Savas and a subscription of the second s THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN : PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY. MAY 2, 1866.

XXXIXth Congress-First Session. TOLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

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SENATE .- A communication was received from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the evidence upon which the awards for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis were distributed. Referred to the

Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. Trumbull presented a petition for the enactment of equal and just laws for inter state insurance; also, a petition for the establishment of a Bureau of Insurance which were referred to the Committee or Commerce,

Mr. Trumbull also presented the petition of one hundred and forty-six citizens of Staunton, Va., representing that the troop have recently been withdrawn from tha place, that Union men are being persecuted by rebels, and praying the return of troops for the protection of loyal men. Referred t the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) read the following lef

Mr. Johnson (Md.) read the following let-ster from General Wade Hampton, on the subject of the burning of Columbia, S. C.: WILD WooDS, MISS., April 21, 1866.—To the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Sen-fate: SIR-A few days ago I saw in the pub-lished proceedings of Congress that a peti-tion from Eenjamin Rawls, of Columbia, S. C. asking compensation for the destruction He did not malieve the resident intended to revive the old rebel party, but that was the inevitable tendency of his policy. If the President attempted to carry out the advice given him by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, and C., asking compensation for the destruction of his house by the Federal army in Febra-ary, 1865, had been presented to the Senate, accompanied by a letter from Major-General n. In this letter General Sherman Shern used the following language: "They, the citizens of Columbia, set fire to thousands of bales of cotton, rolled out into the streets and which were burning before we entered Columbia. I myself was in the city as early as nine, and I saw these fires, and knew that efforts were made to extinguish them, but a high and strong wind kept them alive I gave no order for the burning of your city; but, on the contrary, the conflagration re-sulted from the great imprudence of cutting the cotton bales, whereby the contents were spread to the wind, so that it became an impossibility to arrest the fire. I saw in your Columbia newspapers the printed order of General Wade Hampton that, on the apof the Yankee army, all the cotton proac should thus be burned, and from what I say myself, I have no hesitation in saying, that he was the cause of the destruction of your bill was renewed. Mr. Fessenden objected to the last clause of. Mr. Trumbull's amendment requiring the President to report the cause of removal to the Senate, at the next succeeding ses-

city." This same charge made against me by General Sherman having been brought before the Senate of the United States, I am naturally most solicitious to vindicate myself before the same tribunal. But my State has no representative in that body. Those who should be her constitutional representatives and exponents there are de parred the right of entrance in those halls there are none who have the right to speak for the South, none to participate in the legislation which governs her, none to im-pose the taxes she is called on to pay, and none to defend her or to vindicate her sons from misrepresentation, injustice or slander. Under these circumstances, I appeal to you in the confident hope that you will use every effort to see that justice is done in this matter. I deny emphatically that any cottor was fired in Columbia by my order. I deny that the citizens "set fire to thousands of bales rolled out into the streets.'

I deny that any cotton was on fire when the Federal troops entered the city, and J most respectfully ask of Congress to appoint and to relieve the people thereof, and pro-vide them with corn and other seed for a committee charged with the duty of as-certaining and reporting all the facts con-nected with the destruction of Columbia, and thus fixing upon the proper author of that enormous crime the infamy he richly deserves. I am willing to submit the case to any honest tribunal, and before any such I pledge myself to prove that I gave posi-tive orders, by direction of Gen. Beaure gard, that no cotton should be fired, that not one bale was on fire when Sherman's troops took possession of the city, that he promised protection to the city, and that, in spite of his solemn promise, his soldiers burned the city to the ground, deliberately, systematically and atrociously. I there-

by the President to fill a vacancy which has also father to any of their colored children. [Laughter,] Mr. Eliot. regarded the Freedmen's Bureau as a very good child, and was not ashamed of the offspring. Mr. Chanler understood Mr. Eliot to have uring the recess of the Senate and since ts last adjournment happened by death, esignation or expiration of the term. The cause and case of removal to be reported to he Senate at its next session. Mr. Henderson took the floor in continua-

said that school houses had been taken from while children for the education of colored children. Mr. Eliot denied stating it in that way.

Mr. Chanler—No, sir, not in that way, but that is the fact. That is the whole of the position. as I understand it, taking away the verbiage in which the statement was clothed.

