THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN : PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, JUNE 12. 1866.

[CLOSE OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.]

XXXIXTH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

6

SENATE .- Mr. Sherman (Ohio) called up the bill recently reported by him to aid it the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes.

Mr. Sherman in explaining the bill said the committee to whom the subjecthad been referred, hed come to the conclusion that it would be impracticable for the Government to operate the telegraph as a part of the postal system. They had thought it best simply to report this bill to authorize the National Telegraph Company to cross navigable streams and operate over the public domain.

After discussion by Messrs. Sherman and Morrill, the bill was postponed till to-mor-

row, Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill for continu-ing in force the "Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," with amend-ments striking out the fifth and sixth sections, and inserting in lieu thereof seven new sections providing for the allotment of certain lands sold for taxes to the freedmen The first section sets forth, in a preamble, that the direct tax commissioners for South Carolina, who were instructed by President Lincoln to sell certain lands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke at tax sales, and the time for redemption having expired and the said lands having been sold in, parcels of twenty acres, and portions set off for "school-farms," being thirty-eight thousand acres, more or less the aforessid soles or confirmed and established, and all leases issued by the tax commissioners shall be changed into certificates of sale, and all other lands similarly designated to be disposed of according to said instructions

The next section provides that all other lands bid in by the United States, now in the hands of the tax commissioner, in St. Helena and St. Luke's parishes, except the "school farms," the land necessary for military and naval purposes at Hilton. Head, Pray Point and Land's End, and also the city of Port Royal, on St. Helena island; and the town of Beaufort, shall be disposed of, in lots of twenty acres, at one dollar and fifty cents per acre, to such persons only as have acquired lands under General Sherman's field order, and the remainder, if any, to such as have acquired lands under the same order, and of which they have been dispossessed by the restoration of said lands to former owners; but the said lands, when sold, shall not be alienated by their purchasers within six years from the passage of this act.

this act. The third section gives the commission power to seize, hold, use, lease or sell all buildings, tenements and lands formerly or claimed as the property or held in trust for the so-called Confederate States, and to use the proceeds or appropriate the same for the education of the freedmen; and when the bureau is withdrawn, States which have made provision for the education o their citizens, without distinction of color shall receive the balance, if any, remaining unexpended, to be distributed among said States for educational purposes, in propor-

tion to population. The fourth section provides that the "school farms" subject to any leases shall be sold at public auction on or be-fore Jan. 1, 1867, for not less than ten dol-lars per acre; and the lots in the city of Port Royal, and the lots and houses in the town of Beaufort shall be sold in like manner, and the proceeds invested in United States bonds; the interest of which is to be appropriated by the commissioner to the support of schools, without distinction of color or race, on the islands in the parishes of St. Helena and St. Luke. Ielena and St. Luke. The fifth section authorizes and requires

the assistant commissioners of South Caro-lina and Georgia to determine the validity of all titles to said lands, claimed under Gen.

mens, and of all contributions that may from time to time be made to such reper-

promising that if referred the committee would make a report. Mr. Schenck yielded for that purpose, and Mr. Banks submitted the motion. The previous question was then seconded. Mr. Hale moved to lay the resolution and SEC. 5. That for fitting up the apartments of said repertory to be arranged in separate divisions or niches allowed to the several

States and Territories of the Union, and for other expenses incidental to its formation, substitute on the table, which was negatived -yeas 8, nays 113. Mr. Hale desired to offer an amendment including the rent of the premises in the first year of the establishment, the sum of as a sort of compromise, but Mr. Ancona

\$23,000 be and is hereby appropriated out of any public money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and further, that objected, and the question was taken on the reference of the original resolution and Mr. Schenck's substitute, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The motion was agreed for the continued maintenance of the establishment, including the aforesaid salaries. to-yeas 91, nays 34. Mr. Hale subsequently, as a personal ex-

the rent of the premises and all incidental current expenses, there shall be annually planation, sent up and had read the resolu-tion which he had wished to offer as a comappropriated a sum not exceeding \$14,000. SEC. 6. That the superintendent of said promise, as follows: repetions shall annually prepare and trans-mit to Congress a full report of the condition of said institution; of the amount and char-

Resolved, That the honor and good faith a just and vigorous enforcement of the neu-trality laws, and that this house will enteracter of the contributions made to the same, and by whom made; of the number of tain no proposition looking to their repeal, evasion or violation.

