, are

Lopening daily new goods.
Check Silks, Colored Grounds.
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Rich Moire Antiques.
Rich Moire Antiques.
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Silk and Linen Poplins.
Black Silks, of all kinds, for Cloaks,
SILKS AT REDUCED PRICES. SULES AT REDUCED PRICES.

PYRE & LANDELL OP N TO DAY—
CRAPE PUN. EES, FOR SUITS,
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SUMMER POPLINS, FOR SUITS,
FASHI NAPLE SPRING DRESS GOODS,
64 LIGHT CLOTH SACKING,
LUPIN'S GOODS, I RUM AUCTION,
SUMMER SILKS, AT LOW PRICES,

A RARE CHANCE.
A PRICE CHANCE.
White Ground Riue Spets only 37%c., worth 62%, White Ground Riue Spets, iast colors, only 37%c., They are a good bargain
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2,000 yards French I awns, at 37%, at
8TOKES & WOOD'S, 702 Arch.

PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY BOOT: AND SHOES REMOVAL.

BOOTS AND SHOES. C. Benkert & Son

Have removed from their old stand, No. 48 South: FOURTH Street, which they have occupied for nearly 20 years, to the large and commodious store No. 716-CHE-TNUT street, directly opposite Masonic Hall. We take pleasure in stating of our patrons and the public generally that we are enabled in consequence of extraordinary stock of goods now on hand to make a material reduction in our price.

In connection with our regular business we have always a large stock of Youth's fine Boots and Shoes, made with the same care and attention to comfort, derability and syle that is bestowed on our best men's floods. We have also the best arrangements for making to order the best and most substantial Boots and shoes for Ladies.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS,—New crop Grenoble Walnuts and Paper Shell Almonds, for sale by J. B. BUSSIER & CO., 105 S. Delaware Avenue.