Mr. Eliot-Then the gentleman does no understand it at all. 🗆

Mr. Chanler-Of course not. It is impos sible to understand a system by which white people are robbed alike of their pro-perty and of their system of education and are to be taxed besides to sustain the Freed men's Bureau, raised for the purpose o holding the South in subjugation to a political party. It is impossible to understand a system so linked together with infamy, under the pretext of philanthropy. Mr. Ross inquired of Mr. Stevens under

what part of the Constitution Congress de rived the power to build school-houses, and to educate people in the South, taxing Messrs. Stevens' and Ross's constituents for

Mr. Stevens replied that he derived the ower under the law of nations, which part of the Constitution, and which enabled Congress to govern conquered provinces [Laughter.] He modified his amendment by reducing the appropriation for schoolhouses to \$500,000. The amendment was agreed to, and the

bill was passed by a vote of 79 yeas to 41 navs.

Mr. Laflin, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution, which was adopt ed, to print of the President's message and ccompanying documents on the subject of Mexico, under date 23d April, the same number as now provided by law for the printing of the general diplomatic correpondence.

The Speaker presented a message from the President, in answer to House resolution of the 25th ult, requesting information as to the rebel debt known as the cotton loan, with a report from the Secretary of State. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) presented the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachu-setts on the state of the Union and the duties of Government to the freedmen. Laid on the table.

Mr. Darling (N. Y.) presented a petition for reimbursement of expenditures in the colonization experiment at Hayti, West Indies. Referred to the Committee on Claims. The Speaker announced that he had ap Messrs. Shellabarger, Windom, pointed Boyer, Cook and Warner, the special com-mittee ordered yesterday, on the management of the Provost Marshal's Bureau. Mr. Darling offered the following pream-

ble and resolution : Whereas, Reports are freely circulated

and charges made that recruits were by frandulent practices induced to enlist in the army of the United States, in the city of New York and elsewhere, by officers of the Government, and other persons employed by such officers to aid in such fraudulent practices.

And Whereas, It is alleged that such re cruits, when enlisted, were deprived of their bounty, and incarcerated in prison and this bounty divided and shared be tween such officers and the persons em-ployed by them, and also that persons enarged in the business of recruiting for the army in the city of New York and elsewhere were also defrauded by such officers and other persons acting in concert with them, and large amounts of money de-manded and extorted from them, and that they were imprisoned until such demands were complied with, and were then immediately released,

reas, It is important that

Mr. Vanhorn (N. Y.) who reported the bill, made the closing speech in its support, yielding part of his time to Messrs. Ross, Driggs, Harding (Ill.) Stevens, Raymond and Dedge, who spoke on the same side of the question Mr. Stevens said he would go for the bill

as a constitutional measure, not under the war power particularly, but under the power in the Constitution to regulate com-merce between the States. Although the proposed canal would be all in one State the commerce which it would promote was commerce between a great number of dis-jointed States. He felt, therefore, no diffifound the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Ross) surrendering hls own prejudices and dislikes, and constitutional objections Laughter.] The measure only proposed to

loan a week's receipts of the government for a great object. It would take some time to construct this canal, and he believed that before it was completed hundreds of millions of acres would be settled and cultivated along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, for he knew that that bill would pass before many days. He besought the gentleman from the Galena district (Mr. Washburne) and the gentleman from the beautiful Lake City (Mr. Spaulding) to give the Northern Pacific Railroad bill their support when it came up again. He was glad to see that his stern friend from Illinois (Mr. Harding) had yielded to the arguments of his colleague (Mr. Ross), and had forgotten the principles the appropriate the other states of the second he announced the other day in his speech

against the Northern Pacific Railroad bill He hoped he would never remember them any more. [Laughter.] He thought he might also persuade his friend from Pittsinight also persuade his friend from Pitts-burgh (Mr. Moorhead), and other friends near him, to vote for that measure now; [Voices—"So they will!"] He was sure now that the day of the Millenium was coming. Blind eyes were being opened, and deaf ears unstopped. [Laughter.] He knew the gentleman from the Galena district world the to not it meand but bis

district would like to see it passed, but his record was such that it was impossible for him to do anything else than make a shor sceech against it. [Laughter.] If so, it would in a voice of thunder show the terri-ble extravagance under which the government was suffering, merely to improve the country for the present and future ages. He trusted the bill would pass, for he lieved it a great and good work, and he should grieve for its failure, if for no other cause, on account of the noble man who had t in charge, and who never failed to act liberally.

Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) congratulated himself on the fact that he and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) should vote together on this bill. He believed they were the cnly two members of whom it could be said that they had no prejudices. [Laughter.] It was the interest of the citi-zens of New York, in common with the people of the North Atlantic seaboard, to procure cheap food, and as time rolled on hat would become more and more the great interest of the eastern and northeast-ern States, while it would become more and more the interest of the grain producing west to obtain access to market.