have resorted thereto, and of the expenses Mr. Banks offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President to com-municate to the House any information SEC. 7. That the heads of the several departments, annually, or oftener, from time to time, through the agency of the Smith-sonian Institution, shall forward to said rewhich he may have received with reference Austria for service in Mexico.

pertory copies of all public documents issued by them respectively. Mr. Wade (Ohio) submitted the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Mr. Broomall (Pa.) introduced a bill to amend the act of 1866, relating to habeas corpus, and regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases. Read twice and referred Committee on Military Affairs. Resolved, &c., That the Secretary of the Mr. Bingham introduced a joint resolu-

Treasury be, and is hereby authorized and directed to pay to General Benjamin F. Butler, President of the Board of Managers of the "National Asylum for Disabled Votion relative to the purchase of a plan for a hospital for soldiers. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Raymond called up a motion to relunteer Soldiers," out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the consider the vote referring to the Committee on Appropriations the Senate joint resolu tions, passed April 18th, appropriating \$121,-785 for negotiating treaties with the Indian um of sixty thousand dollars, to be applied tion by him in aid of the payment of the Point Lookout property, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, for the establishment of one of the "sites" of the "National Asylum for Distribes of the Upper Missouri and the Upper Platte rivers.

After debate participated in by Messrs abled Volunteer Soldiers" and their fami-lies, so soon as a title to the satisfaction of Raymond, Burleigh (Dakota) and Hubbard (Iowa), the joint resolution was passed. Mr. Kerr introduced a joint resolution to the Attorney General of the United States

be made to the asylum, of at least three hundred acres of land, including that on which said property of the United States is not built; and when such title shall be so made, all the said property of the United States thereon shall be and become the pro-perty of said National Asylum. prevent the further enforcement of the joint resolution of July 4, 1864, against officers and soldiers of the United States who have been honorably discharged. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution, which was Mr. Cresswell introduced a bill declara-ory of an act to amend the act establishing adopted, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill, so as to admit to the Government Hospital for the the Court of Claims, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that the deputy solicitor shall receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dol-Insane such persons as have been soldiers or sullors, and whose insanity is developed after their discharge, but arising out or causes produced by their service in thearmy lars, the same as the solicitor and essistant solicitor, computing the difference from the date of the oath of office of said deputy. or navy. Mr. Williams, from the Committee on the

Mr. Wilson, from the Committee on Mili-Judiclary, reported an act for the regulation of appointments and removals from office. Read twice, recommitted and ordered to be tary Affairs, reported the bill to provide for the publication of the official history of the rebellion with an amendment as a substiprinted. The bill provides as follows:

First, For a repeal of the resolution of Be it enacted, dc., That no officer of the United States, appointed on the nomination May 1916, 1864, relative to printing official reports of the armies of the United States. Second, For authorizing and requiring of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be removable except by the same agencies which concurred in his appointment; *Provided*, *however*, That in compe tent person to prepare for publication the official documents relating to the rebellion and the operations of the army of the United case of disability or misconduct in office oc curring during the recess of the Senate where States, who shall prepare a plan for said publication and estimate the cost and report the interests of the public may make it neces sary to displace the incumbent until the advice and consent of that body can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for Third, That the person appointed shall the President, on the recommendation of the receive as compensation for his services not less than two thousand five hundred dol-Attorney General to suspend the disabled or lars per annum, to be paid monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury; provided that it shall not be paid for a longer period than defaulting officer, and to commission another person to perform the duties of the place until the Senate shall have an opportunity of acting thereupon; and it shall be the duty Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the of the President, within ten days after the next assemblage of that body, to report to it Pacific Railroad, reported an amendment to the bill to amend the Pacific railroad act the fact of such suspension, along with the reasons therefor and the name of the person to the bill to amend the Pacino rairoad act of July, 1864, a second section, as follows: SEC. 2. The Union Pacific Railroad Com-pany, with the consent and approval of the Secretary of the Interior, without reference to the one hundredth meridian of longtitude, there without a difference their so temporarily commissioned by him, or such other person as he may think proper to nominate for the place, and in case of the refusal of the Senate to concur in the remo-val, either by a direct vote thareon, or by advising and consenting to the appointment

