Fortieth Congress—Third Session.

CLOSE OF SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.—Mr. Cameron moved to go into Executive session for the election of important business.

Seven Senators opposed the motion, and it was lost by a vote of yeas 26, nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the senate agreed to the amendment made by the House to the joint resolution respecting the proposed amnesty resolution respecting the Fenians, and also to amendments of Virginia and Texas, and also to other amendments extending the provisions of the resolution to the State of Mississippi.

The resolution was passed as follows:

Resolved, That the persons now holding civil offices in the provisional governments of Virginia and Texas who cannot take the oath prescribed by the act, "To prescribe the oath of office," &c., approved July 2, 1862, and by the act, to the passage of this resolution, removed therefrom, and the vacancies shall be filled by the appointment of persons who can take such oath; provided, that the provisions of this resolution shall not apply to persons who, by reason of the removal of their disabilities, shall have qualified for any office in pursuance of the act prescribing "An oath of office to be taken by persons from whom legal disabilities shall have been removed," provided further, that shall have been removed, shall take effect until thirty days after the passage, and that the provisions of this resolution are hereby extended to the State of Mississippi.

The Alt-line railroad bill, as the unfinished business of yesterday, then came up for consideration.

Mr. Pomeroy repeated that he had been in favor of the bill in its original form, but could take no interest in a bill merely providing for a new road between Washington and New York. He therefore moved to strike out the clause in favor of taking up the bill in relation to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad.

After discussion, the Senate postponed the Alt-line bill and took up the central branch bill by a vote of 32 yeas to 15 nays.

Mr. Corbett moved to add a proviso that "no more government bonds shall be issued to the said company, but that the government may guarantee the interest on said bonds for twenty years, and the interest may be paid at the Treasury of the United States, and the road for six prices performed for the government, and free per cent of the gross earnings may be paid into the Treasury of the United States, until the said company shall be reimbursed, and the Treasury may prescribe."

Mr. Morrill proposed to strike out the proviso at the end of the bill, and insert in lieu of it a proviso that no subsidy in United States bonds shall be allowed or authorized by anything herein contained; and remarked that the business of building railroads, at another time, in this country, in Canada, and in England.

Debate was in progress when a message was received from the House announcing the passage of the enacting clause of the bill for the relief of death of Representative Hinds.

Mr. Rice then formally announced the death of Mr. Hinds, recounted his services, and eulogized the character of Mr. Hinds, and the Senator also delivered brief eulogies of the deceased. The Senate then adopted the resolutions usual on such occasions.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) introduced a resolution that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to inform the Senate whether any railroad bond, or scripe bonds, issued on a prior lien, and of the United States, have been issued with the condition that the interest shall be payable only on the violation of the law requiring all such bonds to be of one hundred dollars in money, and the nature and character of interest with the bonds authorized to be issued to said railroad companies.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) introduced the following amendment to that offered by him at a former time to the joint resolution relative to the amendment to the Constitution of the United states:

"Sec. 2. Whenever any amendment to the Constitution shall be proposed to the Legislatures of the States for ratification, the same shall be considered and acted on by the State Legislatures, a portion of whose members were chosen at a general election at which the amendment shall have been proposed by Congress."

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported adversely to a bill to amend an act concerning the Metropolitan Police of District of Columbia.

Mr. Sher, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill "declaring null and void all acts of confiscation," stating that in the opinion of the committee this object is already accomplished by existing laws.

Mr. Trumbull, from the same committee, reported adversely to the House bill to fix the time for holding terms of the District Court of the Western District of Virginia; also, to the House resolution to extend the provisions of the act of July 8, 1864, relating to the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, to the loyal citizens of Arkansas.

Mr. Trumbull, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act of April 9, 1866, to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, &c.

The bill provides that section three of said act shall be so construed as to confer jurisdiction on the United States courts of all criminal offences committed upon the person or property of persons who are citizens in the county of the State where they reside any right declared and secured by section one of said act, but only of cases where such persons are denied such rights. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The discussion upon the proposed constitutional amendments relative to the suffrage was continued at some length.

Mr. Brooks said that in order to carry out the principles advocated by the gentleman from Massachusetts, he proposed to offer an amendment to the bill, by striking out the word "citizen" where it occurs, and inserting for it the word "person," and otherwise altering it so that it will read "no Republic shall deny or abridge the right of any person in the United States to vote, &c., by reason of the race, color, or previous condition of race when over twelve years." The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Robinson gave notice of an amendment by substituting for the word "citizens" the words "inhabitants having no other residence than the United States." The amendment was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lynch moved to recommit to the Committee on Banking and Currency the bill introduced by him and reported from the committee. He also moved to reconsider that motion, and pending that on Monday, after the morning hour, he would call up the motion to reconsider.