This work was part of a grand scheme of works on which Congress must some day or other enter, to facilitate communication between the grain-producing and grain-cor suming portions of the country. He should, therefore, favor it and every project for the -ame purpose which he should consider as constitutional. The eastern portion of the country was drifting rapidly into the condi-tion in which Furdand found haveal for the form ion in which England found herself before he repeal of the corn laws, when her whole protective policy disappeared before the great paramount necessity of obtaining cheap lood for the people. That necessity broke down her policy, broke down her prejudices, and led to an entire change of her whole course of legislation. The same

hing must, sooner or later, prove true in the eastern portion of this continent. Facil ties of communication between the two sections tended to re-establish and consolilate, not. reconstruct, but consolidate, the Union of the States, and to make the Union perpetual, because it made the States one n interest, as they were in destiny. He had not examined the bill in its details

canal for military and commercial purposes, [way be affected, shall, on conviction, be and to provide for the common defence and general welfare of the States bordering on he Northern frontier, and to regulate commerce among the several States, as well as to relieve the Treasury as far as may be to relieve the Treasury as far as may be practicable from a large expenditure of money by availing itself of private enter-prise William J. Boardman, Charles Dewe (Ohlo); William Gooding, Benjamin R. Sheldon (Ell.); Platt Smith, Lyman Cook (Iowa); Hyland Hall, Paul Dillingham (Vt.); Abel A. Low, Reuben E. Fenton (N. Y.); Alexander H. Bullock, John S. Farlow (Mass.): William A. Buckingham Calvin Y.); Alexander H. Bullock, John S. Farlow (Mass.); William A. Buckingham, Calvin Day (Conn.); Frederick Smith, Joseph R. Walker (N. H.); Alexander Mitchell, C. C. Sholes (Wis.); Samuel Cony, Samuel F. Hersey (Me.); James B. Niles, Thomas H. Bringhurat (Ind.); Eber B. Ward, E. O. Grosvenor (Mich.); William S. Slater, Ezra D. Fogg (R. I.); Thomas C. Fletcher, Ed-ward Bates (Mo.); D. Blakeley, Thomas H. Armstrong (Minn.); John H. Walker, Jo-seph Scranton (Pa.), and such other persons as shall hereafter become subscribers to the as shall hereafter become subscribers to the capital stock of the corporation hereby created, and their successors shall be and are hereby created and elected into a body politic, and corporate in deed and in law by the name and style of "The Nisgara Ship Canal Company."

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That the capital stock of the said corporation shall be six millions of dollars, with the right to increase the same to an amount equal to the actual cost of constructing said canal, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and which shall be subscribed for and held in not less than one share or more than two hundred shares by any one person.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted. That John C. Dore, of Illinois; Philo Chamberlin, ot Obio; Eldridge G. Merrick, of Michigan of Ohio; Eldridge G. Merrick, of Michigan; David Dows, Abraham P. Grant, James D. Cooper, of New York; James Little, of Massachusetts, and Edward H. Brodhead, of Wisconsin, shall be commissioners to open books for subscription to the stock of said corporation, on which shall be paid at the time of subscription ten per cent. thereof, and they shall open such books on or be-fore the first day of August Poet of the books. fore the first day of August next, at such places as they may appoint, having first given notice of the time and place of meet-ing for that purpose by publishing the same once at least in each week for four weeks successively in a public newspaper printed and published in the city of New York, Chicago, in the State of Illinois; Detroit, in the State of Illinois; Detroit, in the State of Michigan; Milwaukie, in the State of Wisconsin; Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, and Boston, in the State of Massa-chusetts. The aforesaid subscription books shall be kept open at the places designated in the aforesaid notice for at least three days. A majority of said commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the trans-action of business, and they may adjourn from time to time, and after the first three days to such places as they may think fit, until the requisitenumber of shares shall be subscribed for, and in case a surplus of shares be subscribed for they may apportion them among the subscribers in such a manner a they shall think best for the interest of said corporation.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted. That whenever five hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the said corporation shall have been subscribed for, and the subscribers shall have paid ten per cent, upon the stock subscribed for by them respectively, the said corporation shall be deemed

to be duly organized. Mr. Raymond (N. Y.) presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, in favor of the passage of a bill ferred to the Committee on Military Af-