neil, Griswold, Hale, Barding (III.), Hart. Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hoimes, Booper, Hotchkiss, Hub-bard (W. Va.), Hubbard (Conn), Hubbell (Onio), Ju-lan, Kelso; Ketcham, Knykendail, Laifia, Lauham, Lawrence (ra.), Lawrence (Ohio), Loan-Long-ear, i yuch; Marshail Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McKee, McKener, Mercur. Miller, Moorhead, Morrili, Morris, Meniton, Mytra, O'Neull Orb, Paine, Perham, Phelge, Pike, Plants, Pomenoy, Pice, Bandall (Ky.), Raymond, Bice (Mass.), Sawyer, Schenck, Scholichk, Shellabarger, Boan, Smith, Spalding, Thayer, Thomas, Jr., J.L., Thornton, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Astnam, Ward, Warner, Washburne (Ind., Weiker, Whaley, Williams, Wilson (Iows); Wilson (Pa.) Windom, Win-field, W. ogbridge-165.

Winners, whou they are a series of the serie to reorganize the clerical force of the Department of the Interior was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and referred to

the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Coffroth (Pa.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and those engaged in the Indian war during that period. Read twice and recommitted.

Mr. Ancona (Pa.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to persons drafte in the Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, from February, 1865, who had been previously drafted and paid commutation or furnished substitutes

Mr. Sloan, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the payment of Ambrose Morrison, for property taken from him, on which to build a fort, at Nashville, Tenn. Read twice and recommitted.

Mr. Raymond offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President of the United States to communicate to this House a statement of the provisions of the laws and ordinances of the late insurgent States on the subject of the rebel debt, socalled.

Mr. Johnson offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expe-diency of providing for the erection of a fire-proof building in the principal city or town of each Congressional District, to be used for a post office and for the offices of the collectors and assessors of internal Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to prevent

officers of the navy from being deprived of their regular promotion on account of wounds received in battle. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Navai

Affairs. Mr. Sitgreaves offered a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a committee of one member from each State represented in the House to join such com-mittee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report upon the propriety of an address before Congress, commemorative of the life, character and services of Lieutenant General Scott services, of Lieutenant General Scott.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrection their full politi-

cal rights. Mr. Kelley offered the following substiinte for the bill.

Whereas, The eleven States which lately formed the so-called Confederate States of America are without their practical relations to the Union, and cannot be fally restore or reinstated in the same without the action of Congress; therefore.

enacted, dc., SECTION 1. That the eleven States lately in rebellion may form valid State Governments in the following manner:

SEC. 2. The State Governments now existing, though formed in the midst of mar-tial law, and though in many States their Constitutions were adopted under duress, and not submitted to the people for ratification, are hereby acknowled as valid Governments for municipal purposes. SEC. 3. The President shall direct the

Governors of the said eleven States which lately formed the so-called Confederate States of America, to call conventions, on or before the first day of January, 1867, for the formation of State constitutions; and to en-able the electoral people of the several States aforesaid to choose delegates to the said Convention, the Governor or chief executive officer of each of said States shall orde an election to be held on a day to he fixed by him, for members of a convention to frame a constitution for said State, which said constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people of said State, in accord-ance with the provisions hereinafter con-tained, and if ratified by a majority of the legal voters, as hereinafter described, shall declared to be the constitution of said State. SEC. 4. The persons who shall be entitled to vote at said elections shall be all persons, irrespective of color, who shall have re-sided in the State six months prior to said election, are twenty-one years of age, and can read the Constitution of the United States. SEC. 5. No constitution from any of said States shall be presented to or acted on by Congress which shall deny to any person, irrespective of color or previous condition, equal liberty and rights before the law, including the rights of suffrage, as heretofore provided. SEC. 6. Whenever the foregoing conditions shall have been complied with, and the amendments to the Constitution adopted by Congress since the rebellion of the States aforesaid shall have been ratified by any of said States, the Representatives of such State may present its Constitution to Con-gress, and if the same shall be approved by Congress, said State shall be declared en-titled to the rights and privileges and im-munities and he orbication to the shall be munities, and be subject to all the obliga-tions and liabilities, of a State within the Union, and thereupon a general annesty shall be declared by the President to all persons residing in said State who have offended against the authority, dignity and peace of the United States in the recent re-Mr. Rousseau (Ky.) addressed the House, arguing that it was the fault of the radical majority that the insurgent States were not now reconstructed and the country restored to peace and prosperity. The majority had had the matter in the palm of their hands had the matter in the palm of their hands for the last seven months, but had done nothing. Before Congress met, the Speaker had laid down the rule by which the House was to be governed, departing from the policy of restoration laid down by President Lincoln and President Johnson, and was the first to start the complaint against Presi-dent Johnson for not having called Congress together. together. He argued that if Mr. Colfax and the leading members of the Republican party had, during last summer, deemed it so de-sirable that Congress should be convened, he and they should have made that opinion known to the Presidents and the country, and the Speaker should have remained here for that purpose, instead of being on a visit to Brigham Young and his ladies, and gath-ering up materials for his splendid lesture. But none of those gentlemen had asked the President to call Congress together. The Speaker had recently published a let-ter asserting that the day after the murder of President Lincoln he made such a sug-gestion, and that President Johnson told him the responsibilities of the Presidency had been so suddenly thrown on him that the had not thought of the matter. That was the first and last that any one had heard of a desire on the part of Sneeker Colley to a desire on the part of Speaker Collax to have Congress convened. He had not expressed the mildest or most modest sort of such a desire to the President, and yet the first thing he/did when he came back was to complain that the President had not called Congress together. Mr. Rousseau passed on to speak of the assault made some weeks since on the President by Mr. Ingersoll, and said that the language made use of on that occasion was unworthy to be uttered on the floor of the House, the President being denounced as a demagogue and all who supported his policy as lick-spittles and sycophants. He hurled