National Banks in the Southern States.

The general abstract of the condition of the national banking associations of the United States will be published during the present week. The following items contained in the abstract prepared of the condition of the national banks of the Southern States is of general interest:

In the State of Virginia, seventeen banks report an aggregate of resources and liabilities amounting to $8,320,710, including under the former head: Loans and discounts, $4,000,000; $695, bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to secure circulation and on account of public deposits, $50,000; U. S. bonded bonds, &c., on hand, $420,000; bills of national and other banks, $156,000; specie, $70,000; and under the head of liabilities: Capital stock, $2,100,500; profits, $212,000; deposits, $4,000,000.

North Carolina, six banks: aggregate, $2,295,000. Loans and discounts, $1,000,000; bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, $800,000; due from banks, $200,000; bills of banks, $130,000; specie, $54,000; capital, $3,000; profits, $9,000; bank notes outstanding, $315,000; deposits, $1,260,000; due to banks, $15,000.

South Carolina, three banks: aggregate, $1,056,000. Loans and discounts, $1,181,000; bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States $704,000; due from banks, $130,000; bills of banks, $210,000; specie, $1,000; and among their liabilities, capital, $685,000; profits, $150,000; bank notes outstanding, $1,181,000; deposits, $1,030,000; due to banks, $11,000.

Georgia, six banks: aggregate, $6,188,376. Loans and discounts, $2,181,000; bonds deposited to secure circulation and public deposits, $1,580,000; due from banks, $56,000; specie, $56,000; capital, $1,600,000; profits, $145,000; bank notes outstanding, $1,500,000; deposits, $2,667,000; due to banks, etc., $222,000.

Alabama, two banks: aggregate, $1,338,200. Loans and discounts, $600,000; bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States, $310,500; due from banks, $95,000; specie, $20,000; capital, $400,000; profits, $14,000; bank notes outstanding, $268,880; deposits, $555,450; due to banks, $27,000.

Louisiana, two banks, both being in the city of New Orleans: aggregate, $4,545,880; loans and discounts, $1,200,000; bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States, $1,200,000; due from banks, $294,000; cash items, $644,700; specie, $93,000; capital, $1,200,000; profits, $237,000; bank notes outstanding, $1,200,000; deposits, $1,750,000; due to banks, $192,000.

Texas, four banks: aggregate slightly over $2,000,000: bonds deposited with Treasurer Spinner, $670,000; due from banks, $100,000; specie, $173,971; capital, $500,000; profits, $127,000; bank notes outstanding, $232,000; deposits, $261,000.

Arkansas, two banks; aggregate, $200,836; bonds deposited with Treasurer, $350,000; due from banks, $47,000; specie, $8,200; capital, $200,000; profits, $42,000; bank notes outstanding, $279,000; deposits, $46,000.

Tennessee, twelve banks; aggregate resources and liabilities, $7,325,000; loans and discounts, $2,208,000; bonds deposited to secure circulation, &c., $1,800,000; due from banks, $439,000; bills of banks, $100,000; specie, $450 000; capital, $2,800; capital, $1,500,000; profits, $237,000; bank notes outstanding, $1,110,000; deposits, $3,676,000; due to banks, $43,000.

There are no national banks in Mississippi.

The Naturalization Treaty with Great Britain.

The following is the naturalization protocol showing the principles agreed upon by the United States and British Governments on the question of naturalization:

The undersigned, Reverdy Johnson, Plenipotentiary of the United States, and Lord Stanley, Plenipotentiary from the United States of America, and Edward Thornton, Lord Stanley of Bickerstaff, her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, being respectively authorized and empowered to place on record the desire of the President of the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to regulate the citizenship of citizens of the United States of America and of subjects of her Majesty residing within the United States of America to British dominions, and of British subjects within the British dominions, and to emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, have agreed upon the following memorandum:

First—Such citizens as aforesaid of the United States who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to, law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall be subject to the provisions of articles two and four, to belief by the United to be, in all respects and for all purposes, British subjects, and shall be treated by Great Britain as such British subjects, as aforesaid, who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens of the United States, subject to the provisions of articles two and four, to hold by Great Britain to be, in all respects and for all purposes, British subjects, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

Second—Such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the British dominions as British subjects, and such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their respective nationalities, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after this protocol shall have been carried into effect, as provided in the third article, and provided that such renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be hereafter agreed upon by the respective governments.