Mr. J. M. Humphrey (N. Y.) introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to grant American registers to certain vessels. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, bill to the Committee on Commerce. Also, bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund money paid by A. Sherwood and others for duties improperly collected. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Rice (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution to carry into immediate effect the bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy, which was considered and passed. It authorizes the President to waive the examination of such officers of the Pay Department as are on duty abroad, and who cannot be examined, as required by law. Provided, That their examination is to take place on their return to the United States. The House, at 5 P. M., adjourned. The following are the important sections of the bill passed to-day in regard to emigrant vessels: SECTION 1. That no person, except the of ficers of the customs, the sanitary officers and emigration agents appointed by the aws of the respective States, shall go on board of any vessel arriving with emigrant board of any vessel arriving with emigrant passengers on board, at the ports where a United States emigrant office is established and shall have intercourse with such pas-sengers before they shall have been landed, except by the written permission of the su-perintendents of emigration at such ports. SEC 3 That in every passenger ship car SEC. 3. That in every passenger ship, car-rying passengers to or from the United States, all the male passengers of the age States, all the male passengers of the age of twelve years and upwards, who shall not occupy berths with their wives, shall be berthed in the fore part of the ship, in com-partments divided off from the space ap-pointed to the other passengers, by a sub-stantial and well secured bulkhead, without opening into or communicating with the aforesaid adjoining space. Any captain or master of any ship or vessel violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction, punished by a fine of not less than one hundred or more than five huudollars, or imprisoned for a term not dred less than six months, nor more than one SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the master or captain of any ship or vessel arriving from a foreign country who shall which passenger or hand he shall or might, with proper precaution, have known at the time of taking him on board to have been time of taking nim on board to nave been or to be a foreign convict of any offence which, if committed in any of the United States, would be punished therein as a felony, shall be considered for such an offence guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine not less than five hundred nor more a thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court wherein the trial may be held. SEC. 12. And be it further enacted. That each and every ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, which may carry passengers to this country or from this country to foreign countries, shall be provided with an amount of chloride of lime, or other disinfectants not liable to the dangers of ingition sufficients not liable to the dangers of ignition, suffi-clent for frequent disinfection of such ship or vessel in case of necessity, and that during any process of disinfection of any such ship or vessel all the passengers at the time of the disinfection on board of said ship or vessel, who shall be able to do so, shall be resel, who shall be able to do so, snall be re-quired, if the weather permit, to be and to remain on deck of such ship or vessel for one hour, following the application of the said disinfectant. Any captain or master of any such ship or vessel who shall be found not have or not to have had on board of his ship or vessel such sufficient amount of his ship or vessel such sufficient amount of the aforesaid disinfectant, for the voyage then to begin or just accomplished, or who BALE ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURED and for Sale by FITLER, WEAVER & CO., ENOTE Water street, and SNOTE Delaware avenue shall make use of any disinfecting agent, or of any process of disinfection by which the life or health of the passengers may in any

way be anected, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or imprisoned for a term not less than six months nor more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court in which the trial is had.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the naval surveyors at the various ports to survey ships and vessels engaged in the carrying of passengers under the laws of the United States, and to certify under their hand and seal to the Commissioner of Emigration the spaces in each such ship or vessel on the various decks, and how many passengers the said ship or vessel may be entitled to carry under the laws of the United States, whereupon the said Commissioner of Emigration may ssue a license to said ship or vessel authorizing the number to be carried; and it shalt be lawful for the Commissioner of Emigration to order a resurvey of any such ship or vessel at any time when he may deem it necessary; but that such resurvey must take place upon every change of owners or new registry; any surveyor rendering a fraudu-lent return of such surveyor rendering a fraudulent return of such survey shall be punished with a fine not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for a term not less than three nor more than six months; and if there shall be more than six months; and if there shall be on board of any ship, at or after the time of clearance, a greater number of passen-gers, except by birth at sea, than authorized in the license of the Commissioner of Emi-gration, the captain or master of such ship or versel shall be liable to a fine not to exceed \$50 for each passenger constituting such excess; provided, however, that such certiexcess; provided, nowever, that such certi-ficates from the surveyor shall be prima facie evidence of the capacity of a ship or vessel to carry the number of passengers therein specified, and that it shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Emigration to issue a license thereupon without any unduty of the commissioner of Emigration to issue a license thereupon without any un-necessary delay, and the clearance of pas-senger ships or vessels shall not be obtain-able unless upon presentation of such li-cense of the Commissioner of Emigration. SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That there shall be established in each of the cities of Restor. Chicago, New Orleans