back such epithets in the teeth of him who uttered them, and who had done nothing during the war but stay at home and look after the offices. Mr. Farnsworth (III.) called attention to

the fact that Mr. Ingersoll was absent. Mr. Rousseau and he was aware of that, but that was not his (Mr. Rousseau's) fauit. If he was not here now he would be back. and he (Mr. Rousseau) was not going to leave. He would not say that he would be responsible to him "here or elsewhere," He did not seek to be held responsible outside of the House, but if the gentleman (Mr. Ingersoll were here, he (Mr. Rousseau) would use stronger language than he would use in his absence. He would say, however, to begin with, that when the gentleman stigmatized those who sustained the President's policy as sycophants and lick-spittles, who were seeking for some contemptible office, that was false, unjust to the President, un just to his friends, and unjust to the gentle-man from Illinois himself. Grant Sherman and Thomas were supporters of the President, and would the gentleman tell them that they were lick-spitles? The circumstances that provoked the passion and the unseemly deportment of the gentleman from Illinois was the removal of one of his

friends from a contemptible office in Peoria, the editor of a newspaper there. Mr. Rousseau went on to argue that the adoption by the Republican party of a liberal, manly and just policy at the commence ment of Congress would have given that party a lease of power for the next thirty years; and that even now, so convinced were the leaders of that party that their course would not be approved by the people that they would not adjourn this session without admitting Tennessee. They would

have to eat their own words in that particular. He predicted that Mr. Speaker Colfax would tell them that they dare not go back to their constituents without doing that just, proper and legal thing.

Farguhar (Ind.) interrupted him to state that Speaker Colfax had been, since the commencement of the session, in favor of admitting the loyal members from Ten

Mr. Rousseau was aware that that was said by the Speaker and other radical mem-bers, and that was the programme, but still the loyal members from Tennessee had not been admitted. Queen Elizabeth had once asked the Speaker of the English Parliament what that body had passed, and the reply was: "Seven weeks, your Majesty." So this Congress, if asked the same question, would have to answer "seven months," for it had done nothing but pass a freed-

men's bureau and some such measures. Mr. Price (Iowa) sent up to the Clerk's deek and had read a letter from Col. Stokes, of Tennessee, to his constituents, in which he took the ground that Congress was right in not admitting Representatives from Ten-nessee and the other insurgent States. He said he would place that declaration of one who knew the teelings of the people of the South, made, too, in opposition to his own

interests, against the opinions of the mem-ber from Kentucky. Mr. Grinnell (lowa) got leave to make a personal explanation in reference to some reflections upon him made by Mr. Rous-seau. He said that if he were the President and such a speech were made in his defence he would say "God save me frem such an unmanly, incoherent, brainless defender equal in virtue in civil life as in military!' In what volume was the gentleman's mili-tary history to be found? The reputation that he got in Kentucky was earned by sending back negroes across the Ohio or the Mississippi river who had swam the river for their liberty. Where had the gentleman been in the great battles of the war? A hundred and fifty miles away from them. Let him ank Gen. Grant or any general officer his opinion about him. The gentle-

man had talked about his commanding Iowa troops; but a leading officer from that State had told him it was a common expression among the troops, when there was any excitement, that it was either "a rabbit or General Rousseau." He had not lead Iowa troops to the imminent deadly breach. It It was the gentleman blowing his own hora. The gentleman had traduced him (Mr. Grinnell) in a speech which he made in New York at a Fenian meeting: speaking of him as "a pitiful political demagogue, whose name, he believed, was Grinnell." And he had in the same speech spoken of a distin-guished member of the House (alluding to Mr. Stevens) as a miscreant for which he could not express his contempt. "And there," said Mr. Grinnell, in a most contemptous manner, "there he stands, six feet high and over, calling himself a buttoned-