Third—If such American citizen as aforesaid, naturalized within the British dominions, shall renew his residence in the United States, the United States Government may, on its own principle, and on such conditions as that Government may see fit to impose, resume in him the character and privileges of an American citizen, and Great Britain shall not in that case claim as a British subject on account of his former naturalization. In the same manner, if such British subject as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence in the British dominions, the British Government may, on its own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, resume in him the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not in that case claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

Fourth—As it will not be practicable for Great Britain from the peculiarities of her constitution to bring into the proposed until provision has been made by the Imperial Parliament for the revision of the existing laws as the adoption of the provisions of the third article of this protocol shall not take effect until such legislation can be accomplished. The British Government will introduce measures into Parliament for the purpose as speedily as may be possible, having regard to the variety of public and private interests which may be affected by a change in the laws of naturalization and allegiance now under consideration of the royal commission, whose report is expected shortly to be made. The same provision not being necessary by the constitution and laws of the United States, the article is not made reciprocal.

Done at London, the ninth of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

REVERDY JOHNSON,
STANLEY.

Still Another Police Bill.

The following draft of another Police bill will be submitted to the Legislature some time during the week:

SECTION 1. That the Mayor, the Recorder and the President Judge of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the city of Philadelphia, shall constitute a Police Commission for the city of said city, of which commission the Mayor shall be president, and the Recorder secretary.

Sec. 2. The said commission, so constituted, shall meet within ten days after the passage of this act, and proceed to the performance of their duties.

Sec. 3. They shall appoint a Superintendent of Police, who shall, under the instruction of the commission, be chief officer of the Police Department of the city.

Sec. 4. They shall appoint a Chief of Detectives (who shall be subordinate to the Superintendent of Police) and as many detectives as shall now or may be hereafter provided for by Council of said city.

Sec. 5. They shall appoint for each Police district, which is now or may be hereafter constituted by Councils, one captain and two lieutenants, and as many patrolmen as are now provided for by law.

Sec. 6. They shall appoint for each Police district, which is now or may hereafter be constituted by Councils, two inspectors of Police.

Sec. 7. The Captain of Police shall, in addition to duties performed by the Lieutenants of Police, be the committing magistrate for the district to which he is appointed. He shall have jurisdiction only over such arrests as are made by the officers of his district in the performance of their duties. He shall not convey or be entitled to any fees or costs whatever, and shall turn over to the proper officer of the city or county all money whatsoever which he may receive under the provisions of this section on or before the twenty-four hours, to the clerk of the Police Commission, taking his receipt therefor.

Sec. 8. Councils shall regulate the number and the boundaries of the Police districts, and the salaries of the clerk to the commission, the Superintendent of Police, and all subordinates, and make such other provisions to be carried into effect as provided for by law.

Sec. 9. The clerk to the Police Commission shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the said commission, and shall pay into the treasury of the city, on the first Monday in each and every month, all money received by him under the Captains of Police, and a twenty per centum thereof, which shall be retained, subject to the order of the commission, as a secret service fund. Provided, however, that whenever the said fund shall amount to more than $5,000, the surplus shall be paid into the City Treasury.

Sec. 10. The Mayor, and in his absence, the Recorder of said city, shall be committing magistrate at the Central Police Station, and shall turn into the City Treasury on the first Monday in each and every month all fines, costs and fees received by either of them in the discharge of the said duty, deducting twenty per centum thereof, to be appropriated as provided in Section 9 of this act.

Sec. 11. The appointments by the Police Commission shall be during good behavior, and no officer shall be removed except for good cause.

From Cuba.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—The *Diario* says that a riot occurred in Puerto Principe, on the night of the 6th, opposite Havana. The volunteers were called out, and since then quiet has prevailed. At about the same time shots from "shall" arms were fired against Fort Customs and Fort Numero Cuatro (No. 4). The firing was kept up until one o'clock A. M., but when the volunteers advanced the rebels disappeared.

A disturbance took place to-day in this city, the cause was interchanged between the rioted and the volunteers, when tranquility was restored. Captain General Dulce has issued a proclamation, in which he says that while justice will be rendered to all, severe punishment will be inflicted upon all disturbers of order.

In the affair at the theatre last night four persons were killed and many wounded. No business was done to-day owing to the troubles last night, but the excitement is now quieting, and no further disturbances are apprehended.

Advices from St. Domingo say that the official news states that the revolutionist party in Ogando had been defeated. Private advices, on the contrary, say the Government forces engaged the troops of Neibar and Parahona, and are advancing on Azua. A number of banished Dominicans left Curacoa and landed upon the southwestern coast.