cities of Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, San Francisco, Baltimore and Philadelphia, an office to be known as the United States Emigration Office, and there shall be ap-pointed, by and with the advice and conpointed, by and with the advice and con-sent of the Senate, an officer for each of the cities of Boston, Chicago, New Orleans and San Francisco, and one for the two cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, to be known as Superintendent of Emigration, at an annual salary of \$2,000, and each superinten-dent may employ two clerks, one of the second and one of the first class, and the said superintendents, respectively, shall, under the direction of the Commissioner o Emigration perform all the duties which are now required to be performed by the Superintendent of Emigration at New York, and every such superintendent is hereby vested with all the powers which are now or shall at any future time be conferred on the Superintendent of Emigra-tion at New York; and the Superintendent of Emigration at New York may appoint. with the approval of the Commissioner of with the approval of the commissioner of Emigration, three officers, and the other superintendents one officer, who shall be denominated inspectors of passenger vessels, to be attached to their respective offices, whose duty it shall be to examine each passenger vessel arriving at their respective ports, and to report to the superintendent, in writing, whether the requirements of the passenger acts have been duly complied with in respect to any emigrants arriving from any foreign port in such vessels. Such officers shall receive an annual salary not to exceed that of a clerk of the second class.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE NA TIONAL BANK, PRILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1856. The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PEB CENT., clear of tax, and payable on demand. myl-6t J. W. TORREY, Cashier. ATIONAL BANK OF GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.-GBEMANTOWN, May 1st,

fore most earnestly, request that Congress may take prompt and efficient measures to investigate this matter fully. Not only is this due to themselves, and to the reputa tion of the United States army, but also to justice and to truth.

Trusting that you will pardon me for troubling you, I am, very respectfully, troubling you, 1 and your obedient servant. WADE HAMPTON.

Mr. Sherman said he could not allow this charge of this most impudent rebel against the whole army to be entered upon the records without some answer. The charge of General Sherman in relation to the burning of Columbia was in an official report, and was fully sustained by reports of other offi-cers. Gen. Sherman did not charge that Hampton gave an explicit order on the sub ject, but simply that his previous order in relation to the burning of cotton, &c., led to that result.

Mr. Sherman read from various official reports to confirm the charge against Gen. Hampton,

Mr. Fessenden objected to the practice of taking up the time of the Senate in reading letters addressed, not to the Senate, but to . individual Senators, and especially in mat-

ters pertaining to private controversies be-tween persons not members of the Senate. Mr. Johnson moved the reference of Gen. Hampton's letter to the Committee on Mili-tary Affairs, or he was willing to have it lie

on the table. Mr. Fessenden hoped it would not be referred or ordered to lie on the table, but that the Senate would refuse to receive it.

Mr. Conness said a man who would attempt to destroy the Government of the United States would certainly not hesitate to burn a city. He hoped the letter of Wade Hampton would not be received or considered at all by the Senate.

Mr. Johnson then withdrew the letter of General Hampton.

Mr. Willey introduced a bill to repeal the thirty-fourth section of the Declaration of Rights of the State of Maryland, so far as me has been recognized or adopted in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the Senate took up a bill to authorize the New York and Montana Iron Mining Company to purchase certain public lands not now in mar-

ket, which was passed. Mr. Wilson called up the resolution to grant the use of the Senate Chamber to Jas. E. Murdoch, to give a reading in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Asylum, fo

Thursday evening next. Mr. Riddle spoke against the use of the

Senate Chamber for theatrical purposes. Mr. Conness offered as a substitute for the resolution that the use of the Chamber shall not be granted for lecturing or other

such purposes. Mr. Sherman favored the resolution. He would'nt grant the Chamber to Mr. Mur-doch or any other individual, but he could not deny it to such a cause as Mr. Murdoch asked it for.

Mr. Howe did not think the Senate Chamber was any too sacred to be used in aid of the soldiers' orphan. It was just the "place of all others for that purpose. Mr. Conness withdrew his substitute and

the resolution was adopted. Mr. Howard, from the Pacific Railroad

Committee, reported a joint resolution to extend the time for completing the first one hundred miles of the Eastern Divison of the Union Pacific Railroad to the 27th of June, 1866, which was passed.

1866, which was passed. The special order, which was the Post-Office Appropriation bill, was then taken up. The pending question was upon the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, that no per-

son exercising or performing the duties of any office which by law is required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of any office which by law is required to be filled by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall, before confirmation by the Senate, receive any salary or compensation for his services unless he be commissioned for the Freedmen's Bureau bill, if he was not

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United States, by whose valor and endu rance on land and sea the rebellion has been crushed, and its pride and power have been humbled; by whose fealty to the cause of freedom the government of the people has been preserved and maintained, and by whose orderly return from the fire and blood of civil war to the peaceful pursuits of pri-vate life, the exalting and ennobling free institutions of the nation had been manifested to the world. The joint resolution

tion of a speech begun yesterday, contend-ing for the constitutional right of Congress

dusion, he said he knew very well that the amendment would be attacked all over the

country as an unconstitutional curb upon

were to be given out as rewards for political

purposes, the practice would end in the dis-uption of the government. He was not

affaid of the proposition returning to plague the inventors. He had no appointments to

ask of the President, and was satisfied that if he did ask any he would not receive

them. Judging from the character of some recently made, he believed the policy of the President was well calculated to blast the