States against the Republic of Venezuels, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a message from the President transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Interior communicating the information re-quired by resolution of the 21st of May, relative to the removal of the Sloux Indians, of Minnesota, and to provision made for their accommodation in the Territory of Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

SPECIAL NOTIONS. CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, COMPANY. - DIVIDEND NOTICE. - At a general metung of the Stock and Loanholders of this company held on the 4th inst., a Dividend of THR 3E PER CENT. (§ 60 per share) on the Capital Stock of the Cumpany was declared, clear of United states Tar, payarle on demand. H. V. LESLEY, Secretary. jes-6t

jes-64 Derived Secretary. PUNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADER-PHILA, June 8, 1866. Holders of twenty coupons, and npwards, of United States Seven-thirty loans, due 16th inst., are hereby no-tilied that they may present them for examination and count, at this Office, on and after the 5th inst. N. B. BROWNE, jes-3t Assistant Treasurer United States. PHILALE: PHILA AND, GRAV'S EPEPEW

PHILALELPHIA AND GRAY'S FERRY PASSENGER BAILWAY CO., TWENTY-SACOND STREET, below SPRUCE -- PHILADELPHIA,

Inne 1 1855. NGTIGE TO BONDHOLDERS.—This Company Is now prepared to redeem a portion of their Bends. The Bonds must be presented at this office on or before the 12th inst., and will be redeemed at par in the order in which they are presented. & GRUSS FRY. "feo that a set of the set of

PHILAPELPHIA JUNE 1, 1856.-CAUTION PHILAPELPHIA JUNE 1, 1866. - CAUTION Minimum Steef or bid negotiating the following Stock: Nos. 829, 1,199, 1235 and 1,280, of the CLINTON COAL AND Ise('N CUMPANY: Nos. 537 and 743, of the CONNECTICUT MINING CO.: Nos. 90 and 91, of the CONNECTICUT MINING CO.: Nos. 90 and 91, of the SHERIDAN OIL CO. of CHEREY BUN, and a result for two hundred Shares of the COTTER FARM OIL OU. Stock, Nos. 555, in my name, as the same was stolen from me on the evening of May 31, 1866-re-issue of the said Stock having been applied for. je2.13t* WILLIAM REUSS.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUVLKILL RIVER PASSENGER BAILWAY COMPANY, TWEN-TY-SECOND Street, below Spruce, PHILADELPHIA JURAS 1550

une 8, 1868. At an election held this day the following gentlemen were duly elected officers of the Company: JOHN P MCFADDEN.

JOHN P McFADDEN, DIBECTORS, S. GROSS FEY, A. W. ADOLPH, WM. HA REMOUN, WM. M. FABB, CHAS THOMPSON, THOS. E CAHILL And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, S. GBO33 FRY, Esq., was elected Treasurer, and A. W. ADOLPH. Secretary.

A. W. ADDLPH. Secretary. Secretary. NOTICE.—The undersigned Corporators named in the Act of Assembly, entitid "An Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Canai Company," ap-proved the first casy of May, A. D. 1866, will open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said company at the places and times following: PHILA DELPHIA, at Boom No. 23, Merchantz' Exchange, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 25th day of June, 1866. HARBISBURG, at the Lochiel House, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 19th day of July. 1856. HUNTINGDON, at the Morrison Honse, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 19th day of July. 1856. T. Wattsen, I Alex. M. Lloyd, John A. Lemon, David Blair, Geo. B Roberts, James Burns. F. F. Wireman, John Scott, R. B. Wigton, John Lagafeit, John Scott, J. J. Patterson, Wm. Davis, Jr. my25-tje262

GHOUEHLES.