The Dominican Government was forwarding troops to support President Baez, who was in the field against the revolutionists.

General Leiseron is reported to have landed on the southern coast. The entire country is in an unsettled condition.

Mr. Hammond, a London banker, had arrived at the capital with the object of concluding a loan for the Spanish Government.

The latter grants as a guarantee of the payment of the loan, the copper and coal mines at Palmans, and the guano on the island of Alta Vela. The contract was supposed to be signed to-day.

Spanish English vessels of war would immediately proceed to Samana and Alta Vela.

The Chinese Embassy in France.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The Chinese Embassy to-day had an interview with the Emperor. They proceeded to the Tuileries, where they were received with the courtesies usually extended to diplomatic representatives of high rank, but without military honors, and were ushered into the presence of the Emperor, who was accompanied by the Prince Imperial and Marquis De La Vallette. The Chief Envoy read an address to the Emperor, hoped France would receive China as a sister. France had hitherto enjoyed all the privileges accorded by China to European Powers. China now took upon herself the duties of civilization and the laws of international courtesy.

The Emperor, in reply, expressed his satisfaction at seeing Chinese China take such a great step, said he would be pleased to co-operate with her Government in the work of civilization, and offered advantages likely to arise from closer relations, and concluded with a general congratulation.

All the members of the Embassy were well received with their reception.

When the Marquis De La Vallette personally introduced the Chinese Envoy, the Emperor evinced his astonishment at finding an American acting as the Ambassador of China, to which Mr. Burlingame replied in a happy manner, and a long conversation ensued between the Emperor and the Ambassador.

Messrs. Brown and Deschamps Secretaries of Legation, were then presented to the Emperor, after which Mr. Brown formally laid in the hands of the Minister of War the credentials of the ambassadors from the Emperor of China. When the ceremony had been performed the interview terminated. The ambassadors were subsequently received by the Empress. The Chinese Envoys took occasion to convey the felicitations of the Emperor of China to Her Majesty and to the imperial family.

CITY BULLETIN.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—The Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment, and Delegates from the subordinate lodges, to make arrangements for the grand parade of the Order, held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening. John W. Jones, P. G., presided. The various committees appointed at a previous meeting reported that they had organized and were attending to the duties assigned them. The Committee of Ways and Means reported that they were about sending a circular to all the Lodges and Encampments throughout the State, soliciting pecuniary aid, by voluntary contributions, to enable the Committee of Arrangements to make the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the introduction of Odd Fellowship into this Continent, in this city, in April next, an affair creditable to Philadelphia as the parent city. A resolution providing for an assessment of $20 upon each Lodge and Encampment in the State, to be used exclusively for the payment of street music, was adopted.

NOT ACCEPTED.—Last week Colonel St. Clair Mulholland, of the Philadelphia City Guard, tendered his organization for his command, which was not accepted. One of the rules of his regiment is that any officer of the command seeking a public office shall resign his commission in the regiment. The rule was adopted for the purpose of keeping the command free from politics, and Colonel Mulholland, on account of accepting the position of Chief of Police, at once tendered his resignation as Colonel of the City Guard. Upon the unanimous request of the command his resignation was not accepted at headquarters, but it was announced that his new position was unsought and altogether free from politics.

ON A STRIKE.—The strike of the ingrain carpet weavers for last anniversary prices still continues and about one thousand men are still holding out. An adjourned meeting of the strikers was held on Saturday, at the hall, York street and Germantown road, and after several speeches had been made in favor of the prospect of obtaining the prices demanded, a procession was formed, nearly two hundred strong, carrying flags, banners, and music, and passed through some of the streets in the northeastern part of the city.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Alexander Melville, colored, aged 19 years, was yesterday admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, suffering from the loss of his right leg and foot, and the fracture of his left leg, caused by being run over by a freight train at the West Chester, Pa. Melville is a native of Norfolk, Va.

FIRE.—About half-past one o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at Green & Lanahan's foundry, situated at Main and Adams streets. The fire originated in the second story, near the cupola, and the damage will reach the sum of about $1,000.

IMPORTATIONS.

Per steamship The Philadelphia, from Liverpool, consigned to Thos. Wattson & Sons, Agents:

CHARLESTON—Bales cotton, Russell & Co; 41 bales cotton 27 cas bale cotton Cochran, Russell & Co; 41 bales cotton 27 cas bale cotton Hermans Brown & Co; 1st cut 10 bales do Hermans Brown & Co; 1st cut 10 bales do Hermans Brown & Co; 1st cut 10 bales do