He did not believe the President intended

certain Democratic newspapers of the West, it would inevitably lead to war, and the result would be the same as of that between Charles and the English Parliament. The

real controversy was on the rights of the freed negroes, the President contending that they had no rights, and Congress con-tending that they had. If the President would persist in this policy, he would feel himself justified in restraining his power in every constitutional manner

in every constitutional manner. Mr. Johnson said if he understood the policy of the President it was that of his

redecessor (Mr. Lincoln), but that had

othing to do with the question before the

Senate. They ought to accertain what was constitutionally right in the matter, and

stand by it. He contended that the proposed amendment struck a vital blow at the pre-

rogatives of the President, and was clearly

Mr. Clark, from the Committee of Confe

ence on the disagreeing votes of the bill in

relation to the habeas corpus, made a report, which was agreed to. The bill now goes to

The consideration of the Appropriation

sion. He was in favor of the amendment as

the Senate went into executive session at

o'clock, and soon after adjourned. HOUSE.-Mr. Kelley (Pa.) offered the fol-

Whereas, It is reported by citizens of Ala

bama, in a formal memorial to the two Houses of Congress, that many of the people

of the mountain districts of that State are

food, and that considerable numbers of them

Resolved, That the President be requested

to instruct the proper officer or officers of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen to inquire into the condition of said districts,

and other districts of the insurgent States in

which such suffering may be said to exist,

planting a crop sufficient for an annual sup-

ply of each family requiring such relief. Mr. Ross introduced a bill to construct a

ship canal for the passage of armed and na-

val vessels from the Mississippi river to

Lake Michigan. Read twice and referred to

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee on Mili-

tary Affairs, reported back the Senate joint

resolution passed by that body February 27, expressive of the gratitude of the nation

o the officers, soldiers and seamen of the

the Committee on Roads and Canals.

have died of actual starvation; therefore

uffering from want of adequate supplies of

Pending the consideration of this subject

h was adopted:

nconstitutional.

oill was renewed.

it was without this.

owing resolution, whic

the President.

the President. He believed that if office

adopt the above amendment. In

was passed. Mr. Moorhead (Pa.) asked leave to report from the Committee of Ways and Means joint resolution exempting certain qualities of paraffine oil from internal tax or duty. Mr. Kuykendall (Ill.) objected.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Donnelly (Minn.) in the chair.

On the special order, which was the bill making appropriations for the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the fiscal year commencing January 1, 1866, [the details of the bill were telegraphed yesterdoy]. After a short time the committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment.

Mr. Blaine inquired as to the item of three millions for sites ior school-houses and asylums.

Mr. Stevens replied that the words "and buildings" had been accidentally omitted. He moved to amend it by making it read for sites and buildings for school-house and asylums."

The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Stevens also moved to amend by relucing the amount to two millions.

This amendment gave rise to considera-ble debate, Mr. Eliot, Chairman of the Committee of Freedmen, explaining at coniderable length the circumstances under which the appropriation became necessary Mr. Ross moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived by a vote of 27 yeas to 91 nays. Mr. Morrill (Vt.) suggested that the bill

should go over for a day or two, in order that it might be better understood by the House,

House. Mr. Stevens (Pa.) replied that he had sup-posed every gentleman who felt any inte-rest in the thing knew all about it. Mr. Kasson (Iowa) gave it as his impres sion that the bill was based upon facts dif-ferent from those that now avistad.

ferent from those that now existed. Mr. Washburne (Ill.) suggested its re ference to the Committee on Freedmen.

Mr. Niblack inquired how the titles to the school-houses were to be taken.

Mr. Niblack inquired whether this was to be a permanent or temporary affair.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) replied that it mus necessarily be temporary. Theschool houses beretofore used for colored children had been buildings taken from the rebels-deserted school houses and buildings that could be made available as such. These buildings were being taken back from the possession of the Bureau and returned to he owners The time had come when 125.

000 children, white and black, would be turned out of these school buildings unless be government interposed Mr. Chanler demanded of Mr. Eliot what

authority he could show for having white children in the South educated by the Freedmen's Burcau.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) replied that in conduct-ing the affairs of the Bureau, education had been given to the children of refugees as well as to the children of freedmen. Mr. Eldridge inquired, then, whether it was a fact that white and colored children

were now being educated together under the Freedmen's Bureau.

Mr. Eliot said he did not know, but that le supposed the shades of color ran together. so that sometimes they could not distinguish between white and colored. The gentleman

must inquire of his Democratic friends how

truth of these grave charges should be speedily ascertained, therefore, *Resolved*, That the Select Committee of

Five, appointed under resolution of the 30th be directed to investigate such charges and that they have full power to send for persons and papers, and report the result of such investigation to this House as soon as practicable.