HAVANA CIGARS

An invoice of genuine HAVANA CIGARS, from medium to very high grades, for sale by the box at moderate prices, by

> JAMES R. WEBB, WALNUT and KIGHTH Street

A PIELE WITHOUT LEMONE SMITH'S LEMON SUG AR. Price 20 cents per can. To be had of the Grocers. LEMUEL SMITH, 115 North Front st. Jeset Link Cold Shill H. In North Front St. POTTED YABMOUTH BLOATERS, Strasburg meats, ham, beer shd tongue, essence of anchovies and Anchovy paste for sale at COUSTY'S East End grocery, No. 118 South SECOND street. NEW BUBLINGTON HAMS, just received and for sale at COUSTY'S East Had grocery, No. 118 South SECOND street.

WHEATEN AND HOMINY GRITS, real currant field, in store and for sale at COUSTY'S East End grocery, No. 118 South SECOND street. CHOICE TABLE CLARET .- 100 cases just received C) and for sale at COUSTY'S East End grocery, No. 118 South SECOND street. SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES by the barrel or gallon, at COUSTY'S East End grocery, No. 118 South BELOND Street. HAMS! HAMS!!-J. Stewart's Trenton, Davis's Star Hams, Briggs & Swift's celebrated Cincin-nati Hams, and J. Bower's City Corred, warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. corner Eights and Arch. SECOND street OLIVE OIL.-IU baskets Latour and other favorite brands of Salad Oil, for sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. corner Arch and Eighth. JAVA COFFEE -- Pore Old Government Java Coffee for sale by M. F. SPILLIN, N. W. corner of Arch and Eighth streets. and Eighth streets. TEASI: TEASI:-100 packages of very choice new Crop Green and Black, of the late importation. An these Teas have been bought since the decline in gold, we are prepared to furnish families at greatly reduced prices. For sale by the box, or at retail. M. F. SPHI-LIN. N. W, corner Arch and Eighth streets.

Inlist?

my25-tje26

each person having a valid claim, or to the heirs of such persons, a warrant for twenty acres of land for six years, which land may be purchased by sald persons within that time for one dollar and fifty cents per acre and on paying said sum shall be entitled to a certificate of sale of said land; but said warrant shall not be valid for more than two years after the issue of the same. The sixth section provides that, after the

said lands have been disposed of as herein-before provided, the President shall have power to restore to former owners the lands w occupied under General Sherman's order, except such as may have been sold for taxes, and not till after the present year's crops have been gathered, nor until a fair mpensation has been made the present occupants for improvements or betterment and after due notice being given by the assistant commissioner of the bureau

The seventh section authorizes and rethe direct tax commissioners for quires South Carolina, at the earliest day possible, to survey the said lands into lots of twenty acres, convenient in form, properly laid out with metes and bounds, with an average of fertility and woodland; the expenses of said surveys to be paid from the proceeds of sales, or if sooner required, out of the moneys received by the tax commissioner for sales of lands for taxes.

The bill as amended was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henderson (Mo.) introduced a bill to Mr. Henderson (Mo.) infroduced a bill to authorize the establishment of a repertory in Germany, to illustrate the physical, politi-cal, social and economic condition and the natural resources of the several States of the American Union, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It provides :

SECTION 1. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to take measures to secure in the free city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, in Germany, an appropriate locality to serve as a repertory of propriate locality to serve as a repertory of publications and specimens to illustrate the physical geography, natural history, status, industry and resources of the several States and territories of the United States of America.

SEC. 2. That such repertory shall be organized, as it will not only serve as an ap-propriate place of rendezvous to all American citizens traveling or sojourning in Germany, but also afford to the inhabitants of Germany, and particularly to such scientific men of that country as devote them-selves to the study of American affairs, in a complete, accessible and convenient form, the means of authentic, collected information in regard to the political, social, physi-cal and educational condition of the several States and Territories of the United States. their population, their geographical, climati-cal, geological, mineralogical and topogra-phical characteristics, their commerce, manufactures, science and art, and their agricultural and material resources.