The House then resumed the considera-tion of the bill to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company.

Mr. J. M. Humphrey opposed the passage of the bill, arguing that, although a com-pany for the construction of a Niagara ship canal was incorporated in 1798, and three other acts in extension of it were subse-quently passed by the State of New York, the scheme could never present merit enough to induce capitalists to invest money even to organize a company.

Mr. Wilson spoke in advocacy of the bill. The people of the Western States would not be satisfied, he said, with this measure alone, but would demand of Congress appropriations to enlarge the great natural communication flowing into the Gulf of Mexico, which is the natural outlet for the products of the West, whether for shipment abroad or to New York, or to the New En gland States. Mr. Ingersoll followed on the same side.

The building of this canal, he said, would be a step taken in the right direction; the sec a step takem in the right direction; the sec-ond step would follow, and that was the passage of the bill for enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal; thus, without em-barrassing this bill, they would secure the passage of the other bill, and those two great national works would thus receive the sid of the national legislature. He rethe aid of the national legislature. He reerred to the canal systems of China, France. Holland, England and the United States to show the immense importance of those artificial modes of water communication. _____Mr. Cook also spoke in support of the bill. He regarded this as a practical measure. The report of Captain Williams, of the United States Engineers, which was printed in the documents of the Twenty-fourth Congress, demonstrated the practibility of the measure. The cost was small. It had been measure. The cost was small. It had been estimated then at from \$3,500,000 to $$4_t$ -700,000, depending upon the route selected. three routes having been surveyed. As to the constitutionality of the measure, he had no doubt one hundred and fifty millions had been expended on shore defences on the At-lantic coast. The construction of this canal was the best defence that could be secured or the three thousand miles of lake coast studded with towns and cities, with a trade eniploying four thousand sail, an interest reater than any other to be defended from a foreign enemy. Any enemy that had the naval supremacy of the lakes would have would have II the interest at its command. The United States was limited to one small

var vessel on the lakes, while Great Britain had the power to bring, through the Welland canal, into the lakes a fleet of vessels that would give her naval supremacy there at the outbreak of hostilities. If Congress had the constitutional power to defend the sea coast by means of shore defences, it had also the power to construct a ship canal as a form of defence. As a commercial measure it would be a work of immense importance in cheapening the transportation of produce from the west to the east. Mr. Dawes offered an amendment, which

vas agreed to, providing that subscription books for the stock of the Company shall be kept open at least three days.

Mr. Vanhorn moved the previous ques-

tion. Mr. Ward asked him to yield for an amendment to be offered, striking out sec-tions 19, 20 and 21, being sections appropria-

ting money. Mr. Vanhorn declined to yield for that Mr. Ward said that he could not vote for

the bill with these sections in it. The previous question was seconded, and

the main question ordered, when

with any accuracy, but he had great confi-dence in the committee which had had it in charge, and in his colleague, (Mr. Horn,) who had it under his particular suvervision. Mr. Delano asked him whether he knew

he amount which the bill would take out of the treasury. Mr. Raymond replied that it proposed to

lend the credit of the government to the amount of six millions of dollars, which he would consider the best appropriated six millions voted by this Congress. Mr. Delano expressed his belief that the gentleman from New York did not un-

derstand the details of this monstrous measure at all.

Mr. Raymond congratulated Mr. Delanc his skepticism as to the extent of his Mr. Raymond's) knowledge, but he had he impression that he was quite as well inormed as he (Mr. Delano) seemed to be in egard to the general scope and bearing of the measure on the presperity of the country, and on that general conviction he (Mr. Raymond) was willing to act. He would vote most cheerfully for the passage

of the bill. Mr. Dodge (N. Y.) desired to say that as a New York man, and interested in the prosperity of the city and State of New York, he would, notwithstanding the fears of the Canal Commissioners, vote most cheerfully for the bill. He believed that the prosperity of the State of New York was identical with the prosperity of the west, identical with the prosperity of the west, and that just in proportion as the people of the west were able to get a profit on their products, so would they be able to traffic with the city of New York, and give her canals and railroads that business which would make them permanently prosperous.

Mr. Delano moved an adjournment in view of the importance of the question and the thinness of the House. The motion was lost.

The substitute was agreed to. Mr. De-lano then moved to lay the bill on the table. The vote was taken, and resulted yeas \$2. navs 85.

So the House refused to lay the bill on the

So the House refused to lay the bill on the table. The following is the vote in detail: YEAS-MESSIS. ADCORS. Replamin, Bergen. Boyer, Buckland, Chanler, Dawson, Delano, Deming, Denni-son, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider. Aaron Harding (K.y.) Chestr D. Hobbard (V. Va. James R. Hubbell (Ohio) James M Humphrey (N. Y.) Latham, Marvin, Niblack, Orth, Samuel J. Kandall (Pa.) Wil-ion, Fracis Thomas (Mdc.) Ward, Williams, Stephen Partice, The Samuel J. Kandall (Pa.) Wil-tor, Fraceis Thomas (Mdc.) Ward, Williams, Stephen Partice, The Samuel, Brandegee, Bromwell, Bingham, Blaine, Bouwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Bingham, Blaine, Bouwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Bingham, Blaine, Bouwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Sidney Clarke (Kansss), Cobb, Conkling, Cullom, Darling, Dawes, Defrees, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Wold, Abner C. Harding (III), Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hotchkiss, A. W. Hubbard, (Iowa), John H. Hubbard (Conn.), Hubbard, Ingersoil, Jenke, Julian, Kassen, Kelly, Keldo, Kuykendall, Laffin, Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marshall, McClurg, McKee, Messer, Moohead Moo-rill, Morris, Moulton, O'Neill, Paine, Pattenson, Fer-ham, Raymond, Alex, H. Rice (Mass.), John H. Rice (Me.), Boilins, Ross, Sawyer, Shellabarer, Smith, Upam, Van Aernam, Burt Van Horn (N. Y.); Warner (Ind.), W. Washburn (Mass.), James F. Wison (Iowa), Williams, Windom, Woodbridge-Total, 85.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill, as amended, Mr. Delano (Ohio) called for the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them, and the bill was passed without a division. [An abstract of the bill as originally re-

ported on will be found in the House pro-ceedings of the 19th of April.] The important change made in the origi-

and bill is the striking out of that part which contemplates the organization of a company under a State charter, and inserting the following sections: SEC 8. And be it further enacted. That in

order to accomplish the completion of said

the The Directors have this day declayed a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT out of the earnings of the last Six months, payable, free from United States Tax, on and after Thursday, the 3d instant. CHAS. W. OTTO, CHAS. W. OTTO,

my1-313 THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, May Ist. 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Div-derd of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of National tax. S. C. PALMES, Cashler.

of National IRA. Myl-612 SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK, PHIL-ADELPHIA, May 151, 1866. The Directors have declared a Dividerd of SEVEN PER CENT, payable on demand. F. P. STEEL, Cashier,

CITY NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PRR CENT., payable on demand-lear of faxes. G. ALBERT LEWIS, multiple of SIX PRE CENT., Cashier.

Clear of taxes. my1 61 Cashier. Cashier.

my1-6t GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADEL-PHLA, May 1, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, out of the profits for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. W. L. SCHAFFER, Wy1.8t Cashier.

DIAL COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1856. The Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of Tax, and payable on demand. my1-314 H. C. YOUNG, Cashler.

my1-312 H. C. YOUNG, Cashler. CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, PHILADEL-PHIA, May 1st, 1866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIV: FER CENT. . clear of Tax, payable on demand. my1-61 WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashler.

My1-64 WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier. SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILA-DELPHIA, FRANKFORD, May 1, 1866. The directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. clear of tax, payable on demand. my1-612 W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

Dy1-6t? W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier. FARMERS'AND MECHANICS'NATIONAL BANK, PHILADSLPHIA, May 1, 1868. The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an exita dividend of ONE PER CENT.; both payable on cemand, free of taxes. my1-6t? W. RUSHTON, J.B., Cashier.

my1-6i) W. RUSHTON, J.R., Casnier. THE MANUFACTUREBS' NATIONAL BARK.-PHILADSPHILA, May 185, 1866. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Di-vidend of SLY PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States Tax. M. W. WOODWARD, my1-3tł Cashler.

myl-sti Definition of the second sec

myl 6: Cashler, DEFPHIA, May 1, 1866. The Board of Directors of this Bank have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT, and an Extra Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payableon demand, free of TAYas. n Extra Dividend of Fourier lemand, free of Taxes, mvl.6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashler,

myl-6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Casner. THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHA, May 1, '866. The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes. myl-6t C. N. WEYGANDT, Cashier.

myl-6i DINION NATIONAL BANK-FHILADELPHIA, The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT, on the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of United States Taxes, and payable on demand. myl-st N. C. MUSSELMAN, Cashier.

STATIONERY.

ENGLISH NOTE PAPER.-PIREE'S celebrated rough pearl envelopes to match. Just received MASON & CO., ap28-6t 907 Chestnut street.

ENGLISH NOTE PAPER.-Whatman's celebrated cold pressed rough, with envelopes. Just received, MASON & CO. 907 Chestnut street. ap28-61

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