SEC. 3. That each State or Territory shall have in said repertory its distinct and separate space set apart to which it may contri-bute such public documents, statutes, charts, maps, and plats, commercial direc-tories of its principal towns, and other ap-propriate local publications and reports, es-medially agricultural, as may hast exhibit its pecially agricultural, as may best exhibit its condition, natural resources, and the op-portunities it affords for profitable employment of labor and capital.

ment of labor and capital. SEC. 4. That for the execution of the fore-going "provisions there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, a suof \$3,500 per annum, with an assistant at an annual salary of \$2,000, and a janitor at an annual salary of \$1,000, who shall hold their respective offices during good behavior and shall each be proficient in at least three living languages; and it shall be the duty i superintendent to take charge and direction of said repertory, and of all col-lections of books, maps, and natural speci-

are hereby authorized to continue their road westward according to the best and most practicable route, in a continuous and unbroken line, until they shall meet and connect with the Central Pacific railroad; and the Central Pacific Railroad Company are hereby authorized to centinue their road eastward according to the best and most practicable route, in a continuous and un-broken line, until they shall meet and connect with the Union Pacific railroad ; Pro-

tute, providing,

io Congress

the Secretary of War to appoint

American and of foreign visitors who shall

incurred in its management.

vided, That the words "continuous" and "unbroken line" shall not be held to include necessary bridges and tunnels on the routes of said roads. The act is also amended by inserting at

the end: "Provided that said company shall be entitled to only the same amount of the bonds of the United States to aid in the construction of their line of railroad and telegraph as they would have been entitled to if they had connected their said line with the Union Pacific railroad on the one-hundredth

degree of longitude, as required by law; and provided further, That said company shall connect their line of railroad and telegraph with the Union Pacific railroad, but not at a point more than fifty miles westwardly from the meridian of Denver, in Colorado. Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) introduced a bill to

amend the act of July 4th, 1864, entitled "an act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims," which was referred to the Com-

mittee on the Judiciary. It amends the se cond and third sections of that act so that all claims of loyal citizens of States not in rebellion at the date aforesaid for quartermasters' or commissaries' stores, regularly taken for the use of the United States army, may be settled, with proper proofs made at the offices of the quartermaster or commis-sary general. And it is made the duty of those officers to examine and report such cases to the Third Auditor for final adjudication.

A bill to quiet land titles in California was passed.

passed. A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting the report of the board of visitors to the Naval Academy, was received. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henderson called up a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of the Kansasiand Neosha Valley railroad to Red river, which was discussed and further consideration postponed until to-morrow. The Chair appointed as the special committee to examine and report upon the condition of the Mississippi levee; Mesars, llark, Chandler, Cowan, Henderson and

Johnson. The Senate, at 4 o'clock, went into execu-tive session and soon after adjourned. HOUSE.—Mr. Ancona's Fenian preamble and resolutions being under consideration. the House refused to second the demand fo the previous question, and then Mr. Schenck offered the following as a

substitute for the resolution, and demanded the previous question: Resolved, That the President of the United

States, in the opinion of this House, should reconsider the policy which has been adopted by him as between the British Government and that portion of the Irish people who in the name of Fenians are struggling for their independent nationality; and that he be re-quested to adopt, as nearly as possible; that exact course of precedure which was pur-sued by the Government of Great Britain in the late civil war in this country between the Twitted States and rable in work

the United States and rebels in revolt, recognizing both as lawful belligerents, and bserving between them a strict neutrality. Mr. Harding (Ill.) sent to the Clerk's desk and had read what he desired to submit as a substitute for both, declaring that the course of the Government in repressing the Fenian invasion was ignominious and dis-graceful, but Mr. Schenck declined to allow

t to be offered. Mr. Banks asked Mr. Schenck to yield to a motion to refer the resolution and substi-

tute to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

of the person so nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall thereupon assume the exercise of his official function, as though the same had not been interrupted; but in no case shall the person so reor compenstored be entitled to any salary sation for the interval of time during which his functions may have been suspended as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. That in case of the refusal of the Senate to advise and consent to the renomination of any officer whose term of service may have expired by its limitation, the place filled by the person so renominated shall be regarded, and is hereby declared to be, vacant from the time of such refusal, but should the Senate adjourn without ac tion on such renomination, either in the way of consent or disapproval, the same shall be held, and is hereby declared to be, vacant immediately after such adjourn-ment. And in no case shall any person who has been nominated by the President for any office and rejected by the Senate, or on whose nomination that body has failed or declined to act in the way of consent or refusal, be appointed or commissioned by him after the adjournment and during the recess of that body to hold thesame office for which he had been previously nominated. SEC. 3. That no' office shall be considered asinferior, within the meaning of the Con-stitution, the salary or emoluments whereof exceed in amount the sum of one thousand dollars per annum; and in all such cases the appointments thereto shall hereafter be made in nomination by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, subject to the same conditions and li mitations as to removals and renominations as are prescribed in the foregoing sections of this act. Mr. Boutwell asked consent to offer the

following preamble and resolution: Whereas, It is notorious that Jefferson

whereas, it is notorious that Jefferson Davis was the leader of the late rebellion, and is guilty of treason under the laws of the United States; and whereas, by the pro-clamation of the President, of May, 1865, said Davis was charged with complicity in the assassingtion of President Lincoln, and said proclamation not having been revoked nor annulled, therefore, be it

Resolved, As the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner, and subjected to a trial according to the laws of the land. Mr. Rogers (N. J.) objected to the resolu-tion being offered.

Mr. Boutwell moved to suspend the rules, o as to enable him to offer it.

Mr. Rogers desired to ask a question, but the Speaker informed him that debate was not in order.

Mr. Rogers persisted in putting his ques-tion to Mr. Boutwell, which was, as far as it could be heard above the knocking of the Speaker's hammer, whether he believed that Mr. Davis had any complicity in the assas-sination of President Lincoln, and whether every unprejudiced mind was not convinced to the contrary ?

The Speaker called Mr. Rogers to order, nd notified him that he must obey the rules of the House and take his seat. Mr. O'Neill (Pa.) asked the Speaker

whether matter that was ruled out of order would appear in the Congressional Globe? The Speaker replied in the affirmative, adding that a resolution was adopted in the last Congress, forbidding the reporters to insert what was out of order, but that no to insert when the second seco

adopted by a vote of yeas 105, nays 19. The preamble was agreed to without a dirision

The fellowing is the vote on the adoption of the resolution:

of the resolution: Yras-Messra Alley, Allison, Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Bialne, Boutwell, Broomail, Bucklaud, Bundy, Clarke (Ohio). Clarke (Kan), Cobb, Conking, Cook, Cullom, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Defrees, Dannely, Eckley, Elliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar Berry, Garfield, Grin-

Mr. Rousseau, after shifting his position several times, had by this time got into the vicinity of Mr. Grinnell, and it might rea-sonably be expected that, amarting under he taunts and sneers so lavishly directed at him, he would take a summary mode of caling with the members from Iowa; but at this time

at this time Mr. Banks (Mass.) rose and made the point of order, that the gentleman from Iowa had not, in obtaining leave to make a personal explanation, obtained any right to violate the rules of debate, which point of arder the speaker sustained, notifying Mr. Girardi the the must proceed in order Mr. Grinnell that he must proceed in order. Mr. Roussean intimated that if the Speaker would not protect him he would protect himself.

Mr. Grinnell remarked that if the gentleman would deny that he had called a menber of the Housea miscreant, he would have nothing further to say.

Mr. Rousseau denied that he had called Mr. Stevens a miscreant, but admitted saying "that a man who would put him-self between the contending factions of the country, to keep them apart, was a miscreant

Mr. Grinnell remarked, sneeringly, that a fellow who had had a quarrel v colored barber might try to get out of it in that way.

Mr. Bousseau renewed the intimation that if the Speaker would not protect him that he would protect himself.

The Speaker informed Mr. Grinnell that if he would again violate the rules of debate he would call him to order.

Mr. Grinnell concluded by disavowing any unfriendliness toward the gentleman from Kentucky or his State. [Laughter.] Mr. Rousseau obtained the floor and made a statement to the House in reference to his position in a former debate on the subject of an outrage committed by an agent of the freedmen's bureau on a gentleman in Kentucky, bis wife and daughter. He would not resent anything that the gentleman from Iowa might say, because he had un-derstood that gentleman to say that he could

not be insulted, and with such a man he could have no quarrel. Mr. Grinnell [in his seat]. No, sir; I never said that.

Mr. Rousseau explained the anecdote about the rabbit by stating that it was the custom of the men in the camp, whenever they started a rabbit to surround it and have a great excitement in catching it, and that on one occasion, when he had returned to camp after a short absence, the men greeted him as he went along, which induced wag of a soldier to say, in reference to the excitement, that "it was either a rabbit or eneral Rousseau."

He thanked God that his name had been honorable linked with those who had taken up arms in defence of their country. He expressed the hope that this would be the ast connection he would have with the gentleman from Iowa, and that he would ot have occasion to recur to the matter. Whatever honor that gentleman [Mr. Grin-nell,] might take to himself out of the mat-

ter he was welcome to. The Speaker laid before the House a mes-sage from the President in answer to the House resolution of the 10th of May, rela-tive to the claims of citizens of the United

MEDIOAL.

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